FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 APRIL 1986

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that Iraqi troops crushed Iran's latest attack in the north, killing 842 Iranians and wounding an even larger number. The communique also said Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and hit another "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast. In the Strait of Hormuz, the Iranian Navy intercepted a cargo ship suspected of carrying goods to Iraq, according to a military communique reported by IRNA.

Iraqi Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid told a visiting Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation that Iraq suffered huge casualties in the battles round Al-Faw, but he said that Iran's losses were far greater and that Iraq is fully capable of expelling the Iranians from Al-Faw, Kuwait's *ARAB TIMES* reported 31 March.

Lebanon

Two British teachers at the American University of Beirut (AUB) are missing, presumed kidnapped, according to an AUB source cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Jordan-PLO

"Miscalculated" unilateral moves by either Jordan or the PLO will have "grave consequences," PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview with a Lebanese weekly cited by KUNA. He noted that his calls for reconciliation with King Husayn have met with no response and that "a common ground remains distant." 'Arafat subsequently confirmed that the PLO liaison office in Amman has been closed, according to Radio Monte Carlo, though he pointed out that the closure was based on a joint agreement between the PLO and Jordan.

King Husayn acknowledged that his differences with the PLO are "serious" during an interview with *JANE'S DEFENSE* weekly reported by the Amman paper *SAWT AL-SHA'B*. The king also blamed the Reagan administration for the U.S. failure to meet Jordan's weapons requirements, stressing that Jordan will turn to other sources such as France, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Egypt

AL-AHRAM disclosed 2 April that the authorities have charged some 3,000 people with offenses committed during the recent riots, according to AFP.

In another development, JANA announced the arrival in Tripoli of an Egyptian Socialist Labor Party delegation headed by party leader Ibrahim Shukri. Meanwhile, Libya's Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio claimed that Egyptian air defense soldiers based west of Cairo staged a mutiny 1 April.

As for the seventh round of Tabah talks, which concluded in Cairo 1 April, an Egyptian spokesman cited by MENA acknowledged that differences still exist on the main subjects, including the names of the arbitrators and the question to be referred to them. Jerusalem radio said the talks will resume in 2 weeks.

Sudan

Government forces killed over 200 rebels in an attack on a rebel camp in the Eastern Equatoria region 30 March, SUNA reported. Omdurman radio announced that the polling centers were "calm and peaceful" 1 April as voters "throughout the country" went to the polls on the first day of the National Assembly elections.

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'Arafat Confirms PLO Liaison Office in Amman Closed

JN020815 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The PLO's liaison office in Amman has been closed. This report was confirmed by Yasir 'Arafat, who pointed out that the decision to close this office was made on the basis of a joint agreement between the PLO leadership and the Jordanian authorities.

The task of this office was to coordinate between the Palestinian leadership and the Jordanian authorities on matters relating to the occupied territories.

Says U.S. Blocking Husayn Talks

LD011703 Kuwait KUNA in English 1543 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 1 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said Tuesday efforts to heal a rift with King Husayn of Jordan over stalled Mideast peace moves have foundered over solid rocks and he blamed this on the U.S.

"I get no response everytime I try to shake hands with King Husayn as a common ground remains distant," 'Arafat said in an interview published in the Lebanese weekly *AL-USBU'A AL-'ARABI*.

Saying Palestinian relations with Jordan are "sensitive," 'Arafat noted that any miscalculated unilateral moves by either the PLO or Jordan will produce grave consequences.

'Arafat reiterated earlier accusations that the U.S., acting under Israeli pressure, had blocked the convening of an international peace conference and sabotaged his dialogue with King Husayn on coordinating peace moves.

"The dialogue stopped because Washington, acting through King Husayn, demanded the PLO drop the right to Palestinian self-determination and instead openly recognize Israel and halt the armed struggle in the occupied territories," the Palestinian leader noted.

Meanwhile, the weekly quoted a senior Jordanian official as ruling out the possibility of resuming the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO, saying "neither side can come up with new proposals as long as the factors which led to the discord still exist."

The official, whom the magazine did not name, said a main reason behind the rift is the PLO's continued rejection to recognize Security Council Resolution 242 without American recognition of Palestinian self-determination.

"Washington cannot recognize this right due to Israeli obstinacy," the official said, adding that "Amman cannot continue pursuit of a lost case."

Departs Kuwait, Possibly for Qatar

LD011959 Kuwait KUNA in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 1 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left here tonight following a three-day official visit during which he met H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince and premier, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah.

'Arafat's next destination was not announced but sources at Kuwait International Airport said he would head for the Gulf State of Qatar.

The PLO leader was seen off by justice, legal and administrative affairs minister, Sa'ud al-'Usaymi and a number of other senior government officials.

USSR's Polyakov Meets Palestinian Leaders in Syria

JN021255 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad today received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs with USSR Ambassador Fedotov attending. Vice President Khaddam received the Soviet official earlier today and discussed with him issues of joint concern. Polyakov also held talks yesterday with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Polyakov and his delegation met with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, [DFLP] and his assistant Salih Ra'fat. DFLP sources said that the meeting dealt with the PLO internal affairs, the Middle East issues, and the future developments in light of Israeli threats. The Soviet official stressed the Soviet position on the need to restore PLO unity as soon as possible and noted Moscow's readiness to contribute toward restoring Palestinian national unity. He stressed Arab solidarity on the basis of the Fes summit plan and on convening an international conference on the Middle East that would ensure the PLO's right of independent and equal representation with other sides.

The Palestinian Democratic Alliance has affirmed the continuation of its efforts for the sake of Palestinian unity on the basis of canceling the Amman agreement, convening a unifying Palestinian national council, and forming a collective leadership.

On another level, the Palestinian factions here continue to be greatly concerned with the events in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The Fatah uprising [dissident] movement's spokesman today demanded an immediate end to clashes and called for tackling the siutation in accordance with the Damascus agreement, which should not be bypassed. The spokesman said that if the presence of 'Arafat's men is the cause of the tension, this does not justify shelling the camps, especially since there are national Palestinian sides that have no connection with what is going on. He said that a common denominator should eventually be reached with the Amal movement in order to put an end to these clashes which only serve the enemy.

PLO Official on Success of Intra-Palestinian Talks

GF020943 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Apr (WAKH) — A Palestinian official has spoken of the successful mediation between the PLO and Palestinian factions opposed to it, and also between the PLO and Syria.

Salih al-Barghuthi, member of the PLO Central Council, today told the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that during his meetings with several Palestinian factions in Damascus, he achieved encouraging results and perceived that there is general agreement that Palestinian national unity is the sole weapon against Zionist and U.S. conspiracies against the cause of the Palestinian people.

He said that he has listened to flexible nationalist opinions. He expressed hope that concrete steps will soon begin, starting with the formation of a committee for Palestinian national dialogue which will include representatives from the various Palestinian factions.

Arab diplomatic sources have said that a high-level Syrian-Palestinian meeting has been held in a foreign capital between Major General Hikmat al-Shihabi, Syrian chief of staff, and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

The sources said that the meeting was positive and that following the meeting, Damascus released a large number of detained Fatah members as a positive Syrian gesture to improve relations with the PLO.

PLO Forces General Command Reports Operations

2 Jerusalem Bus Stations Bombed

JN011913 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland managed to place incendiary explosive charges inside two Zionist bus stations in occupied Jerusalem. The Palestinian incendiary explosive charges went off at dawn today, destroying the two stations, starting huge fires, destroying and damaging a number of Zionist buses, and either killing or wounding a large number of enemy personnel. Our combat group managed to return safely to its base. Revolution until victory.
[Singed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation, but did not refer to its losses. It pointed out that 29 stations have been burned in the city in the past few months.

The military spokesman also stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with handgrenades a Zionist military patrol in the Al-Zaytun quarter in the occupied city of Gaza last night. Two Zionist military vehicles were damaged and a large number of enemy personnel were either killed or wounded.

A large number of troops from the army, the police, and the so-called Zionist border guard rushed to the area, besieged it, closed roads leading to it, began a large-scale search campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connection with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group, after carrying out its mission, managed to withdraw from the scene of the operation successfully. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Israeli, Lahd Positions Attacked

JN011932 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces general command has stated the following:

A group of men from the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces launched a katyusha rocket attack against the settlement of Zar'it and Al-Manarah in occupied Galilee in the northern part of occupied Palestine last night. The concentrated shelling of the enemy concentrations either killed or wounded many enemy personnel and caused heavy damage to the two settlements. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces general command

The enemy radio admitted the shelling, but did not refer to casualties.

A military spokesman for the joint forces also stated the following:

The men of the joint forces also used mortars and medium- range missiles to shell a position of the Zionist enemy's agent army of southern Lebanon militias in the Abu Qamhah Valley area. The position sustained direct hits and a number of agent militias were either killed or wounded. The joint forces managed to return safely to base after carrying out their operation successfully. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces general command

In another statement, the military spokesman for the joint forces said: Another group of the joint forces men launched a medium-range rocket attack against a position belonging to the Zionist enemy's agent army of southern Lebanon militias in the Al-'Ayshiyah area in southern Lebanon. A military vehicle was destroyed, the position was severely damaged, and many enemy agents were either killed or wounded. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces general command

BAHRAIN

Jordanian Army Commander Arrives in Manama

GF011728 Manama WAKH in English 1552 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 1 Apr (WAKH) — Commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shakir arrived here today on a several days visit to Bahrain. The Jordanian official will have discussions with a number of Bahraini officials on military cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Heir Apparent

GF011846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1820 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 1 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and acting prime minister, received in Manama tonight Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, who is currently visiting Manama. The meeting was attended by a number of ministers and high-ranking officers of the Bahrain Defense Force in addition to the accompanying delegation and the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain.

OMAN

Petroleum Minister on Oil Market, OPEC

GF020726 Doha QNA in Arabic 1940 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] London, 1 Apr (QNA) — Sa'id al-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals, affirmed his country's adherence to cooperating with the other oil-producing countries.

In an interview with the *AL-MAJALLAH* magazine to be published Wednesday, he said the Sultanate of Oman has no intention of joining OPEC but is ready to help the organization to get out of the current crisis.

Mr al-Shanfari stated that the five oil-producing countries not in OPEC which participated in the recent Geneva Conference — Oman, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, and Angola — will contact other producers such as Britain, Norway, and the Soviet Union to convince them to cooperate with OPEC in order to resist the current collapse in the oil price structure by decreasing production and thus ending the glut in the oil market.

He believed there is a need to decrease the OPEC production ceiling by 2 million to 3 million barrels per day during the summer. He said: We hope that the non-OPEC oil-producing countries will in the next 3 weeks be able to reach an understanding with the OPEC states on the amount to reduce production.

Concerning Britain's stand, Al-Shanfari said that the reduction of crude oil prices might not interest Britain much because its oil revenues do not exceed 6 percent of its overall national production.

Concerning his country's crude oil production the Omani minister of petroleum and minerals said that the Sultanate is a small producer and its production does not exceed 550,000 barrels per day. He noted that the new 5-year plan put into operation this year stipulates the preservation of a definite annual production level of 595,000 barrels per day during the years covered in the plan.

PDRY

UN Envoy Denounces U.S. Aggression Against Libya

GF011606 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt] PDRY envoy to the United Nations Brother 'Abdallah al-Ashtal delivered a speech to the UN Security Council on the U.S. aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He denounced the U.S. military acts and threats against Libya. He also affirmed our Yemeni people's solidarity with and support for the Libyan people in their just struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty and in their anti-imperialism policy.

QATAR

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Doha for Visit 1 April

GF020714 Doha QNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 1 Apr (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived in Doha today from Kuwait on a visit to Qatar within a tour of the region.

He was received at Doha International Airport by Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah, Qatari minister of public works and acting minister of municipal affairs; Ambassador Ahmad Jasim al-Mulla, director of the Protocol Department at the Qatari Foreign Ministry; and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha.

'Arafat was accompanied by Jawid al-Ghusayn, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the Palestinian National Fund.

Social Security Agreement Signed With Turkey in Doha

TA011740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Turkey and Qatar have signed a social security agreement. The agreement was signed by Labor and Social Security Minister Mustafa Kalemli, who is on an official visit in Doha, and by Qatari Minister of Labor and Social Affairs 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari. In a statement to ANATOLIA AGENCY after the signing ceremony, Kalemli said that this is the first social security agreement Turkey has ever signed with a Gulf country. He added that this agreement will open the doors of Gulf countries to Turkish workers.

KUNA: GCC Radio Changes Broadcast Venue

LD011537 Kuwait KUNA in English 1408 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 1 (KUNA) — The Voice of the GCC Radio Tuesday started broadcasting from Qatar following a three month operation service from Kuwait.

Daily transmission of the Voice of the GCC starts from 0700 GMT carrying news of the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council until 0900 GMT.

The radio's frequency is set at 999 kilohertz medium wave.

The Voice of the GCC started its experimental transmission during the fifth session of the GCC Supreme Council meetings November 1984, on frequencies of Radio Kuwait.

Since then, GCC information ministers have decided that transmission be rotated between radio stations of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Addresses Kuwaiti Editors on Media

GF020737 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2305 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, has emphasized that the media policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has long been characterized by practicality.

He stated that the Kingdom has refused to get involved in the media uproar and radio campaigns so that the disagreement between the brothers will not widen. He said that the Kingdom has adopted a policy of silence as a means to confront the rumors spread about it.

He said this during his highness' reception today of a delegation of Kuwaiti magazine editors who are visiting the Kingdom at the invitation of the Saudi Information Ministry. The delegation is chaired by Ahmad Yusuf Bahbahani, chairman of the Society of Kuwaiti Journalists.

His Highness Prince 'Abdallah said that the GCC experiment is a pioneering and successful model toward Arab unity.

He said that the continued success of this experiment is an overall and joint responsibility to which political leaders, people, and intellectuals, and writers contribute.

His highness warned against the conspiracies woven against the Arab nation and its Islamic creed, unity, and resources.

He urged the members of the Kuwaiti press delegation to devote their writings to defending this creed, working for the unity of the nation, and strengthening the ties between the Arab and Islamic peoples and the relations between their countries.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz reviewed the serious attempts that the Kingdom, under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is making to mend the breaks in relations among the Arab countries. He said that the Kingdom is seeking to make relations among Arab countries reflect the ambitions of their peoples, since the growth of these relations in the direction of unity of the ranks of the Arab and Islamic nations is a goal which the Kingdom is seeking to achieve.

His highness also spoke of the current OPEC crisis, referring to the sacrifices and efforts which the Kingdom has made in order to preserve the effectiveness, unity, and continued strength of the organization.

Al-Faysal Receives Iraqi Counterpart's Message

GF011540 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met in his office today with Fadil al-Shahir, adviser to the Iraqi foreign minister, who handed him a message from Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Source Denies Palestinians, Shi'ites To Be Expelled

GF020641 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0625 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Apr (SPA) — A Paris-based magazine said on 30 March 1986 that the Gulf countries and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have decided to expel 1.5 million expatriate workers to their countries of origin, starting from now until 1987, and that perhaps those who will be asked to leave in particular are Palestinians, Lebanese Shi'ites, and Iraqis.

A responsible source has commented on this matter, stating: This report is totally untrue. The magazine should have investigated before publishing such a report.

UAE

QNA: Mirage 2000 Planes To Arrive in September

GF011936 Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Apr (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, stated that the first batch of Mirage 2000 planes contracted between his country and France will arrive in the UAE in September. They will be flown by sons of the UAE who at the moment are being trained on such planes in France.

In a statement this afternoon on the occasion of the graduation of the seventh batch of pilots at the Air Force academy, he said that the UAE air force has largely been developed in past years to protect the homeland and national achievements, as well as providing opportunity for national cadres to work in the Armed Forces.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid stated that the role of the Air Force is to protect, not threaten; and to preserve, not destroy. It also supports the course of cooperation among the GCC states and the Arab brothers.

WAKH: UN Envoy on U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya

GF011844 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] United Nations, 1 April (WAKH) — The United Arab Emirates has condemned the United States aggression against Libya and described the act as "flagrant violation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya."

This came in a speech delivered by Muhammad Husayn al-Sha'ali, permanent representative of the UAE of the United Nations during the debate at the Security Council on the situation in the Mediterranean.

Al-Sha'ali reaffirmed the UAE's solidarity with Libya and expressed hope that an end to this "escalation which is threatening the security of the Arab states and territorial waters" would be achieved. He stressed that conflicts should be solved through the International Court of Justice and not the use of force.

"I believe to assert freedom of navigation was not one of the priorities, including U.S. allies, have stated that the method of the settlement of disputes should be the use of the International Court of Justice for purposes of arbitration and not the use of force," Al-Sha'ali said. [sentence as received]

The U.S. maneuvers were designed to provoke and that the attack upon Libya was premeditated and that the entire action is unlawful, illegal, cannot be justified and that the use of force was totally out of proportation with the situation, he said.

"From the past experience as well as from the present, we know the use of military forces as a means of conducting a foreign policy will continue and be further strengthened in the future. The sole criteria here will be the extent of the damage which may result from the use of such force rather from international law," he said.

"The events which have taken place this year promote us to reconsider certain concepts. I believe this year should be referred to as the international year of arrogance, rather than the international year of peace, as I had said earlier," Al-Sha'ali concluded.

YAR

President Chairs Meeting on Unity Affairs

GF011536 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, at 0900 this morning chaired an expanded meeting of the Consultative Council, the General Committee, and the Cabinet at the presidential palace.

After the brother president and secretary general declared the meeting open in the name of God and the people, the expanded meeting heard a report by Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs, on unity work between the two parts of the homeland. The report explained all the results achieved through the activities of the joint unity committees and the bilateral meetings between officials and governors, as well as the results of the activities of the Yemeni Supreme Council, the joint ministerial committee, the Secretariat of the Yemeni Council, and the joint unity companies.

The brother participants comprehensively discussed the report and exchanged views on all the results that have been achieved and the concepts mentioned in the report.

The meeting adopted a number of decisions aimed at stepping up unity work and pushing it forward toward the realization of the restoration of Yemeni unity.

President Receives Telephone Call From PDRY Chairman

GF012016 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, this evening received a telephone call from his brother, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of our homeland. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that during this telephone conversation they discussed means of consolidating unity work between the two parts. The brother leader president and secretary general of the General People's Congress stressed the need to activate the work for restoring the unity of our people in the two parts of Yemen.

Anti-Libya Coordination With U.S. Rejected

PM021457 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 31 Mar 86 p 1

[Ibrahim Nafi' article: "Egypt's Fixed Principles and Al-Qadhdhafi's Threats to It"]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, "leader of the world's revolution," has suddenly declared that Egypt is held responsible for the consequences of the recent U.S.-Libyan military confrontation. Why? Because of U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation against Libya?

The world revolutionary leader's threats were not confined to Egypt. He made similar or even stronger other threats in the speech he addressed from the balcony of his residence in Al-'Aziziyah barracks to hallucinating little bands drowning in dreams of Libyan glory painted for them by the colonel.

He threatened Italy and Spain for having U.S. bases and he emphasized that he would strike at these bases, having already let his terrorist suicide squads loose all over the world to hit U.S. interests everywhere at the first signal from the leader of the world's revolution.

We are not concerned with all that nor with his empty threats to Egypt because we are capable of protecting ourselves and of confronting whoever tries to commit aggression against us. What we are certainly concerned with here is that the colonel should not believe himself when he talks about U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation against Libya for the simple reason that the colonel is the first to know that Egypt has refused to take part in any military action against Libya. We refused to do that not once or twice but three times.

It is no secret that the United States has tried more than once to coordinate some action with Egypt against Libya. It is also no secret that Egypt resolutely rejected that on the basis of its declared position never to take up arms against any Arab state, not even if it happens to be Libya, which spares no effort to interfere in Egyptian affairs and to undermine Egyptian economic interests.

Some people know that in mid-July a meeting was held at the White House at the request of former National Security adviser to the President, Robert McFarlane. At that meeting it was decided to take military action against Libya following the failure of diplomatic efforts to ease tension. The proposed action was approved by the White House, the intelligence service, and the U.S. State Department provided it is coordinated with a friendly state in the region. When John Poindexter succeeded McFarlane he visited Egypt with (Ronald Forester) and discussed with its officials the question of Egypt's participation in the proposed action. Egypt refused to take military action against Libya in return for U.S. military aid, although the United States believed that the 600-mile Egyptian-Libyan border presented Egypt with a good opportunity to take action against Libya with U.S. assistance. Egypt, however, rejected that logic and stuck to its declared position of not participating in any action against any Arab state, not even Libya. The fact that the date of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting was drawing nearer made insistence on such action unsuitable.

Late last December, and after the deployment of SAM-5 missiles in Libya, the United States again began to think about taking action against Libya in coordination with Egypt. It sent a high-ranking official to Cairo for the same purpose. Again Egypt refused to take part in any military action against Libya, which has never hesitated to seize any opportunity to harm Egypt and the Egyptian people's interests.

After the Rome and Vienna airport incidents of 6 and 7 January, Reagan again revived the idea of military action against Libya in cooperation with Egypt. Another U.S. envoy was sent to Cairo for consultation on such a mission. For the third time Egypt refused to participate in such a mission and it refused to coordinate with the United States in this connection.

There is nothing new in all that. The Americans themselves have announced that they tried to coordinate with Egypt against Libya and that the Egyptians refused. We are announcing it not out of a desire to boast but because it is our duty to do so and because this is our permanent national commitment. We are not announcing it out of a desire to please Libya nor out of fear of the usual Libyan threats which never spared any government in the world, as if Libya has a global power equal to that of the two superpowers.

We are saying and announcing it to let the world know that our declared and undeclared positions are the same. President Mubarak has frequently stated that Egypt will never use arms against any Arab state. What happened at the times of the three U.S. attempts was a practical implementation of these declared principles.

Egypt has always been the same. It means what it says and says what it means, and it does not plot in the dark against anyone. Perhaps the world revolution's leader Al-Qadhdhafi will learn a new lesson from that and add to it his universal experience. The lesson is that a state and its leadership should stick to the same policies in public and in secret without any political charlatanry and without falsehoods and futile heroics.

Mubarak Interviewed by Lebanese Magazine

NC020815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has declared that there is nothing that can terminate Egypt's commitment to any agreement which it has signed, particularly the Joint Arab Defense Pact.

President Mubarak denied that the Camp David accords have cancelled Egypt's obligations. He reiterated Egypt's commitment to its pledges, charters, and treaties.

President Mubarak stressed the need for agreement among the Arabs. He asserted that "the ball is now is the Arabs' court." He said: Lebanon is almost lost because of us as Arabs, and the Palestinian cause is almost lost because of our inability to reach agreement.

In an exclusive interview with the Lebanese magazine *AL SAYYAD*, to be published tomorrow, 3 April, President Mubarak pointed to the problems affecting the Arab world. He said that there is no agreement between one Arab state and another. He expressed the hope that the Arabs will stop saying "no" to everything and will take an objective view of themselves and of history.

President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt is honoring its Arab commitments and has not relinquished its friendship with Arab countries, "although they have not assisted Egypt and have not so far done anything to help resolve the crises that Egypt is experiencing."

He stressed the need for an agreement between Jordan's King Husayn and the PLO so that talks might begin again, "because even after talks there is a long way to go."

Alluding to the opponents of Camp David, President Mubarak emphasized that Egypt had regained its land without abandoning the principal issue. He added: "They should regain their land through whatever methods they choose, but without giving up the principal issue."

President Mubarak warned that the West Bank and Gaza will disappear altogether if Arab disintegration persists.

He spelled out his doubts about an early end to the Iraq-Iran war. He noted Iraq's desire to end the war, and expressed the hope that the Iranians will realize that it is essential to stop this war. He reiterated that the contination of the war entails a dreadful waste of the two countries' resources.

President Mubarak denied that there are any Egyptian military experts in Iraq. He said that the Iraqis had sought the help of retired Egyptian military personnel who had left the service a long time ago and gone to work in Iraq.

In the interview, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak touched on Egyptian-Sudanese relations and described them as good. He expressed the hope that the Sudanese people will resolve their problems and prevent further deterioration. He explained that any Egyptian communication with the southerners could only take place with the approval of the legitimate government in Sudan. He expressed his readiness to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Peres once the Tabah issue has been resolved.

President Mubarak reaffirmed his commitment to freedom and democracy, pointing to the free democratic action that was taken as a result of the recent acts of rioting. In this regard, he referred to the causes of the riots, which, he said, were local mistakes and are not attributable to foreign influences or to any interference from religious groups.

He said that the year 1986-87 will be a difficult one for Egypt, which will have to face paying the largest installment so far of its debts. He asserted that Egypt accepts any conditions imposed by the World Bank that are in line with its policy and plans. Egypt, he added, rejects any pressures that are incompatible with the Egyptian people's interests.

President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt is a state of institutions. He denied that he has any differences with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

The following is the text of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's interview with *AL-SAYYAD*:

AL-SAYYAD: Your Excellency, do you agree with those who say that the people's support of the measures which you announced following the riots and their cooperation with the Army, particularly as regards the curfew, constituted a referendum on you and your government, and that you easily emerged the victor?

Mubarak: When I took these measures as a result of the incidents, I was not thinking about whether or not I would gain popularity. I did not see the measures as a referendum. My concern is for the safety of the homeland. The action I took was to ensure that there should be no foreign involvement in internal incidents, threatening the security of the homeland and the citizen. What matters to me is the security of the citizen and his freedom. I am committed to freedom and democracy and do not wish to see them destroyed. If I was interested in anything other than freedom and democracy, I would have seized the golden opportunity offered by what happened to take any measure I pleased. However, the truth is that I am working for the benefit of this people and this homeland. I am also working for the future. I am laying the foundations of the future and have assumed burdens for the sake of the people's future. Sometimes, incidents occur which make any head of state lose his confidence. I personally take the view that if, in order to lay basic, sound foundations for our people, it is necessary for me to bear a little difficulty, it does not matter. In this spirit, I took these measures, based on free and democratic principles, in order to show people that democracy is a challenge and that the people should pull their weight. These are not my principles, my responsibility alone. They should not leave the responsibility to the ruler alone. A single hand cannot clap. The interests are those of the people, and the people should defend their interests. After all, what were the incidents themselves? They took on huge proportions, even though they resulted from purely local errors.

AL-SAYYAD: And who is responsible for these errors?

Mubarak: I cannot talk about the causes of the incidents. However, I can say, briefly, that the incidents arose out of purely local errors and had nothing to do with anyone abroad. To those abroad who say they were responsible, I reply: Have no fear, the prosecutor general is investigating. True, organizations like the Revolution Committee and I do not know what else will claim responsibility for what occurred. But, as I said, the prosecutor general is investigating the matter and all will be revealed. In any case, we know where the terror lies.

AL-SAYYAD: Was there no interference by religious groups, for example?

Mubarak: None at all, and anyone who says such things is mistaken. There is no suspicion of this.

AL-SAYYAD: But in the beginning, there was such a possibility?

Mubarak: There was no such possibility. But people think whatever they like. I do not think in such a way. I wait to know the full truth of the matter. That night I came near to discovering the mistakes and the reasons behind them. I am a military man and I know. I have lived all my life in camps, eating, drinking, and sleeping with officers, soldiers, mechanics, and technicians. I know what goes on and I know when mistakes occur. Some central security elements were told they would have to stay on for a further year. They compared themselves with army conscripts who were allowed to go 2 months before their time was up. These elements stirred up their colleagues. If the matter had been a collective one, they would have revolted in every part of the Republic, for they are stationed everywhere. What happened was limited to two or three camps. The purpose of the preventive measures I took was to prevent thieves and robbers from taking the opportunity to rob and plunder. We saw what happened in New York when the power cut occurred. They stole goods to the value of three billion. I did not want to give thieves an opportunity. In spite of this, they went out and plundered nightclubs and other places. People say no, they took alcoholic drinks and smashed the bottles. I say no, they stole everything they could lay their hands on, alcoholic or not, and took it home.

AL-SAYYAD: Your excellency insists on democracy. Did these events, however, constitute a threat to your method of democratic rule?

Mubarak: No. Had these events threatened democracy, I would have been preoccupied with other things by now. Had democracy been just a figment of my imagination, it would have disappeared, and many people would have applauded. The outlook would then be bad. I insist on democracy, because I work for the good of future generations, and not only for today. All my life I have never liked to look down or look back; I always look forward, for the sake of my children and grandchildren and so forth.

AL-SAYYAD: Do you still trust the central security, and will you always be forced to resort to the Army in case of mutiny?

Mubarak: The central security has one task and the Army has another. Both of them maintain the security of the homeland and the citizen, each according to its jurisdiction. Afte all, why should our confidence in the central security be shaken? If a minority made an error, does this mean that I should suspect everyone? We would then be the ones who are wrong. If we suspect the forces which safeguard the homeland, the citizen, and private property, we will be turning them into an obstacle and not a central security force. No. I have confidence in myself. If there are mistakes, let us deal with them and punish those responsible. Those who are proceeding on the correct path must continue. The central security, the security officers, and police have exerted enormous efforts for the security of the homeland over many years. Should I suspect all of them because of a small incident? No. I am not like that.

AL-SAYYAD: Some young Egyptian people say that what happened in the central security could happen among any of the low-income groups. What is the solution?

Mubarak: What happened in the central security was not caused by low incomes. I don't know what those who told you such things were getting at. We are talking about people who are conscripted for a short period. They eat and drink free, and they take leave. We are a poor country. Our resources are limited. This is a characteristic of freedom. Democracy says this is your salary. Do you want to work in the government, not produce, and expect a big salary? I say: Where are we to get the money from? This is your income. Your money is dwindling. Let us thank God that we have not had to reduce salaries, considering the circumstances in which we find ourselves. We are facing a deficit of 700 million pounds, which will increase to 1 billion pounds by the end of the year. Next year we will have to cope with a deficit of 1.2 billion pounds. This is because of a decline in trade due to world stagnation. We say to the low-income people: Work and you will gain. It is unreasonable for someone to sit down, cross his legs, and wait for the government to ensure his livelihood. This is impossible. There are government employees who will not tell you how much they earn with incentives. A while ago I questioned someone with a high school diploma, who works as a clerk. I found out that his salary is very high because of incentive payments. The system of incentives is wrong, but people have organized their lives according to it. Therefore, I cannot tamper with it now. That's it. They have organized their lives on the basis of this system. I do not want to disturb the life of the citizen. Incentive payments have become part of the monthly salary. The cost of living has become very high not only in Egypt but throughout the world. Look at the very high prices in the Gulf states, let alone in Israel. Prices go up by 25 percent every now and then. Some prices have become enormous. Our prices are still lower than in many countries, despite the difficult conditions we are facing.

AL-SAYYAD: Will the strength of the central security remain at 300,000, or will you reduce it?

Mubarak: Let me tell you that the central security is an issue related to the security of the country and, consequently, it is not negotiable. There is no one who divulges his secrets to the people.

AL-SAYYAD: Several months ago 'Arafat's adviser told newsmen in Cairo that President Mubarak would shortly be put to the test, because he is committed to safeguarding Egypt's sovereignty and self-respect. Were these incidents in Egypt the test?

Mubarak: I have no idea what kind of test you are talking about. They talk about many tests. Life is full of tests. If he said that I would shortly be put to the test, I tell you that rulers, citizens, and all individuals face tests every day. Life is full of tests. Every creature in this world faces difficult problems and obstacles every day. These are also tests.

AL-SAYYAD: Western observers say that 1986 will be a year of tension in Egypt due to continuing economic deterioration. What is your opinion? Also why do you avoid taking radical action to resolve the economic situation, to deal with the debt problem, for example?

Mubarak: What do you mean, deal with the debt problem? Should I not pay? I take out loans to build the country. When I assumed office, the country was beset by endless internal problems — sewage, electricity, telephones, streets, roads, and housing. The sewage system in Cairo dates from 1906, namely 80 years ago. There is nothing that can be done to repair it. It needs complete renovation. When this system was built the population of Cairo was 1.5 or 2 million. The sewage system in Alexandria is 70 years old; it dates from 1916. We can no longer call it a sewage system. All the drainpipes discharge into the sea. As the population increased, so did our problems. We have to handle the matter from scratch. We are building a huge sewage network which will cost billions. Our consumption of electricity was 18 billion megawatts in December 1981, and jumped to 40 billion megawatts in December 1982.

Take the telephone system. You were in Cairo in 1977. Could you, at that time, telephone anyone in Cairo? There were telephones but the people could not use them. Today you can call Cairo and all other Egyptian areas; you can also directly call any country in the world. This too costs billions. We have spent as much on the railroads as had been spent on this system in the past 50 years. The water supply was insufficient. There were and still are areas which are short of water. We now have projects to build new water installations and other projects to increase the existing supply. As far as roads and housing are concerned, we have built as many roads and houses as were built during the 20-year period that preceded the 5-year plan.

Developing the public sector, encouraging the private sector, and promoting agriculture and industry are all projects included in the plan. What more can we do within our limited capabilities?

True, a difficult year lies ahead. We cannot deny this. The year 1986-87 will be extremely difficult. This year, we have to pay the biggest installment of our debts. All these debts began in the seventies; they are not new. They constitute some of the difficulties which I must overcome.

As for radical measures, I refuse to do anything that would crush the citizen. The citizen is my personal responsibility as well as that of the state. My problem is how to avoid causing harm to the low-income people. However, all the measures I have taken have usually been implemented calmly, and I expect this to be the case in the future. There are also other measures, designed to ensure that the burden falls on those able to pay, and to protect the poor. These measures are being implemented gradually.

AL-SAYYAD: Will you agree to World Bank and IMF conditions?

Mubarak: I agree to any conditions which I consider appropriate and which are appropriate for the Egyptian people. As for conditions which require that I crush the Egyptian people, these I reject. If a condition which I was on the verge of accepting is imposed upon me, I hold back. I do not like conditions. I have a policy with regard to economic reform which I follow. But if anyone comes and says push harder, I cannot. I can only agree to what is compatible with the interests of our people. The IMF once asked officials in Tanzania to make a sixfold increase in the price of a basic food commodity. Maybe they wanted the people to die. We do not want conditions of this kind. As for the World Bank, it lives in another world. It is interested in money and nothing else. It seems to want to pressure us even more. It can ask whatever it likes. I will accept what I like and what is in line with my policy and plan, and reject what I do not like.

AL-SAYYAD: It has been observed that the problems which Egypt sometimes faces meet with little response from the Soviet Union, in contrast to the United States. What is the reason?

Mubarak: The Soviet Union is a superpower. This nobody can deny. The two superpowers coexist, and we cannot ignore either one. I have very cordial relations with the Soviet Union. There was a time, in the past, when the Soviet Union would attack us on everything. Now, it does not attack. This is a good thing. Naturally, we do not attack the Soviet Union. The Soviet ambassador is here, and relations between us have become quite normal. We trade with them, and we take the goods which we deem appropriate. From this point of view, the Soviet Union helps us. We have a special relationship with the United States. It is very strong, different from that with the Soviet Union. We receive aid and assistance, among other things, from the United States, and that is why I call it a special relationship.

AL-SAYYAD: What would happen to President Husni Mubarak's regime if the United States suspended its annual aid?

Mubarak: Then it would be up to God alone. That is why freedom and democracy are two of our principles. If the United States were to suspend its aid, I would tell the Egyptian people: This is the situation. The Egyptian people would of course have to face it. We would have to accept any other reform in order to continue our march. But we would have another stand.

AL-SAYYAD: Why do you not allow members of the opposition to share in the government as responsible ministers?

Mubarak: What about the government? Does the government not represent the party of the majority? Did Jacques Chirac form his government from the minority? Well, I have a government which is drawn for the most part from the National Democratic Party. If I were to bring in a minister from the minority, they would oppose him in every way in parliament. The majority would eat up any minister from the minority. In parliament, they would make him feel that everything he says is wrong. Do I enjoy striking at the country? If I were to bring in someone from an opposition party, and if he were to stand before parliament to submit his program, they would not accept it. What, then, would the situation be? Would we start hitting each other? I personally have nothing against any member of the opposition. They are all Egyptians. But I have chosen a course which makes the citizen's tasks easier. I am for the citizen above all and I seek to solve his problems as best I can.

AL-SAYYAD: Does the citizen help you?

Mubarak: The citizen helps me and helps himself, of course. He helps me so that I can help him, but he does indeed help me.

Nobody was able to increase the price of bread or gasoline, for example. Last September, I raised the price of gasoline from 15 to 20 piastres. Gasoline which was at 20 piastres I raised to 25 piastres. Previously, the state had been trying for years to increase the price by one piastre at least, but in vain. I increased it by five piastres, and the people accepted it. The people know what is happening. I tell the people everything, in all honesty. I tell the citizen: This is your situation, this your income, this our income. Our expenditure is so much in comparison with our income. I remember the figures recorded in reports and in the People's Assembly and the Cabinet.

AL-SAYYAD: Let us move on to Arab affairs. What is Egypt's opinion on the development of military relations between Sudan and Libya? Observers reported a few days ago that Libyan Topolev aircraft have bombed the rebels in southern Sudan.

Mubarak: God knows, I do not like to express an opinion on this subject. I hope, however, that fraternal Sudan will solve its problems without things getting any worse. I do not wish Sudan any harm. I know that Topolev aircraft carried out strikes in the south. But will this solve the problem? I think that the Sudanese leaders are assessing their situation; so far they have not sent me any news on this matter.

AL-SAYYAD: What is your present relationship with the Sudanese leadership?

Mubarak: Our relations are good. A military delegation left for Sudan yesterday. Many Sudanese ministers and officials come to Egypt. Relations are good.

AL-SAYYAD: Do you think that the solution of the problem of southern Sudan lies in an escalation of the war?

Mubarak: By God, I am against the escalation of the war under any circumstances. But we do not know why the situation has developed like that or what the reasons are. I have not been informed of the reasons, but I have heard that the situation between the southerners and the Army has got worse. For this reason I sent an Egyptian delegation yesterday to check on the situation and report back to me.

AL-SAYYAD: Have you had any direct contact with the southerners?

Mubarak: There has been contact, but we cannot undertake any action without the legitimate government's approval. We do not want to appear to be playing the southerners off against the northerners. We are against this and against the partition of Sudan.

AL-SAYYAD: It has been said that the major part of your recent talks with King Husayn was devoted to the Iraq-Iran war. How do you view the development of this war?

Mubarak: As a matter of fact, no imminent end to this war is in sight. Our brothers in Iraq want to end it, but the brothers in Iran do not, for reasons of their own which I do not understand. Are they afraid that if there is an end to the war the people will turn against them because of the economic situation? I hope they will realize that it is essential to stop this war, because its continuation will further deplete the resources of the two countries. The two peoples will continue to suffer from war, destruction, and further casualties.

AL-SAYYAD: Did Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz come to Egypt for urgent reasons connected with the Gulf war or in order to reassure himself on the internal situation in Egypt?

Mubarak: He came to talk to us about the situation in the Gulf, and as a sort of courtesy he also spoke about the central security incidents. I do not consider what happened as a major event. People have exaggerated the story. The press must write something. What else can they do? The press always looks for a funeral so that it can report the mourning. As I said, Tariq 'Aziz talked about the Iraq-Iran war and the situation there. President Saddam Husayn contacted me twice, once from the battle front, and reassured himself about everything, and we also talked about the war and the issue of peace in the Middle East.

AL-SAYYAD: Are the Iraqis worried because of the war?

Mubarak: The entire world is worried because of this war and because resources are being wasted. Iraq has superiority in the air, in military equipment, and on all levels. But how long do the two countries have to bleed? How much longer will their revenues be utilized for war and destruction? I would like to tell the Iranians to wake up, because the harvest they will reap will be alarming.

AL-SAYYAD: It is being said that Egypt has advised the Iraqis to take their time in liberating the Al-Faw peninsula, and to wait until the Iranian economy is further damaged, containing the Iranian forces and avoiding Iraqi casualties. What is the truth about this?

Mubarak: I say thank you to those who gave this advice. Does Iraq or the Iraqi leadership need any advice from us? No. Iraq is a state, and its leaders have a plan. The Iraqis are in their combat positions and have a greater awareness of the situation than we do. They do what they think best in the circumstances.

AL-SAYYAD: Are there any Egyptian military experts in Iraq?

Mubarak: There are absolutely no Egyptian military experts in Iraq. President Saddam Husayn has told me that Iraq has sought help from retired Egyptian military personnel, who left the service long ago and went to work in Iraq. They have been used on the front for various purposes, including administration. But we have no experts helping the Iraqi military forces. This has never been true. Indeed, Iraq does not need our experts, because its own men are quite efficient.

AL-SAYYAD: Does your military assistance to Iraq mean that Egypt is committed to the joint Arab defense pact? And does it mean that Egypt is committed to this pact with regard to all parties? For example, if Jordan were attacked, would Egypt be obliged to defend it?

Mubarak: Egypt is helping the Arab countries as much as it can. We are not like those Arab countries that aid non-Arab countries against the Arabs, as is now taking place against Iraq, regrettably. Still, they accuse Egypt of lacking commitment to the Joint Arab Defense Pact. They ask me about this pact. They should ask those who supply arms and fan the flames of war between Iraq and Iran. Ask them: What of the pact that you so often talk about? What is their position toward this pact? The fact is that justice must triumph, because falsehood never lasts long.

AL-SAYYAD: Will Egypt always abide by this pact?

Mubarak: There is nothing that can abrogate Egypt's commitment to any agreement that it has signed, particularly this pact. Those who say that the Camp David accords nullified Egypt's obligations are mistaken. The talks were postponed for 3 months because of this very point. Egypt is committed to all of its pledges, charters, and treaties.

AL-SAYYAD: In the event of a foreign attack on the Gulf states, would Egypt be prepared to render aid to those states and to coordinate with others that are ready to help?

Mubarak: Obviously, were an attack to take place, we would not immediately send troops in trucks and planes to assist. Such matters need to be agreed upon, coordinated, and planned in advance. We would need time to transport our forces and time to prepare these forces before the attack is launched. We would need a lot of equipment. As no one has discussed this matter with us, we really have nothing to say.

AL-SAYYAD: There have been recent statements from the Gulf in support of Egypt.

Mubarak: Egypt has not given up its friendship with these states, despite what they did to us. Although they have not assisted Egypt and have done nothing so far to help us resolve the crises that Egypt is experiencing, we are honoring our commitments. Egypt continues to send teachers. They are mistaken if they think that the Egyptians go there simply for money's sake. We tell them now: We send our teachers to help our brothers in both the Arab and non-Arab states.

AL-SAYYAD: How are Egypt's relations with Saudi Arabia at present?

Mubarak: We have normal relations.

AL-SAYYAD: A U.S. State Department consultant is calling upon the Arab states to agree to assimilate the Palestinians, declaring that it is unrealistic to think they will ever be able to return to their land. He says that Israel is there to stay. What is Egypt's stand toward this view?

Mubarak: Israel has indeed come to stay. Israel is a state. The whole world recognizes it, and the two superpowers have guaranteed that it will remain. To say that Israel is not a state would be simply to fool ourselves. Naturally, it exists. It is a state and has an identity. The rest is up to us Arabs.

The U.S. State Department adviser made that remark because he saw that the Arabs are divided and are fighting each other. Every Arab state is proceeding in a different direction. Throughout history, they have been unable to make a unified decision or to agree among themselves. That is why he threw the ball into their court. Naturally, no Arab state has replied. Of course, we oppose this view. We are struggling for the Palestinian issue. The contacts we now have with Israel are for the sake of the Palestinian issue; we are seeking to hold talks. We ask God to guide the parties concerned toward an agreement, so that the issue may be resolved.

AL-SAYYAD: Do you blame any given party — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, for example — for his action during the Amman talks?

Mubarak: It would be inappropriate to comment on this. I would prefer to make my views known to Yasir 'Arafat directly, and to express my views to His Majesty King Husayn. Such matters should not be the subject of public discussion.

AL-SAYYAD: In your opinion, how can the deadlock be broken, now that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat have agreed that a deadend has been reached?

Mubarak: In truth, I would like to know what the two parties are thinking about and how we can continue along our course. All of the Arabs would grieve if the situation were to remain as it is. The Palestinian issue would have come to an end, and neither the United States nor Israel would be losers. On the contrary, they would both be winners, while we continue to fight each other. The ball is now in our court, and we are unable to agree.

AL-SAYYAD: What was King Husayn's point of view?

Mubarak: King Husayn is trying.

AL-SAYYAD: But when will he end this deadlock?

Mubarak: We cannot ask this of King Husayn alone. We must also find out how the PLO views the matter. Negotiations should be agreed upon, for even after negotiations the road will be very long.

AL-SAYYAD: The Camp David accords provide for a solution to the Palestinian issue. Why doesn't Egypt use the Camp David document to force Israel to draft a plan of action to resolve the issue?

Mubarak: The Arabs rejected the Camp David accords, insulting us and accusing us of treachery; what would they do if we were to mention Camp David now? Only yesterday in Rabat, Khalid al-Hasan was attacking the Camp David accords; today you want me to bring up these accords? I wish that they could attain even half of what was provided for in the Camp David accords. They wanted me to reject the Camp David accords and to leave Sinai to Israel. We got our land back. It is up to each party to get his land back however he can, short of sacrificing the Palestinian issue. We retrieved the Sinai, which is our land, though some problems in this context still remain. However, we did not sacrifice the main issue, despite their accusations and insults.

Those who try to outbid each other on this issue do so because of personal interests and not because of Palestinian interests. Look at what happened to the Palestinians in Lebanon. Look at what happened to Lebanon. We are really wronging each other, and we must not blame either the United States or Israel. At any rate, when this interview is read tomorrow, some people will start saying that the head of the Egyptian regime blames the Arabs and not Israel. Yes, sir. I blame the Arabs 1 million times. It is because of us, the Arabs, that Lebanon is about to be lost, that the Palestinian cause is about to be lost — because of our inability to agree. Each one looks out for his own interest. There is no comprehensive, general view of Arab issues. Name me any group in the world that is facing the problems that we do in the Arab world. We have an Arab League in Tunis. It has problems. Look at the number of problems in the Arab world: between Morocco and Algeria; Algeria and Libya, although I see them now on the way to reconciliation; Libya and Iraq; Libya and Tunisia; Libya and Egypt. It is true that Egypt is not in the Arab League and does not want headaches, but this is something that will change. A few days ago Libya attacked Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states because of the oil. Problems also exist between Iraq and Syria and between North Yemen and South Yemen. No state is on good terms with another. Has an Arab summit solved even part of these differences? We as Arabs have declared a radio war. We accuse each other. It seems that each one of us is a traitor, according to these radios. In the radio war you hear about treason and treasonous regimes. Each one sees the other as a traitor. Nevertheless, we are Arab states.

Let us look at Europe. In the European Community there are conflicting interests. Nevertheless, they meet every 3 months and solve their problems. They do not use the radios to attack each other. When will we become a civilized nation and stop occupying each other's territory? When will we sit together to solve our problems in a rational manner? We live in freedom and democracy in Egypt. We find that this state of affairs terrifies everyone. Everyone is afraid of Egypt.

I say to the states that curse us daily and say that I am deceiving the Egyptian people, the majority of which supposedly do not enjoy freedom — I say to them: Give your peoples the freedom that exists in Egypt and let us see what happens. They think that people are ignorant. The contrary is true. These states are still following a system that has been out of date for 40 years.

AL-SAYYAD: Why do you not demand the return of Gaza, which is an Egyptian responsibility?

Mubarak: I witnessed what happened with Gaza. I was present when President Al-Sadat met with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Al-'Arish and I heard what they said. Al-Sadat said: What do you say, Begin, that we start with Gaza and make it the nucleus of the Palestinian state? Begin answered: We will consider the matter; what you say makes sense. But once this was made public, the accusations started. They said that Al-Sadat was a traitor and that he wanted to partition Palestine. There was a spate of atrocious and gross accusations that did not conform to norms, religion, or traditions against Al-Sadat. Al-Sadat died, may God bless his soul. One of them [not further identified] visited me in 1983 and said: Why don't you approach the Jews and talk to them about Gaza? I said: The issue of Gaza is closed. When Begin heard the curses, he said: The question has ended; we do not want to talk about Gaza. The question thus died with Al-Sadat.

However, I did ask Israel. The Israelis said no. We need to consider this issue from a general perspective. I was really convinced that they would not agree to re-open the issue but I asked, nevertheless, to satisfy my own conscience.

What do you want me to tell them about Gaza now? Wait some more and the West Bank and Gaza will no longer exist. Nothing will happen as long as the Arabs continue their present course.

AL-SAYYAD: Does Egypt still adhere to its conditions regarding a summit between you and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres? Peres said some time ago that he was prepared to meet with you provided there were no preconditions.

Mubarak: I too am prepared to meet him, but only after the Tabah issue is settled. We could then say that there would be no preconditions. Does the Tabah issue constitute a precondition? It is a dispute on a piece of land that we will settle. There would be no conditions once we settle this dispute.

AL-SAYYAD: One of the Egyptian conditions is a complete withdrawal from Lebanon. Is this condition no longer valid?

Mubarak: They have actually withdrawn from Lebanon, but we the Arabs have kept them there. So, why do we raise such a commotion when we are the ones responsible for the problem? Nevertheless, we are trying to solve the Tabah issue and at the same time we are giving modest momentum to the Palestinian cause. My contacts with Israel and others will be in favor of Lebanon and other countries. We pray that God will guide our brothers and make them show some flexibility so that problems can be solved and the area can enjoy peace. However, if some people see peace as a balance in military power between them and Israel, I tell them that this objective is unattainable or might take 200 years.

AL-SAYYAD: It has been noted that you view the military establishment as a very sensitive sector. But in the West — and here I am only passing on what is being said — there is much talk these days that the Egyptian Army will have a future role in the government. They are saying that the civilian regime is weak now that the Army has proved to be powerful. They also say that the Egyptian president has differences with certain Army commanders. What is your answer to this?

Mubarak: They are all liars. These rumors are groundless. There are no differences among the Armed Forces. I am the supreme commander of the Armed Forces and it was I who instructed the Armed Forces to put an end to the rioting. No one else took part in my decision. We are a state where discipline prevails, but they are free to see it any way they want. I am not going to change their way of thinking. The Army has its own role. The police corps has its own role. We are not a small country in which the Army can play the role it wants. Let them think whatever they want. Perhaps in other countries the Army can play a role outside the military, but our country is different. We have a disciplined Army. We know very well who we are. I was a member of the Army; I spent long years in the Army and therefore I understand it. As for the differences, I believe they are saying that I have differences with Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah.

AL-SAYYAD: Yes, they are saying that.

Mubarak: That is nonsense. Let them have their fun. Let them say whatever they want to say. I do listen to such talk. Who said that I don't listen to such talk? I listen and I laugh. Egypt has its institutions. The Army is not an independent state. I am the one who gives instructions to the Army. They talk about differences. They exaggerate and they say that the differences between the president and his defense minister are deep ones. I don't pay attention to all this even if they write 10 pages every day.

AL-SAYYAD: Is there a big difference between commanding the Air Force militarily and leading the state politically?

Mubarak: The difference is enormous. The tasks in the Air Force are different from those of the state. The Air Force is a military force that has its objectives and plans and makes decisions, but leading the state is a completely different operation. Politics is a disgusting game. I am not accustomed to these political games; I am open and straightforward. I don't like maneuvers and other games. Military maneuvers are one thing and political maneuvers are another. Leading the state is not easy. What I learned in the Armed Forces has provided me with a very good base. Being president for 6 years has provided me with even stronger foundations. I see and evaluate matters. I know what is wrong and what is right. I express my opinion over many issues within the context of these issues, but not in public.

Military life is the basis. I spent 28 years in the military service, namely from 1947 to 1975. I was fully involved in military life. I only had Thursdays and Fridays off. This was an experience because I had to deal with various matters in various areas. Then I moved to civilian life as vice president and gained experience because I had to visit many Arab and European countries.

AL-SAYYAD: Mr President, would you like to add anything?

Mubarak: I hope that the Arab world will stop saying "no" to everything and will take an objective view of themselves and of history. I hope that the Arabs will unite. We have had enough of scandals, disintegration, and division. The losers are the people, not the leaders. The people will someday remind us of our deeds. I pray to God Almighty to grant success to the Arab world and guide the steps of its leaders in the service of the interests of the Arab people.

Mubarak Chairs Meeting on 1986-87 State Budget

NC011425 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak chaired an expanded meeting today that was attended by the People's Assembly speaker, the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, the Cabinet secretary, and the ministers of finance, information, industry, cabinet affairs, higher education, and tourism.

After the session, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the goal was to discuss the outlines of the 1986-87 budget. The president highlighted a number of principles, foremost of which were the rationalization of government spending in all sectors, particularly current expenditures in the ministries' budgets, and the limitation of travel by delegations, and the granting of invitations. It was decided to give symbolic gifts to the members of visiting delegations.

President Mubarak also stressed the need for the increased rationalization of government outlays in all fields, the more efficient use of cars, fuel, electricity, and water by all ministries, and the imposition of controls to achieve these spending cuts.

According to Al-Sharif, the president reiterated that there should be no reduction of salaries and the like. Thus, there was no discussion of the budget's first chapter. The meeting's participants reviewed the third chapter on investments for 1986-87, the 5th and final year of the plan. He said we are committed to the plan's objectives of increasing industrial and agricultural output. As for the strategic projects and their relative importance in the drive for self-sufficiency in such key commodities as cement and building materials, the president called for flexibility in reassessing our priorities. There is no change in the rates of growth, as they are significant.

The conferees also examined the deficit in the 1986-87 budget, which will be submitted to the People's Assembly, and ways of overcoming this shortfall. The president reviewed the draft laws on increasing state income, which the government will present to the People's Assembly. In addition, the discussions covered the level of revenue derived from the implementation of these laws in order to deal with the deficit resulting from the drop in oil prices. The president asked the prime minister to have the ministries follow the decision against making consultants out of those whose term of service has ended. This will make way for new leaders, who will assume responsibility from others and will allow experts from among the new leaders to come forward. Contracts that have ended must not be renewed.

'Abd al-Majid on Sudanese Relations, Peace Process

NC011629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are very close, and that no foreign interference can affect the strong bonds linking the two countries.

In a statement after his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: I do not believe that the Sudanese Government's announcement on integration was intentional [muta'ammad], nor can I say anything definite, for we have not been officially informed of this decision. I will not make any comment until we receive notification.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: We must discuss matters with our brothers in Sudan. What is in Sudan's interest is also in Egypt's interest. That is how I view our relations with Khartoum.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that these days, and today in particular, are absolutely decisive for our Sudanese brothers in light of the parliamentary elections. We must await their outcome.

Responding to a question on the future of the peace process, especially after the visits to Cairo by King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and their talks with President Mubarak, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Contacts and efforts must continue throughout the current period to bring the views of Jordan and the Palestinians closer together. Peace initiatives must not be frozen, as they benefit everyone.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that the trips which King Husayn and 'Arafat made to Cairo, as well as their meetings with the president, helped promote a greater understanding of Jordanian and Palestinian opinions. Egypt is eager to promote this rapprochement. The deputy prime minister pointed out: We will continue our efforts to move the peace process ahead. This is the message I conveyed to Yugoslav and Italian officials and to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during my recent tour.

When asked about an Israeli radio report today that said the current round of Tabah talks might last for only a single day, Dr 'Abd al-Majid replied: It might go on longer than that.

On his recent visits to Yugoslavia and Italy, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted: I met with the Yugoslav president, prime minister, and foreign minister. Our talks centered on the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. I saw Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Andreotti in Rome. I also spoke with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. It was an opportunity for me to exchange views on the Middle East situation, the peace process, and relations between Egypt and Italy and between Egypt and the United States. These meetings were useful.

Responding to a question on *AL-AHRAM*'s report yesterday that the United States had made three different requests to Egypt to join it in a strike on Libya, Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained: I think that item had already been published by *TIME* magazine and *THE WASHINGTON POST*. What was carried yesterday was a repetition of the report. It was not a scoop by the Egyptian newspaper. The initial news of this was published in the U.S. press.

Seventh Round of Tabah Talks Begins in Cairo

No Agreement Reached on Panel

NC011455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Egyptian-Israeli talks at the level of experts resumed in Cairo today with the participation of the United States. The conferees will complete discussions of issues pertaining to the international arbitral compromis to solve the Tabah problem. The Egyptians are led by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department, and the Israelis by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. The U.S. delegation is led by Alan Kreczko, legal counselor at the U.S. State Department.

The first session lasted about 2 hours. Afterward, Minister Plenipotentiary Mahmud 'Uthman, official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation, noted that the names of the arbitrators had been reviewed. He said that the delegations had not reached agreement on these names. Mahmud 'Uthman reported that the delegations also discussed a number of issues related to procedures to be followed by the arbitration panel.

The talks are expected to continue at another session this evening when the two delegations will also seek agreement on the date for the next session.

This is the seventh round of talks since Israel accepted the principle of arbitration. The Israeli delegation will leave Cairo tonight.

Al-Majid Receives Israeli Delegation

NC011822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with the members of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, led by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. The session was also attended by Moshe Sason, Israeli ambassador in Cairo; and the members of Egypt's Tabah delegation under Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department.

In a statement after the meeting, 'Abd al-Majid said that developments in bilateral relations and in the Tabah issue had been discussed. He added that another round of talks would be held on a date to be fixed by the two parties.

Talks End; Differences Remain

NC011853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — The seventh round of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Tabah issue, which began this morning at the level of experts and with the participation of the United States, concluded here this evening. The Egyptian delegation was led by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department; David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, headed the Israeli delegation.

Minister Plenipotentiary Mahmud 'Uthman, the official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation, stated that a number of procedural issues had been discussed. He added that differences still existed on the main subjects, including the names of the arbitrators and the question to be referred to the arbitrators. He went on to say that the date for the next round of talks will be determined later by the two parties.

Israeli Delegation Departs

NC012133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2112 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks led by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, left Cairo for Tel Aviv this evening after the conclusion of the seventh round of discussions between Egypt and Israel. The members of the Israeli team arrived in Cairo yesterday evening, and held two working sessions with their Egyptian counterparts in the presence of American representatives.

Trade Minister Returns From Visit to Moscow

NC020741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, returned to Cairo early this morning from Moscow following a visit of several days to the Soviet Union. During his visit, Dr Abu 'Ali held talks with Soviet officials on ways to strengthen economic cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

Dr Abu 'Ali stated after his return that the talks had been held in a cordial atmosphere. The two countries affirmed the need for economic and trade exchange. He said that during his visit he had met with the first deputy Soviet premier.

He pointed out that the economic talks between the two countries will be resumed in Cairo at a date to be agreed upon soon.

Liberian Foreign Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit

NC011615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1442 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo arrived in Cairo today at the head of a delegation for a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he will deliver a message from Liberian President Samuel Doe to President Husni Mubarak.

In an arrival statement, the Liberian minister said that Egypt and his country had good and close relations. He added that he would hold talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, later today. They will discuss the means to strengthen bilateral relations in all fields, as well as African issues of interest to the two countries. Blamo noted that the African foreign ministers have prepared a working paper on Africa's economic crisis which will be submitted to the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly scheduled to be held in May.

Dr Ghali, who was at the airport to receive the visitor, said that the working paper would be discussed with Dr Blamo. Dr Ghali also said that their talks would include the strengthening of bilateral relations and increased technical cooperation, as well as common positions on some African issues, particularly the Namibian problem and the economic crisis.

Dr Ghali said that other topics will be the June conference in Paris to impose sanctions on the racist Government of South Africa because of its refusal to implement UN resolutions, and preparations for the African summit to be held in Addis Ababa in July.

The Liberian minister was also received by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, and by Gabriel Farngalo, Liberian ambassador in Cairo.

Official Talks Begin

NC011954 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Official talks between Egypt and Liberia began at the Foreign Ministry tonight. The Egyptian delegation was led by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Liberian team by Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo.

The members of the two delegations reviewed a number of African issues, including the continent's economic crisis, which is the result of accumulated foreign debts, and the problems of drought, famine, and refugees. They also discussed the coordination of the two countries' positions at the extraordinary UN General Assembly session on the African economic crisis.

At the start of the talks Dr Ghali explained the dimensions of the Middle East problem, and Egypt's part in giving an impetus to regional peace efforts in order to reach a just and lasting settlement based on the Palestinian people's recovery of their legitimate rights, including that of self-determination.

The two parties examined Egyptian-Liberian relations in all fields. The Liberian foreign minister praised the role of Egyptian experts working in his country, as well as the emissaries of Al-Azhar, who are contributing to the propagation of Islam and the spread of the Arabic language.

Received by Mubarak

NC021129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a handwritten message today from Liberian President Samuel Doe, dealing both with international issues and bilateral relations. This was noted by Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo following his meeting with President Mubarak today.

Blamo said that the two countries' relations go back to the time of the late president Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, and stressed that these relations are growing stronger by the day.

The Liberian foreign minister said that his country is ready to cooperate with Egypt in the area of investments in Liberia's land, in view of Egypt's extensive experience in agriculture. He expressed the hope that Egyptian investors and experts would cooperate with Liberia in this effort.

Meanwhile, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that talks have been held between the delegation led by the Liberian foreign minister and an Egyptian delegation at the Foreign Ministry. He said that a joint statement will be issued this afternoon on the talks, stressing the commitment of both Egypt and Liberia to the principles and goals of the OAU, as well as to the need to bolster bilateral economic cooperation.

Fatah Official Arrives for Visit, Meets Al-Baz

NC012128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has met with Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, also known as Abu al-Hawl, member of the Fatah Central Committee. 'Abd al-Hamid arrived in Cairo earlier today. The meeting was attended by Fatah representative in Cairo Zuhid al-Qadrah and PNC member Sa'id Kamal.

Usamah Sharab, the PLO's information officer in Cairo, said that 'Abd al-Hamid's talks with senior Egyptian officials are part of the continuing consultations between Egypt and the PLO and a follow-up to those held by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Cairo concerning regional developments and the Palestinian issue.

Jordanian Assistant Chief of Staff Arrives 1 April

NC011925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — A Jordanian military delegation led by Staff Major General Hilmi al-Lawzi, assistant chief of staff, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit to Egypt that will last several days. During the visit, members of the Jordanian military delegation will hold talks on ways to promote cooperation between the two countries.

Saudi Official Arrives, Calls for Relations

NC011728 Cairo MENA in English 1717 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Alexandria, Egypt, Apr 1 (MENA) — Emir Talal Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the Gulf programme for subsidizing UN development and humanitarian organisations called today on all Arabs to establish political, trade, and economic relations with Egypt.

Speaking at a press conference here today, Emir Talal said he will meet shortly with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister, to discuss Alexandria University requirements of human works services.

Emir Talal arrived here this morning.

'Radical' Asyut Students Attempt University Boycott

NC011714 Cairo MENA in English 1710 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Asyut, Egypt, Apr 1 (MENA) — Some radical students at Asyut University tried this morning to instigate their colleagues using the injury incident of a university student who was rushed to Cairo early yesterday to complete his treatment at the Armed Forces hospital on directives of President Husni Mubarak.

A group of radical students tried to prevent their colleagues from attending lectures despite their teachers' advice against such acts.

The rest of students refused to respond to instigation attempts since the prosecution is investigating the incident in which the student of the faculty of commerce was injured by a policeman who was remanded in custody.

AFP: 3,000 Reportedly Charged After Cairo Riots

NC020738 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 2 (AFP) — Some 3,000 people have been charged following the bloody riots by police conscripts here at the end of February, which left 107 dead and 719 injured, the daily *AL-AHRAM* reported Wednesday.

They were mainly accused of murder, pillaging of public and private property, and sabotage of buildings and communications.

Authorities would publish the results of an enquiry into the riots Thursday, the paper added. Evidence had been heard from 1,190 people.

Trouble among the low-paid conscripts, who lived in poor conditions, began on February 25 after rumours that their compulsory service was to be extended from three to four years.

Hotels and restaurants were burned down near the Pyramids and nightclubs ransacked on the main road into Cairo.

General Ahmad Rushdi was later replaced as interior minister by General Zaki Badr.

President Chairs Two Days of Military Meetings

JN011951 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic and Armed Forces commander in chief, chaired two meetings of the Armed Forces General Command and field commanders for two consecutive days. The first meeting lasted 9 hours and the second 11 hours.

The two meetings were attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Armed Forces deputy commander in chief and defense minister; and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Arrives With Message

JN020838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0728 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA) — Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Baghdad last night carrying a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya dealing with bilateral relations and current Arab issues. The Mauritanian minister was received by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Received by Tariq 'Aziz

JN021044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0938 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. They discussed fraternal bilateral relations and ways to promote them. The Mauritanian minister arrived here yesterday.

Commander Addresses Kuwaiti Delegation on Al-Faw

GF011243 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 31 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] The commander of Iraq's Third Corps and of the central Al-Rashid forces facing the Iranian forces in Al-Faw, Major-General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, said that Iraq was "fully capable" of expelling the Iranian forces from the Al-Faw area.

He told a delegation from Kuwait's National Assembly at his advanced headquarters opposite the Iranians in Al-Faw, that the Al-Rashid forces under his command would make the Iranian forces in Al-Faw "live in a state fo fear and terror" until the Iraqi leadership allowed him to begin the liberation. He said the whole world would then realise the enormity of the Iranian casualties.

He repeated what the Iraqi Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General 'Adnan Khayrallah had said a few days ago, that Iran had lost more in this battle than in any previous one.

This was the first interview given by Major-General 'Abd al-Rashid in ten days because he had been busy planning to consolidate Iraq's firm grip on the Iranian forces in Al-Faw.

Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid stressed that Iraq was now trying to make the Al-Faw battle the last in the series of Iranian aggressions on Iraq by inflicting the "heaviest possible casualties."

This would make the Iranian people, "even in the next generation" think twice before launching any aggression, he said.

Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid revealed that Iraq had suffered huge casualties in the Al-Faw battle and a number of its senior officers had died, but he said Iran's losses were far greater.

He said that the Iranian forces in Al-Faw recently began to put up fences and other barriers and plant mines round their positions in Al-Faw in anticipation of a huge Iraqi offensive.

He said that the cries of the Iranian forces could be heard when Iraq used rockets and mortars against them.

He declined to say when the decisive attack and victory would take place and how it would be carried out.

He said that Kuwaitis, like Iraqis, had the right to wonder why the final onslaught was delayed. He said they should not feel disturbed because the Iraqi forces had the situation well in hand. He added that Iraq's prime concern now was to inflict the heaviest possible losses on the Iranian forces and to minimise Iraqi casualties.

Referring to Iranian allegations that Iraq had used chemical weapons he said that as a commander he would not hesitate to use any available weapon in fighting those who wanted to invade Iraq. He asked how he could allow the enemies of Arabs and Islam to occupy Arab lands and wait for international decision to allow or not allow Iraq to use one weapon or another.

The Kuwaiti delegation visiting Iraq includes deputies Hadi al-Huwaylah, Nasir al-Rawdan, Nasir al-Banna'i, Faysal al-Sani, Sa'd Tami, Ahmad al-Shrayan and 'Ali al-Sa'id.

While at the battle front, the deputies were late in attending a luncheon held in their honour by some Iraqi officials in Basra. They had insisted on spending more time with the soldiers, even if it meant missing the invitation.

Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid praised Kuwait's foreign policy and the "true feelings" of the Kuwaiti people and officials towards Iraqis. He said that Kuwaiti mothers have begun feeling about the Iraqi fighters in the same way that Iraqi mothers felt. Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid, who was described in Iraq as "the brave man," stressed that Iraq strongly believed in "values and behaviour" which was true courage. He stressed that the war made Iraqi-Kuwaiti relations stronger than ever.

Replying to Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid, Deputy Sa'id Tami said the deputies were in Iraq to convey the greetings of the people of Kuwait. He added: "Our hearts are with you and we always hope to have the honour of defending the nation by your side."

Deputy 'Ali al-Sa'id said that "courage and ability" were two important features of Iraqis and other Arabs, and what they saw was not new or strange for Iraqis.

Deputy Ahmad al-Shrayan said it was a great honour to meet "this great respected leader" and they had come to contribute to the defence of the nation, and what they had seen made them feel prouder than ever.

Deputy Faysal al-Sani said Iraq was writing a glorious chapter for history, and stressed they were looking for the future on the Arab nation through "you and your sacrifices"; he described Iraq as the "guardian of the Arab nation."

AL-THAWRAH Comments on 'Superiority' in Al-Faw

JN020641 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0555 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has affirmed that any new Iranian aggression on Iraq means a new disaster for Iran and its people. In an editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* noted that Iraq is determined to make Al-Faw a great graveyard for the invaders and to force the Iranians to pay a heavy price for their occupation. The paper said that deciding the Al-Faw battle in Iraq's favor is only a matter of time, that the developments of the military operations there generally reflect the Iraqi forces' superiority and absolute control over the operational areas on land, at sea, and in the air.

The paper pointed out that being now in a defensive position, the Iranian forces are desperately fighting in retreat and that the area they control is shrinking day after day.

Communique No 2,170 on Recent Combat Operations

JN011655 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,170 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of our valiant Armed Forces, the men who have faith in God, the homeland, and in honest principles, are realizing our great people's will with an exemplary performance, enthusiasm, and accurate implementation of the plans that are set for defending the homeland and man's dignity, and for achieving the tragic end our enemies deserve because they are the promoters of evil designs and the advocates of wrongdoings, aggression, and despotism. The following in a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. On the VII Army Corps front: Our valiant forces of the brave Al-Rashid and northern columns continue their heroic activities by pouring hellish fire on the heads of the rogues who are cornered in the narrow pocket of the Al-Faw peninsula. Our forces are supported from the air and the sea and by the helicopter gunships and are inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy.

2. In an abortive attempt, the enemy assembled several of its frustrated remnants in the hope that it would boost the morale of its collapsing forces and gain a foothold in our lofty mountains, which were liberated from its filth by the I Army Corps forces assisted by the sons of our Kurdish people. The enemy, using a frustrated force, tried to approach our positions on some vantage points. Our brave fighters of the heroic Al-Haris Force were lying in wait for the enemy and confronted the enemy force with hearts full of faith and love for the homeland and succeeded in crushing the enemy attempt and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Confirmed losses amount to 842 killed, more than this number wounded, many captured, and large quantities of weapons of various types confiscated. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces.

Let the despotic Khomeyniites understand that any foolhardy adventure they may undertake will bring them new tragedies and further losses. May God bless the brave men of the heroic I Army Corps. May God bless you, O fighters of the brave Al-Haris Force. Proceed to other victories. We thank God for His victory.

3. The brave eagles of the air obtain their share of Khomeyniite heads by carrying out daring raids against the enemy. They carried out 192 air raids today, inflicting heavy losses in personnel, equipment, and military hardware on the enemy. They also carried out the following:

a. At 1530 today, our planes carried out a successful raid against Khark Island facilities, scoring accurate hits and setting their targets ablaze.

b. At 1615 today, our planes raided a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

c. While searching for enemy targets, our daring planes sighted several enemy vehicles and troop concentrations in the area opposite Panjwin. They pounced on them, scoring direct destructive hits.

After carrying out all these missions, the brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned with their planes to the homeland, preotected by God.

4. The valiant helicopter gunship knights continue to direct their destructive missiles at enemy forces to inflict death on them and destruction on their equipment and military hardware. They carried out 22 combat sorties today after which they safely returned with their helicopters to base, praise be to God.

5. The criminal enemy forces shelled Abu al-Khasib and the Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery, damaging a bakery in Abu al-Khasib.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 April 1986

Further Reportage on Visiting Spanish Delegation

House Speaker Gives Briefing

JN011735 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1330 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 1 Apr (PETRA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz received Leopoldo Torres, first deputy speaker of the Spanish Congress of Deputies, and the accompanying delegation in his office at the Parliament at noon today.

Torres and his delegation received a briefing from Al-Fayiz on Jordan's efforts to boost the peace process in the Middle East and achieve a peaceful, just, and durable settlement that guarantees the Palestinian people's inalienable rights in their homeland. Al-Fayiz stressed Jordan's stand calling for peace through an international conference which His Majesty King Husayn called for as a practical way to solve the Middle East crisis —a conference to be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent member states, as well as all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Al-Fayiz reviewed the inhuman Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, such as displacement, deportation and Judaization, as well as the confiscation of the Arab inhabitants' lands to set up Jewish settlements on them. He said that Israel uses all methods to abort all peace efforts, thereby defying the resolutions of the UN Security Council and all international organizations and bodies calling for the establishment of a peaceful, comprehensive, and just settlement in the region.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Al-Fayiz referred to the danger this destructive war poses to regional and international peace, saying that Iraq has responded to all appeals and efforts to stop the war. Iran, however, still insists on its aggression against Iraq and attempts to occupy parts of Iraqi territory by force. He called on peace-loving world states to impose an economic, political, and military embargo on Iran until it responds to the appeals for peace and stops its aggression against Iraq.

Al-Fayiz praised the strong relations of friendship between Jordan and Spain, as well as Spain's stands supporting Arab rights at international forums.

At the end of the meeting, which was attended by a number of deputies, the Parliament's secretary general, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman, Al-Fayiz answered the delegation's questions.

Army Commander in Chief Leaves for Bahrain

JN011456 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1326 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 1 Apr (PETRA) — Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left Amman for Bahrain at noon today on an official visit at the invitation of Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahraini Armed Forces.

Reportage on Husayn's Interview With British Weekly

'Arafat, U.S. Congress Criticized

JN020713 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0530 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has stated that he may be compelled to submit to U.S. pressure on separate peace with Israel if Jordan does not obtain vital assistance from the Arab states. Touching on efforts to solve the Middle East problem, the Jordanian king strongly criticized Yasir 'Arafat, saying that patching up the current rift between Jordan and the PLO is impossible.

In an interview with the British weekly *JANE'S DEFENSE*, which specializes in defense affairs, King Husayn criticized the U.S. Congress for not approving the Jordanian-U.S. arms deal and threatened that this might end Amman's 28-year old military relationship with Washington. The Jordanian king rejected the idea of linking military arms deals to Jordan's commitment to a peaceful settlement and said that he will shortly hold talks in the USSR, France, and Britain on alternative sources of arms and ammunition for Jordan.

Further Details

JN020753 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
2 Apr 86 pp 1, 18

[Text] London, (Agencies) — His Majesty King Husayn has said that Jordan is ready to support fraternal Kuwait in confronting any aggression by the Iranian regime against Kuwaiti territory if Kuwait makes such a request.

In a statement to the [British] weekly *JANE'S DEFENSE*, the king said that Iran has spread turmoil in the Arab World by its insistence on continuing the war against Iraq and agitating Shi'ite fanaticism in the Middle East.

King Husayn added that he is constantly concerned about the developments and repercussions of the Gulf war and that Jordan is aware of its responsibility toward pan-Arab and Kuwaiti security and that it will not hesitate to give every possible military assistance to fraternal Kuwait if it is requested to do so.

Regarding the U.S. Congress' refusal to approve the sale of arms to Jordan, specially, F-16 and F-20 aircraft, the king expressed the belief that this is a real insult for which President Reagan's administration is responsible.

The king added: Henceforth, we cannot expect the United States to be our main source of arms. We must diversify our sources and relations.

The king said: Jordan, which is in particular need for an air defense system, will now resort to other sources such as France, Britain, and the USSR.

Regarding Jordan's relations with the PLO leadership, King Husayn expressed the belief that the differences between Jordan and the PLO leadership are serious.

The king added: We worked together for 1 year in order to reach a common objective, then they suddenly changed their opinion and stand.

The king said: On our side, we had reached the point of preparing for the convocation of an international conference which was approved in principle by the United States and all the Arab states when the PLO suddenly rejected UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Everything was over at that point.

The king said that the PLO leadership must adopt a unified policy before there can be any cooperation in the future. The king added: I do not believe that we can do more than what we have done. Nothing can be done so long as the PLO is not aware of its responsibility.

Al-Jumayyil Returns From Austria 1 Apr

NC011638 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Beirut from Austria this afternoon. During his stay there, Al-Jumayyil met with Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss and a number of Austrian officials. Their talks focused on the latest developments in Lebanon.

British Professors Missing, Feared Kidnapped

NC012202 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2145 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A source at the American University of Beirut has announced that two of the school's British professors are missing, and it is feared that they may have been kidnapped. The source added that the two professors, (Ben Dagler) and (Philip) [name indistinct], were last seen on Friday night in West Beirut. No organization has claimed the kidnapping of the two British professors.

Radio Cites University Source

NC021523 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1505 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] An official source at the American University of Beirut [AUB] has stated that Dr John Leigh Douglas, assistant professor in the AUB's Political Sciences and General Administration Department who lives off campus, did not report to work on Tuesday morning to give his scheduled classes after the Easter holidays. His colleagues and friends say that he has not been seen since Friday night.

Dr Douglas is a British citizen. He was born in 1952 and joined AUB in 1981-1982. AUB administrators are contacting the authorities and leaders concerned to determine the reasons for his disappearance.

American University Students Protest

NC021137 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, April 2 (AFP) — Britons Leigh Douglas and Philip Patfield, missing here since Friday, were still unaccounted for Wednesday, sparking a student strike at the American University where Mr. Douglas is a lecturer.

Four U.S. or British members of the university staff have now disappeared and two have been killed.

University Spokesman Radwan Mawlawi has refused to speculate over Mr Douglas being kidnapped, telling AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he was "missing."

"He did not turn up for work on Tuesday, that's all we can say for the moment," he said. The men's disappearances have been confirmed by the police.

Mr. Douglas, 34, has been a full time employee of the Political Sciences Department since 1983, and before that worked part time for eight years.

Mr. Patfield, 40, is an English teacher at a private language school at Hamra in the Muslim sector of the city, and the two men were said to be friends. The last contact with Mr. Douglas was on Friday, when a student who phoned him said he was with friends.

Both had been missing from their homes since Friday night. Mr. Douglas has lived in Lebanon for eight years, while Mr. Patfield has been a resident for 12 years.

Students in the Political Sciences Department went on strike Wednesday to protest what they described as a "kidnapping." Mr. Mawlawi said they wrote slogans in red on the campus walls in Arabic demanding "free brother Leigh Douglas." His colleagues described him as a "decent man, competent and liked by his students."

Al-Hashim, Birri Discuss 'Political Intransigence'

NC291037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] A lengthy meeting has taken place between Ministers Joseph al-Hashim and Nabih Birri. They discussed political developments, particularly the security flareups in both the eastern and western areas and on the combat lines. The two ministers agreed that efforts must be made to stem the security deterioration, which negatively affects all Lebanese parties. The talks also dealt with political intransigence, which is reflected in the general tension and which aggravates the rift among the various areas and people.

Minister al-Hashim has also contacted Army Commander General Michel 'Awn. They reviewed security developments.

Christian Representatives Meet, Issue Statement

NC312033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] In accordance with the Lebanese Forces' goals of achieving broad Christian participation in Christian decisionmaking, of consolidating Christian unity, and of involving all Christian communities in the decisionmaking process, an expanded meeting was held today, and was attended by representatives of all Christian sects. Dr Samir Ja'ja' was also present. The participants came out in favor of forming a follow-up committee, which will include Charles Malik, George Jabir, Shakir Abu Sulayman, Habib Afram, Suhayl al-Dik, and Marun Bustani. A statement was issued, and was read by Attorney Shakir Abu Sulayman:

[Begin Abu Sulayman recording] The conferees discussed the current situation. In light of its gravity, they decided to continue consultations in line with their conviction that Christian decisions should be made after deliberations among the various organizations and leaders, and on the basis of their belief in the following principles:

1. Lebanon's historic distinctiveness lies in the variety of its people, who form numerous communities. This reality dictates that these communities participate as cultural groups in the formation of central government departments and in the management of state affairs.

2. The suitable formula for our homeland is one that stems from its political structure, which is pluralistic in Lebanon. The variety of Lebanese society must have a sound framework to control and preserve it, and to ensure that its members enjoy basic rights and freedoms, equality, and guarantees. The vast cultural wealth inherent in such coexistence must be highlighted.

3. Given this reality, any plan for reforms must be agreed upon by the two cultural groups through dialogue, open-mindedness, and mutual respect. It must be done within a framework of complete liberty, free of pressure or interference of any kind. This is what we honestly seek.

4. These firm principles cannot be abandoned or renounced under any circumstances. [End recording]

Those who took part in this expanded Christian meeting represented the Lebanese Front, the Maronite League, the Orthodox League, the Higher Greek Catholic Council, the Syriac League, the Higher Catholic Armenian Council, the Higher Council of Catholic Syriacs, the Higher Latins Council, the Higher Assyrian Council, the Higher Chaldean Council, the Oriental Committee, the Christian Democratic Socialist Union, the Assyrian Bayt Nahrayn Party, the Democratic Coptic Party, the General Federation of Christian Workers, and the Orthodox Intelligentsia Grouping.

Junblatt Leaves for Bulgaria via Damascus 31 Mar

NC311013 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, left Lebanon for Bulgaria via Damascus this morning. His visit is in response to an official invitation to participate in the activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Junblatt is accompanied by Tawfiq Sultan, the party's advisor for political affairs.

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Moscow

NC021233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The members of a Lebanese parliamentary delegation led by Deputy 'Abd al-Latif al-Zayn left Beirut at noon today for the Soviet Union. They will be going via Paris as part of a tour that will also include stops in Finland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and France. The purpose of their visit is to explain the issue of southern Lebanon and to call on these states to implement UN resolutions on the South. In addition to Al-Zayn, the delegation includes Deputies Edmond Rizq, Munif al-Khatib, and Rashid al-Khuri.

Moscow Gives 'Firm Promise' To Fund UNIFIL

NC300825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general, has disclosed that Lebanon received a firm promise that Moscow would fund UNIFIL if the United States does not reverse its decision to reduce its contribution to UNIFIL when UNIFIL's mandate is renewed in mid-April.

Amal Denies Birri Target of Assassination Attempt

NC011156 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Radio Israel and some private Lebanese radio stations have broadcast a report saying that Minister Nabih Birri was the target of an assassination attempt. A source in the Amal Movement has denied this report, describing it as false and groundless. The source added that the report seeks to undermine the Amal Movement's unity and progress at a time when it is preparing to hold its congress on 4 April. The report also coincides with the efforts of suspicious elements to exacerbate the security situation.

The source said that the Amal Movement will remain united and loyal to the policy of its leader, Imam Musa al-Sadr. Its masses will not be shaken by these rumors, intended, among other things, to obstruct the march of the national resistance, which is sacrificing blood in the south to expel the Israeli enemy and to liberate the sacred land.

The Amal Movement has issued the following relevant statement: Since this morning, Radio Israel has been circulating a rumor that Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, was the target of an assassination attempt. This report is totally groundless. It should be recalled that Radio Israel broadcasts a false rumor of this sort on 1 April every year.

Gunmen Steal Bulgarian Embassy Vehicle

NC021120 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] This morning, four gunmen riding in a Datsun intercepted a Bulgarian Embassy vehicle, in which the Bulgarian commercial attache was riding, near the Carlton Hotel in West Beirut. They asked the Bulgarian attache and his driver to get out and then stole the vehicle, driving it off to an unknown destination.

Further on Continuing Amal, Palestinian Fighting

Palestinian Advance Repulsed

NC011514 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The fighting around the Sabra and Shatila camps between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement has intensified. Rockets and artillery are being used, and a fire has reportedly broken out in Sabra. The bombardment, which was directed at the central areas of the two camps this afternoon, has killed a woman and wounded three other people.

As the clashes continued, Amal and Palestinian military forces assembled in the vicinity of the two camps. Amal reported a short while ago that its members had repulsed an attempt by the Palestinians to advance toward Hayy Farhat.

'Guarded Calm' in Sabra, Shatila

NC011932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A guarded calm has prevailed in the Sabra and Shatila camps since 1900 today. The fighting began to subside at 1700, but sniper fire continued. The Camps Security Coordination Committee met several times in order to bring these clashes to a complete halt. Press reports said that a meeting took place at the headquarters of the Syrian observers unit attended by representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Communist Party. The goal of the session was to deal with events in the camps and prevent their repetition.

Fighting Continues Around Camps

NC020952 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Fighting is continuing around the Palestinian camps, particularly along the Al-Dukhi and Ariha combat lines where machineguns and rockets are being used. Palestinian sources affirmed a short while ago that Syrian observers and the coordination committee had failed to apply the cease-fire agreement and eliminate the armed presence.

Hizballah on Camps War, 'Arafat Stand on Gulf War

NC011752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Hizballah has called on Palestinians to be on guard against movements and plots from within and without directed at their lives and resistance. Hizballah said it offers a sincere hand to defuse any internal flare-ups, which serve only Israel and the decadent leaders working for a humiliating recognition of Israel.

In a statement issued today, Hizballah condemned the camps war, which is now being rekindled. The statement also denounced anyone whose involvement in restarting this conflict can be proven.

In addition, Hizballah attacked PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's position on the Iraq-Iran war, which it said was treasonous and condemned by the Palestinian people.

3 Fatah Members Captured in Marj 'Uyun

NC011836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Correspondents have quoted a source in Lahd's militia as saying that joint patrols from the Israeli forces and the army of southern Lebanon captured three Palestinian members of Fatah yesterday. The Palestinians managed to infiltrate the security zone in the south. The source added that the Palestinians were arrested in Marj 'Uyun when an Israeli helicopter appeared and forced them out of a building in which they were hiding. They later admitted that they planned to carry out an operation against the Israeli settlement of Ramim in Upper Galilee.

Artillery Shells Fall on Areas South of Beirut

NC311518 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1447 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] We have just received a report saying that artillery shells fell on B'abda, Al-Hazimiyah, and Al-Hadath a short while ago. The bombardment came from Junblatt's emplacements on Tallat (al-Rabt)-Al-Shuwayfat.

Amal Members Disarm Druze Religious Men

NC290947 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that Amal elements manning a roadblock in Al-Awza'i disarmed a number of pro-Junblatt Druze men of religion at 1030 this morning. The prompted Junblatt men to set up a similar roadblock on the Al-Damur-Khaldah road. Our correspondent further reports that the Junblatt command asked its members not to cross the Al-Awza'i road and to use the Al-Shuwayfat-Al-'Amrusiyah road instead.

Pro-Junblatt gunmen appeared in the areas of Al-Musaytibah and Raml al-Zarif a short time ago.

Further Reportage on LCY's Belovski Visit

Statement on Arrival in Damascus

LD012244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 1 Apr (TANJUG) — "We are very glad to be on the soil of a friendly country, the Syrian Arab Republic. We are paying a return visit at the invitation of Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Our visit represents a continuation of traditional cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party, as well as between our two countries and their peoples who are connected by sincere and long-standing friendship." This was stated by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee in Damascus upon his arrival yesterday on a visit to the Ba'th Party of Syria at the head of an LCY delegation.

The LCY and the Ba'th Party, as parties of two nonaligned and Mediterranean countries, have always had a great deal in common, which resulted in our close cooperation in bilateral areas and within the international framework. The proximity of our orientations in the international area, as much as through the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and its struggle for peace in the world, for equitable international relations, for the right of every nation to freedom and full national and territorial integrity, as through demands for every nation to freely develop their internal system in accordance with their conditions and specific demands, present a solid basis on which relations between our two friendly countries have been developing so far, Belovski stressed.

On this basis, Dimce Belovski went on to say, we wish to continue cooperation and to promote and widen it. We believe that, particularly at this present moment of a very tense situation in the region, it is necessary that we should meet more often, to hold more talks and make more efforts toward making a joint contribution to stabilization for the next summit in Harare, which we also wish to discuss with our host, convinced that this will also contribute to our joint efforts toward a successful realization of the summit.

We also believe that there are questions in the area of bilateral cooperation which ought to be discussed and that in this way we shall stimulate its further strengthening.

Talks Commence

JN011405 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Party talks between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, ASBP assistant secretary general, and a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], led by Comrade Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, began in Damascus today.

Comrade al-Ahmar talked about Syria's development in all fields, affirming the important and prominent role of Syria under the leadership of the ASBP and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, whether in the march of development and the establishment of a socialist structure inside the country or in confronting the Israeli aggression to which the Arab nation is subjected.

Comrade Belovski affirmed the stand of his party and country which supports Arab causes. He highly praised Syria's wise policy under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

The two sides called the new cooperation agreement between the two parties for the next 2 years a step toward developing relations between the two parties and countries in the services of the two peoples' aspirations and mutual interests.

Further on Party Talks

JN011804 Damascus Domestic service in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Party talks between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Assistant Secretary General Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar and a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] led by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, began at the Regional Command building this morning.

At the beginning of the session, the party's assistant secretary general welcomed the guest delegation, referring to the importance of this meeting in bolstering and entrenching the relations of friendship and ties of common struggle and providing opportunities for exchanging viewpoints on issues which are of interest to our parties and countries. In his statement, Al-Ahmar referred to the importance of this visit at this time, since it comes as a sure sign of the strength of relations between the Ba'th Party and the LCY.

Comrade al-Ahmar referred to the dangers the Zionist aggression poses to peace in the region, as well as to the development of the Zionist entity's aggressive, expansionist policy supported by the United Utates in particular. He referred to the dangers this policy poses to security and stability in the region and the Mediterranean Basin. He also referred to the efforts to establish a just, durable, and just peace based on Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, attaining the Palestinian Arab people's just rights, returning these people to their homeland, and establishing their independent state on their national soil.

The assistant secretary general affirmed the importance of the strategic balance Syria is working for as the main basis for achieving the just, comprehensive, and durable peace for which we are struggling. He praised the Nonaligned Movement's prominent role and the world countries' struggle to terminate imperialist hegemony, safeguard these countries' national independence, and march ahead on the road of development, growth, and progress.

Comrade Al-Ahmar talked about world support for the just struggle Syria and the Arab nation are waging, as well as Yugoslavia's stand supporting the Arab cause against the Israeli aggression and the stands of the socialist bloc headed by the

Soviet Union, the Nonaligned Movement, and world liberation forces.

Comrade Belovski referred to the dangerous situation in the Mediterranean area, saying: This situation worries us. We firmly and strongly stand against the use of power and weapons and resort to vengence. Comrade Belovski referred to the Nonaligned Movement's role on all levels. He said: Peace is indivisible. We will struggle for the establishment of a just peace.

Al-Asad Receives Belovski

JN011500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad received Dimce Belovski, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, this afternoon. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, and the Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus.

Talks revolved around the situation in the region in light of the Israeli and imperialist provocations and aggressions, the cooperation between Syria and Yugoslavia, and issues pertaining to the Nonaligned Movement.

Further on Meeting

JN011614 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Dimce Belovski, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, at 1400 today.

Belovski expressed great appreciation for Syria's role in the Nonaligned Movement and in the Arab struggle for the sake of Arab rights and warding off dangers.

The president affirmed the resolve of the Syrian stand adhering to the Palestinian Arab people's national rights. He said that the main factor in making the United States view things in a better way is that Arabs work for strengthening themselves and insist on adhering to their rights and refusing to bargain over these rights. The president added that Arabs will be realistic when they do that. The United States will then have not too many options other than the option of recognizing Arab rights and sovereignty over Arab territories.

Belovski conveyed to the president the greetings of the Yugoslav leadership. The president asked him to convey his greetings and wishes to the Yugoslav leadership and the friendly Yugoslav people.

Khaddam Receives Belovski

JN011859 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Dimce Belovski, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, and the accompanying delegation at 1800 this evening. The Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the situation in the region in light of the escalating imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

Minister Al-Na'ib Meets With USSR's Polyakov

JN011406 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 01 Apr 86

[Text] In Damascus, 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the meeting, discussion dealt with the international situation and the current situation in the region, particularly the Palestine question and the need to hold an international conference to establish peace in the region.

Al-Asad, Khaddam Receive Polyakov

JN021200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1230 today Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The meeting was attended by Felix Fedotov, USSR amabssador in Damascus.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Polyakov earlier, at 0930 today, in the presence of the USSR ambassador. The discussion dealt with the situation in the region and matters of mutual concern.

AAPSO Communique Affirms Support for Syria, Libya

JN020907 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — The joint communique issued last night after the conclusion of the talks which took place between the Syrian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the AAPSO delegation condemned the Camp David accords and their liquidatory, capitulatory line. The communique also strongly denounced the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and affirmed that the United States has increased world tension by its adventurist policy, which is exposing the world to the possibilities of a nuclear disaster.

The communique reviewed the talks which took place between the two sides, saying that they affirmed the need to consolidate world struggle against imperialism and to strengthen solidarity with Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, against all imperialist and Zionist plans. The communique also called for backing the heroic struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people and to ensure Arab and world support for Libya in confronting the U.S. aggression. The communique denounced the racist South African regime and called for backing the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples.

Damascus on Renewal of U.S.-Libyan Confrontation

JN011300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, when the United States asserts that it will resume its war maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra and hints at the possibility of a new confrontation with the Jamahiriyah; when Israel hails the U.S. act of piracy and calls for proceeding with it to the point of striking at the Libyan revolution; when political activities and visits between Tel Aviv and Washington intensify and talk is renewed about means of reactivating the U.S. political settlement; when Israeli statements increase about the possibility of war with Syria to forestall its achievement of strategic parity; and when we link all these statements, threats, and activities, the result we reach confirms that the United States has moved from the phase of applying Israeli policy in the region to the phase of carrying out direct military aggression against the Arabs with the view to what Washington terms defense of its vital interests in the Middle East. The Camp David accords constitute the political framework that gives these interests the character of stability.

Therefore, the Camp David accords are not only an expression of a U.S. policy to contain the region, but also the political and military method that is being used by the United States to impose its hegemony on the region and to create the right atmosphere and circumstances for the Zionist plan to establish Greater Israel between the Nile and the Euphrates. All the threats that are being made by Washington and Tel Aviv against Syria and Libya and all the acts of piracy that are being carried out by the United States and Israel under their strategic alliance against the Arabs must be viewed in light of these aggressive plans. The Camp David option means submitting to the enemy's plans, U.S. domination of the region, and suppressing the pan-Arab struggle will and its objectives of Arab unity, freedom, and sovereignty. This is what Washington and Tel Aviv have imposed on Egypt after binding it by the Camp David chains. This is also what Israel and the United States tried to impose on Lebanon through the 17 May agreement, which was toppled by the Lebanese people with Syria's unlimited support.

Consequently, confronting Israel's expansionist plans and toppling the Camp David accords is a national, pan-Arab, and humanitarian duty as often reiterated by President Hafiz al-Asad, because foiling U.S.-Israeli plans of dominating the region would free Egypt from its chains and expedite the achievement of a just peace that is based on Arab rights.

U.S., Israel Try To 'Arabize' Mideast Battle

JN020846 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Battle Will Not be Arabized No Matter How Long the Enemies Wait," *AL-BA'TH* says: On the eve of his visit to the United States, Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that the current phase requires a short waiting period in order to reconsider the current Middle East situation. It is not very difficult to know how this reconsideration will take place and what Peres meant by this remark because these questions were raised in the past exactly as they are raised now. What is interesting, however, are the Cairo reports that Husni Mubarak has ordered a state of alert in confrontation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

AL-BA'TH adds that this step, coming as it does amid the large-scale U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean, is coupled with repeated Zionist statements that the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a responsible action to be commended.

The paper says that the United States paved the way for its premeditated aggression against the Jamahiriyah by a large-scale diplomatic campaign in Europe. It then announced that it was starting its provocative maneuvers in the Mediterranean. When the United States gave the green light for its forces to launch aggression, it found itself facing a firm stand that opposed any encroachment on Arab dignity. The United States discovered that it could not single out fraternal Libya because we in Syria have declared to the whole world that we stand in the trench of confrontation against any aggression.

Concluding its comment, the paper said that based on these considerations, the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy had no choice but to attempt to Arabize the battle again. Therefore, they ordered the agent Egyptian regime to alert its forces along the Libyan border. However, this regime, which is blindly tossing in a whirlpool of isolation and frustration as a result of the repeated popular Egyptian uprisings, in the latest of which the heroes of the central security department participated, cannot force the Egyptian Army to fight its comrades-in-arms. The Arab fighter takes up arms only to confront the common Zionist enemy and the U.S. fleets. The battle will not be Arabized despite Peres' calls for delay and waiting.

Peres Meets Shultz, Casey, Comments on Issues Raised

TA020734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Shim'on Peres is in Washington talking to U.S. Administration and intelligence officials, deciding on intelligence cooperation between the two countries, exchanging opinions about the operation against Al-Qadhdhafi, and receiving promises for economic aid. Razi Barqay has been following the prime minister's trip:

[Begin recording] [Barqay] Although the prime minister and Secretary Shultz agree that there is room for another talk this evening on the question of peace with Jordan, both of them know that at least for the time being there is no trick that would bring Jordan and the Palestinians to negotiations. In reply to a question Mr Peres told us: Husayn wants to go on but he cannot do so without the PLO and there is no chance of doing so with the PLO in its present constellation. We would like to find a substitute for the PLO but, he admitted, we have not yet found it.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is currently the most dangerous man in the world, the prime minister said, more dangerous than the PLO. Indeed, the mention of Al-Qadhdhafi's name infuriates the Americans more than it upsets Israel. At this point, Secretary Shultz and CIA Director William Casey are agreeable about sharing military and other lessons on the SAM-5's with Mr Peres. I am convinced that in the framework of our strategic cooperation we will discuss the lessons of the Gulf of Sidra, Secretary Shultz candidly told us.

[Shultz — in English] We have a very good and well-organized dialogue through our joint political-military group in which we are able to share with each other a wide variety of matters having to do with military things, and I am sure that this will be a part of it.

[Peres] The operation off the Libyan coast was purely American, and Israel was not involved in it. There is no need to create the wrong impression that we shared or had a part in this operation. This in no way takes away from our support of this operation which was vital in order to put Al-Qadhdhafi in his place. The man had started to go ravingly mad.

[Barqay] What about cooperation on the lessons drawn, such as the question of the SAM-5's?

[Peres] We will certainly share the lessons in the future, although I do not believe we are in for any extraordinary surprises.

[Barqay] The two governments also agreed on the question of emergency aid. Peres requested and Shultz agreed to give us, $375 million within a few days. The rest will be handed over in approximately 6 months.

[Shultz — in English] We discussed it and we will work along at it. Our guiding principle will be that we will hand or lend money in a way that we feel, with the prime minister, will be most helpful in bringing about the results we would like to see in Israel, that is our guiding principle.

[Barqay — in English] During 1986, sir?

[Shultz — in English] Oh, of course, yes.

[Peres] I think this is a very short period of time. There are all sorts of formalities which Secretary Shultz promised to take care of.

[Barqay] And what about the remainder?

[Peres] Treasury asked that the first installment be given now; we will probably receive the second installment in October.

[Barqay] Another economic issue was the development fund for the Middle East. This issue was given an attentive ear or, as the prime minister phrased it, very sympathetic attention. However, U.S. funds will not come through. The issue may be on the agenda of the Tokyo summit next month, the idea being to try to convince the Western nations to allocate funds for saving the economies of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. The FRG seems prepared to allocate some funds, but it is a long way from that to setting up a fund of $25 billion. The Europeans as well as the Americans are not thrilled about investing such funds.

Here are two or three more highlights of Mr Peres' visit: Vice President Bush will visit Israel in the summer. This visit is no less important to him than it is to us because Bush wants to be president in 1988.

Secretary Shultz leveled criticism at the economic policies of the Begin and Shamir governments when he said that Israel had until 2 years ago lived beyond its means and when he talked about the somber mood that had pervaded Israeli society at that time.

One last point: U.S. journalists are curious to hear a comment from Mr Peres about the ties between the Israeli Government and the Iranian shah in the 1970's. Did you really agree to sell surface-to-surface missiles with nuclear capability at that time, the prime minister was asked. Mr Peres replied: I do not deal with history. The prime minister returns to New York today. [end recording]

Further Comments on Talks

TA020823 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Talk between Moderator Mikha Friedman in the studio and *MA'ARIV* correspondent in Washington 'Oded Granot — live via telephone]

[Text] [Friedman] Shim'on Peres is in Washington and he had a very busy day yesterday. He had two tete-a-tete meetings: one with Vice President Bush and another with Secretary of State Shultz. At the end of his busy workday, Peres talked to the *MA'ARIV* correspondent in Washington, 'Oded Granot, who is now on the telephone. Good morning to you.

[Granot] Good morning.

[Friedman] You discussed four issues with the prime minister and we will review them one by one. First of all, the Marshall Plan

Peres carried in his briefcase to the United States. This plan was not mentioned in the joint news conference held with the Americans yesterday, which may imply that the Americans have reservations but avoided the issue in order not to set off an argument with the visitor. What did Peres tell you about it in your exclusive interview?

[Granot] The prime minister said the question of the Marshall Plan had aroused the interest of his U.S. hosts. He also described it as the main economic issue that will be on the agenda of the Middle East. His feeling is that there is room for a discussion of such a plan and for the industrialized nations to lend a hand in setting up a development fund for the Middle East. Perhaps we should listen to an excerpt of his remarks on the issue.

[Begin Peres recording] In principle, I found great interest in this plan here. There is no argument that the economic issue will be the main topic in the Middle East in the near future. [end recording]

[Friedman] Peres declared yesterday that he was examining new ideas for the peace process with the Americans. What did you hear from Peres on the matter?

[Granot] Perhaps we should first point out that in the tete-a-tete between the prime minister and Secretary Shultz, the latter agreed to look into the possibility of arranging a tri-partite Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli meeting, perhaps on the level of officials, to try to revive the peace process and break the stalemate. The prime minister hinted at such a possibility in his reply.

[Begin Peres recording] First of all, the groundwork should be very well prepared. Following the collapse of the negotiations between Husayn and 'Arafat, the main thing is not to think this is the end of the world. I believe Husayn is still interested in the peace process and I think Israel should exhaust all the possibilities for peace. If we run into obstacles in one place we should look for an opening elsewhere. [end recording]

[Friedman] The fourth [as heard] and last issue discussed with the Americans was that of Israel's relations with Egypt. What position did the Americans present to Peres in view of the relative freeze in relations between the two countries?

[Granot] There are two interesting points here: First, the prime minister said that Secretary of State Shultz is encouraged by the progress made in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the Tabah issue following a talk he had with the Egyptian foreign minister. Second, the United States is apparently prepared to intervene in order to help bridge the remaining gaps and find a solution to the Tabah dispute.

[Begin Peres recording] I think — and I also heard as much from Shultz and I agree with him — that the emphasis should currently be on two matters: first, to bring the negotiations between us and Egypt to a successful end. I think Shultz was encouraged by his talk with the Egyptian foreign minister. He believes the Egyptian leadership has basically remained faithful to the peace process and the peace accords and that if there are obstacles, such as on the formulation of the question to be posed to the arbiter, efforts should be made to overcome them. [no reference to second matter as heard] [end recording]

[Friedman] 'Oded, what is the prime minister's schedule for today? Whom will he confer with in Washington?

[Granot] The prime minister will end his visit in Washington with a tete-a-tete breakfast at Secretary Shultz' residence. The impression given by Israeli and U.S. sources is that the main topic of the meeting will be promoting the peace process, finding a formula for a tri-partite Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting. The economic issue and the U.S. demand that Israel not deviate from the framework of the budget will also be raised. These are the main topics that were also discussed throughout the visit. From here, the prime minister will leave for New York.

Peres Associates Wary of Husayn Remark

TA020922 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Apr 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report by Sha'ul Tzadqa from Britain, Tzvi Bar'el from the United States, and political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] London — King Husayn has said that if his country does not receive aid from the Arab states, he will have no choice but to surrender to U.S. pressure and make a separate peace with Israel in exchange for the financing of Jordan's "essential expenses."

Our correspondent in the United States reports that the prime minister's associates reacted to Husayn's remarks by saying that this is not the first time the monarch has hinted at willingness to attain a separate solution with Israel, noting that these hints are usually accompanied by threats or warnings directed at Arab countries. The prime minister's associates said that although this is the first time Husayn has made such harsh remarks in public, we should be cautious and wait and see whether his intentions are accompanied by practical moves.

Political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar reports that political circles in Jerusalem have expressed doubts as to whether King Husayn is prepared to keep his word regarding direct and separate negotiations with Israel.

Rabin Speaks on Terrorism, War With Syria

TA020949 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Apr 86 p 2

[ITIM report]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday evening that the acts of terror perpetrated by Hizballah members in southern Lebanon are more brutal than those conducted by the PLO.

Speaking before members of the IDF Civilian Workers Association at the Histadrut building in Tel Aviv, the minister noted that the blow dealt the PLO in Lebanon did not stop it from continuing to perpetrate terrorist attacks. Jordan's opening its gates to the PLO caused an increase in terrorism, and for this reason it is preferable that the PLO return to Beirut and Damascus. Minister Rabin said that Syria is threatening Israel, but stated that he did not believe it would launch an attack on its own. In addition, he said he does not believe Jordan would join Syria in the first stage of a war. Israel's policy is to prevent war, he added. The defense minister said he was sure that we would win a war against Syria, though it would be a difficult and painful one.

Rabin emphasized that Israel cannot totally eradicate terrorism because the terrorist organizations are nurtured by Arab countries. As long as these Arab countries permit the terrorist organizations to operate from their territory, and in this way provide these organizations with assistance from their embassies abroad, terrorism cannot be eradicated.

Officials Say Cairo Tabah Talks 'Deadlocked'

TA011826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Egypt and Israel held another round of talks today in Cairo on the Tabah border dispute. The two countries reportedly disagreed on the choice of international arbitrators to decide on the sovereignty of Tabah. Today's talks were the seventh on the issue since Israel accepted Egypt's demand for international arbitration last January.

In Jerusalem Israeli officials today said the talks are deadlocked. The key disagreement is over the phrasing of a question to be put to the arbitrators. An Israeli official said the disagreements would have to be resolved by the political leaderships of both countries. Reporter Steve Rodan quotes Israeli sources close to the negotiations as saying Egypt had stiffened its position in recent weeks.

Kimche Denies Deadlock

TA020528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The Tabah talks will resume in 2 weeks. The head of the Israeli delegation to the talks, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, has rejected Egypt's allegations that Israel has been dragging its feet in the negotiations. Upon his return to Israel last night, Kimche told our correspondent Aharon Barne'a that Israel had asked Egypt to resume the talks next week but Cairo asked to postpone them for 2 weeks. He confirmed that there were difficulties in the negotiations and that an agreement would not be reached if Egypt adheres to its position regarding the question to be posed to the arbiter. Nevertheless, Kimche emphasized that there was no crisis or deadlock.

Agriculture Minister To Visit Turkey 'This Month'

TA020845 Jerualem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Agricultural Minister Arye Nehamkin is due to visit Turkey this month. His will be the first ministerial visit to that country in more than a decade. Nehamkin will represent Israel at the annual conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Efforts are being made to arrange for Nehamkin to meet his Turkish counterpart and other political personalities.

Thatcher Blocks Prisoner Release Deal With Nigeria

TA011531 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Natan Zehavi]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has refused to sign a document that would allow the release and deportation from Britain of three Israelis: Dr Arye Lev-Shapira, Alexander Baraq, and Felix Abutbul. The refusal of the "Iron Lady" came after officials at the British Foreign Office and the Nigerian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry had made all the necessary preparations and agreements for the release of the three in return for the release of two British civilians sentenced in Nigeria to 14 years in prison for espionage. The Israelis were sentenced to a similar jail term after they tried to kidnap Nigerian Minister Umary Dikko and transfer him to Nigeria.

Since the trial of the three Israelis, the Nigerian authorities have made many efforts to obtain their release.

Diplomatic relations between Britain and Nigeria were severed because of the affair. A few months ago it was decided to resume relations, with one of the conditions being the deportation of the two Britons from Nigeria in return for the release and deportation of the three Israelis and a Nigerian jailed in Britain.

All the arrangements had been made under a veil of complete secrecy, but Thatcher refused to give her consent for fear of creating the impression that blackmail was involved, which could serve as a precedent for future political kidnappings and negotiations with terrorists.

HADASHOT has learned that last week attorney Uri Slonim, the Israelis' representative, visited them in jail. The relatives of the Israeli prisoners hope that the exchange deal will be conducted in the near future, in light of information they have received that the Nigerian authorities are continuing their efforts to convince the British that the three Israelis are not terrorists but rather people who wanted to return to Nigeria a criminal who had ruined the state economy, and to bring him to trial.

CRM Submits 'No-Confidence' Over Legislation Delays

TA021312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] has submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government because of the delays in legislating the law against racial incitement. The CRM claims that the government had promised to complete legislation by the end of the session next week, and is not keeping its promise. Shinuy has announced it will consider supporting the CRM's no-confidence motion.

1985 Fiscal Year Financial Statistics Supplied

TA011428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The government absorbed 538 million new shekels during the 1985 fiscal year, which ended yesterday. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that according to original planning, the government was to funnel more than 1 billion new shekels into the economy. The Treasury says that the absorption of money stems primarily from an increase in state revenue and from increased investment in the capital market. Last year's state revenues from taxes were 2 percent higher than in 1984. Collection from the business sector registered a 42 percent increase, while collection from salaried workers suffered a 20 percent drop.

Bi'r Zayt University Not To Be Closed

TA011958 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Bi'r Zayt University will not be closed in spite of the demonstrations held there yesterday. However, apparently legal measures will be taken against the participants in the rioting. Three students are still hospitalized after sustaining injuries from shots fired by IDF soldiers. Roadblocks were erected today on the access roads to the university in order to prevent demonstrations, and nonresident students were asked to turn back. This caused studies to be disrupted, but quiet prevailed.

The situation in the territories appeared calm today following the days of tension that began on Land Day [30 March]. Several people suspected of incitement have been apprehended, including journalist Hamdi Frayj, a resident of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp.

UNIFIL Apprehends Armed Men en Route to Border

TA011721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 April 86

[Text] UN soldiers recently apprehended more than 50 armed men in southern Lebanon who were trying to approach the Israeli border, evidently to carry out attacks. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that UN soldiers manning roadblocks confiscated katyusha rockets, antitank missiles, explosives, and dozens of mines. The detainees have subsequently been released.

Soldiers Wound Gaza Resident Breaking Roadblock

TA011819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A 28-year-old Gaza resident sustained serious wounds this morning when soldiers fired at him. He was driving a stolen car through the Nahal 'Oz roadblock, ignoring the calls to halt. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that a military physician administered first aid, after which the man was tranferred to the Barzilay Hospital in Ashqelon. The investigation showed that he had stolen the car in the center of Israel and was trying to smuggle it into the Gaza Strip.

AL-SHA'B Assails Amal Attacks Against Palestinians

TA011854 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 31 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Aggression Escalates"]

[Text] Yesterday Amal gangs escalated their aggression against Palestinian camps by launching new attacks on camps in southern Lebanon while continuing their attacks on camps in Beirut.

Any objective observer of events can see that the new attacks were launched in the aftermath of a media campaign on the reinforcement of Palestinian forces in Lebanon, and a few days after the Israeli air raid on positions in the Sidon-area camps. In other words, the Amal gangs want to implement the implicit agreement with Israel which, in return for securing Israel's borders, grants them the authority to control certain areas in southern Lebanon.

As demonstrated yesterday, the escalation of aggression proves that the issue goes beyond one isolated clash, and proves that Nabih Birri, who is preparing for a conference of his gangs in several days, wants to offer the Palestinians as a sacrifice within the framework of his isolationist and sectarian propaganda plan. He is doing this in order to consolidate his shaky position within the leadership of his movement, from which the Shi'ite masses have begun to disperse and against which the masses of West Beirut have adopted a firm stance, as well as against its terrorist practices.

We are confident that the masses and fighters of the camps will form a unified front to confront the new aggression, just as they did last year when they foiled the attack of the gangs and their atrocities.

We believe that the Palestinian factions must draw an important conclusion from these events, namely the need to consolidate national unity to confront the conspiracies.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Comments on Economic Crisis, Target Plans

LD012216 Algiers APS in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 1 Apr (APS) — The presidency today issued Directive No 47 concerning the economic crisis and its development. Chadli Bendjedid, president and FLN Party secretary general, stated: "The development of the international economic crisis and its inevitable effect on our country's economy and society requires at all levels of responsibility greater emphasis on the mobilization of all energies and capabilities in order to achieve the development plan targets."

The challenge lies in achieving recorded targets within the context of the economic and social endeavor in accordance with the program laid down by the Central Committee and the provisions of the national development plan, despite the noticeable drop in the external means of payment. This situation requires, through daily activity, the carrying out of the following:

Continuous improvement in productivity through the optimum use of capabilities and the fairest and most suitable use of the financial and material resources;

The mobilization of all productive capabilities in order to meet the most strategic needs in the fields of foodstuffs, industry and services, with the aim of reducing imports as much as possible;

The encouragement of all capabilities and available means of innovation, imagination, study and organization, with the aim of developing productive capabilities;

The elimination of waste at productive, marketing and consumption levels;

The elimination of expenses which do not facilitate objectively and primarily the implementation of the tasks assigned to all party organs, the state, local councils, and public establishments and bodies.

Therefore, maximum preservation of the installations and equipment necessary for the running of the administrative and productive interests should be a constant requirement. The programs for care, maintenance, renewal and withdrawal should be drawn up in such a way as to make the replacement of equipment and machinery a step taken only in exceptional cases and only when fully justified.

Administrative costs in all fields should be reduced in a noticeable manner, and criteria should be drawn up for usage, recovery and (?recycling) and be implemented by the party organs, the administration and the sectors of production and services.

Within this context, action programs should be prepared quickly and at all levels of the running of economic and social aparatus which will stimulate and develop them and create coordination among them. The results will be continuously appraised and observed by permanent follow-up apparatuses.

Thus everyone at the level of the party and the state, as well as at the level of all economic and social organs, should be fully committed so that we may fight the battle facing us with our own means and by relying on ourselves so that we may succeed in overcoming the economic difficulties that have been imposed on our country. The commitment of each of us to work will transform the pressures into capabilities and guarantee the future.

UAE Paper on Possible Mediation To End Gulf War

GF010858 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Citing an Iraqi diplomatic source, the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has reported that Iraq welcomes any mediation to end the war with Iran provided that this mediation is neutral — either an international delegation or an international court. This would define the side which started the war and which side is continuing the war, and then denounce it. The source denied that Iraq has any knowledge that Algeria will propose to mediate between the two warring sides but added that Iraq would welcome such a step.

The paper pointed out that reports circulated recently indicate that Algeria is considering launching an intensive diplomatic move between the Iraqi and the Iranian Governments with the participation of Lieutenant General Sa'd al-Din al-Shadhili, former Egyptian chief of staff, who lives in Algiers and enjoys the confidence of Baghdad and Tehran.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech Urges Diversified Economy

LD011748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Apr (JANA) — At noon today the brother leader of the revolution met the secretaries of the municipalities' people's committees. The brother leader, in a comprehensive guiding speech, confirmed that the secretaries of the municipalities people's committees should work night and day for the implementation of the resolutions of the basic people's conferences. The brother leader warned the secretaries that all the executive measures being taken by the people's committees would be illegal and totally void if they are not in accordance to the resolutions of the conferences.

The brother leader added that the people's committees — if they see that a matter needs implementation and the conferences has not adopted any resolutions concerning it — should hasten to submit it to the basic people's conferences. The brother leader confirmed that the secretaries' work should be coordinated with their committees, and that any attempt to bypass a committee would costitutue a violation of the people's authority.

The brother leader reviewed developments in the oil market and recalled that he has warned repeatedly against the danger of reliance on oil alone. He explained that we should use the abundant funds made available by oil to build a productive society free from reliance on one source of income. He added that although we have gone a long way in this field, we still need to redouble our efforts. The leader stressed the need for us all to turn to production and to understand that the dinar does not reproduce; rather, those that reproduce and regenerate themselves are the land, the cow, the factory, and the tree. He said the people's committees should enable the people to turn to the land, to agriculture, to production, and to the sea for fishing. He stressed the need to spread cooperatives [al-tasharukiyat] in all the productive fields, and urged that for our livelihood we should rely on our production and that the people's committee in a municipality should benefit from all the potentials available to the municipality in order to exploit their production.

In this context the brother leader called attention to the need to benefit from waste by recycling paper and minerals. The brother leader confirmed that the people's committees in the municipalities should spread vocational and professional training so that citizens may learn various vocations and professions. He also called attention to the need to solve citizens' problems within the confines of thier municipalities. The brother leader showed special interest in social security, the handicapped, culture, and the arts.

Egyptian Socialist Group Arrives; Affirms Solidarity

LD011932 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Apr (JANA) — An Egyptian Socialist Labor Party delegation arrived this evening in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The delegation is led by party leader Ibrahim Shukri and includes brothers Fu'ad Nushi, deputy secretary general and secretary of information affairs; Ahmad Mujahid, secretary of Arab and African affairs and member of the People's Assembly; [name indistinct], secretary of trade union affairs and member of the People's Assembly; and Majdi al-Sayyid, editor of *AL-SHA'B*, the mouthpiece of the party. The delegation was received at Tripoli International Airport by members of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress and of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress.

Brother Ahmad Mujahid, the assistant secretary general of the party, gave a statement to the JANA correspondent in which he said that this visit is an expression of the cohesion between the sons of the one Arab people in Egypt and the Jamahiriyah against the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people. He reaffirmed the solidarity of all the Egyptian patriotic forces with the Jamahiriyah against such aggression. In his statement, Brother Mujahid hailed the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people and their brave stand against the U.S. aggression to defend the Arab nation.

VOGAH: Egyptian Air Defense Forces Mutiny

LD012059 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] JANA has learned that the soldiers of the 5th Brigade of the air defense forces of the 5th Division, stationed west of Cairo, mutineed today and fired at the brigade commander.

The mutineers raised revolutionary slogans, including: Long live Al-Fatih Revolution; long live the steadfastness of the heroic Libyan Arab people; defeat for U.S. imperialism and Zionism; long live Palestine; and long live Arab Egypt. The mutineers of the 5th Brigade of the air defense forces called on their colleagues in the Armed Forces to mutiny against their commanders and (?start) a revolution.

GREEN MARCH on French, U.S. Interference in Chad

LD311918 Tripoli JANA in English 1634 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 23, Mar. 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In a commentary entitled "Fallen in Chad's Inferno" in the *GREEN MARCH* newspaper published by the revolutionaries committees, it says that it is easy for an observer to come to know that the French-U.S. intervention in Chad with all devastating weapons and troops it entails under the pretext of supporting a rebel is not only a directed intervention but is regarded as a flagrant aggression under trivial political facade that cannot deceive the free sons of Africa.

The paper stresses that France's attempt especially under these circumstances has had more than one reason, for Chad's security and peace are an inevitable extension of those of the Libyan Arab people taking into consideration the geographical and historical relations as well as Africa's security and peace generally.

The paper adds that the sudden escalation in the Chadian arena through the many visits paid to its capital by French politicians and the reinforcement given to the clique of puppet Habre in terms of military equipment and the placing of French military forces present in some African countries on maximum alert, the dispatch by Washington of war weapons and the arrival to Ndjamena of the world's biggest transport aeroplane carrying French military equipment. All of these clearly expose the French-U.S. two sides of an aggressive policy of joint interests and objectives.

The paper continues that USA which has been stricken with blows and has been driven by this big material and moral defeat through the failure of its naval manoeuvres to take a blind plunge through getting itself involved with the people of Al-Jamahiriyah.

The people of Al-Jamahiriyah is on standby on land, sea and air. The years of challenge have taught such people to strike with an iron fist relentlessly and unfailingly all the terrorist forces the world over.

Therefore, we, with all our potentials, stand by the struggling revolutionaries in Chad in their legitimate struggle for the liberation of their lands to purge them of imperialist desecration.

The paper continues that the second side is made plain through the dependence of France on using African lands as a winning card to guarantee the largest number of votes in the general elections. Also, France, as a super state, in fishing in the interlocking internal problems in Chad for its own interests, is looked upon as representing a savage way of thinking and exercising the law of the jungle, let alone stemming from an imperialist and terrorist base. This, we, as Africans, cannot accept and have a full right to defend the integrity and sovereignty of our continent.

The paper has concluded its commentary by stressing that the flagrant French intervention in the affairs of Chad will ever more make U.S. abide by the motto and constant principle which demands that Africa is for Africans. We will definitely triumph, for our struggle is against all forms of imperialism - the enemy of peoples and their liberation and independence.

Students Burn English, French Language Books

LD011719 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The revolutionary forces in the Revolutionary Generation Barracks for Vocational Secondary Education for Girls in Al-Marj; the revolutionary forces in the Al-Zahf al-Akhdar Barracks for Secondary Education for Girls in Darnah; the Misrata Secondary Agricultural College, and the revolutionary forces in education barracks and establishments this morning burned books in the English and French languages.

The revolutionary forces issued a communique stressing their adherence to the Arabic language, the language of the Holy Koran, and their determination to liquidate all the foreign cultures alien to the Arabic curriculae. The communique points out that the student generation is the generation of anger, the generation of steadfastness and defiance, which realizes the victories of the Arab nation and restores their dignity and pride. It says there is no culture or sciences outside the Arabic language. The student revolutionary forces stress that any decision made by the basic people's congresses is irreversible.

SUDAN

USSR Military Official Makes Stopover 1 April

EA012027 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1723 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — Naval Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, Transitional Military Council member, had discussions with Admiral Aleksey Ivanovich Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces, on issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations and ways to strengthen and develop them. Adm Sorokin stopped at Khartoum airport at dawn today on his way to Addis Ababa from Cairo.

TMC Abolishes 1973 State Security Law

GF011814 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — At its regular meeting this morning the Transitional Military Council decided to abolish the 1973 State Security Law. The decision was taken in accordance with the provisions of Sudan's 1985 transitional constitution presented by the Council of Ministers. All previous procedures, decisions, and instructions passed in accordance with the provisions of the [state security] law shall be as effective as they were before the abolition of the law. The law will remain effective with regard to any procedures or trials that started on the basis of its provisions until final judgements are reached on them.

Police Officers Withdraw Resignations

JN291739 Khartoum SUNA in English 1615 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar. 29 (SUNA) — The police officers who recently presented massive resignation had yesterday withdrawn their resignations to enable them to negotiate their demands, Interior Minister Gen. 'Abbas Madani announced today.

Following a meeting with Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah and the police officers General Madani affirmed that the government had expressed concern on the problems that upset the officers particularly the salary hierarchical structure.

Moreover Gen. Madani today informed the Transitional Military Council meeting that resignation option of the police officers had not been deliberately taken with the time of the approaching election procedures decided to begin next April.

Reportage on 2 April General Elections

Security Measures Approved

JN291746 Khartoum SUNA in English 1620 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, March 29 (SUNA) — The National Security Council has approved some security plans made especially to protect general elections vote process, which will start next Tuesday all over the country except in some 37 constituencies in the southern region.

In its todays meeting, the council has reviewed the security plans and stated that the holding of elections in their fixed date would be a fulfilment of the Transitional Military Councils promise to hand over power to the people.

Voting 'Running Smoothly'

EA011946 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The penultimate stage of the procedures of the 1986 Constituent Assembly elections began this morning when electors in electoral constituencies throughout the country went to the polling centers to cast their votes. In the national capital the polling centers witnessed a rush by citizens, beginning at 0800. Stern security measures were in force at all the centers; this made the first day's polling process clam and peaceful. All citizens abided by the law and followed the general rules of the elections.

The voting operation is running smoothly with regard to the geographical constituencies, whereas in the graduates constituencies it is taking place under slightly different procedures in that the graduate must show documentary proof of identity. The National Elections Committee toured some polling centers in the national capital this morning, accompanied by the commissioner of the capital and the director general of police. The commissioner affirmed that all the capital's capabilities will be directed toward providing security during the elections.

Khartoum Polling Centers 'Calm'

JN021204 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Apr (SUNA) — Interior Minister 'Abbas Madani has asserted that calm prevailed in all polling booths in Khartoum during the first day of the elections. He said the people turned up in large numbers to exercise their right to vote, adding that the security plan that is being implemented in the country [words indistinct].

On another level, the minister said that interrogation has started of passengers who were arrested while travelling from Kassala to Khartoum carrying three Kalashnikov rifles.

Garang Forces Attempt To Disrupt Elections

EA012104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1648 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 1 Apr — The rebel forces of colonel John Garang last Thursday [27 March] stormed Torit Town for kidnapping the candidates contesting in this Eastern Equatoria Town for the parliamentary elections, but the attempt was foiled, the Sudanese CP mouthpiece *AL-MAYDAN* newspaper published today said. The kidnapping attempt was apparently aimed at disturbing the process of the elections which begin today throughout the country except 37 constituencies in the south due to, as Sudanese officials put [it], low voter registration, the paper said. An officer was slightly injured during the rebels attempt, the paper concluded.

On the southern civil war, Acting Military Governor of the Upper Nile Region, Colonel Simon Minang, reiterated that full capability of the People's Armed Forces in waging a protracted war with rebels until they give up arms and resort to dialogue.

Addressing a mass rally at Renk Town, Upper Nile Region, Col Minang said that they are no longer lax in pursuing rebel leader John Garang's domestic clients who provide him with information as regards economic and political situation and the armed forces reinforcements. Garang's troops are in a state of war with the Armed Forces, aims at undermining the national unity and the nation's solidarity, he noted. [as received] He attributed the Armed Forces pullout from Rumbek to Garang's clients, because, he said, they were able to infiltrate information to the rebels. He predicted that dialogue with the rebel leader would reach a stalemate due to the dictator nature of John Garang.

Chief of Staff Denies Siege of Waw City

GF011838 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Engineer Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council and chief of staff of the Armed Forces, has denied reports circulating that Waw City has been besieged by outlaws.

He said that these are tendentious rumors. He pointed out that some military commanders have recently visited the city several times.

Armed Forces Kill 200 Rebels in Eastern Equatoria

EA011551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1457 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Summary from poor reception] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — The command of Equatoria Administrative Area has announced that (?peoples armed) forces have managed to destroy an outlaws camp in (Atwiri) area, in Eastern Equatoria. The command said the day before yesterday [30 March] that during the battles the Armed Forces managed to kill more than 200 outlaws and to capture a quantity of arms and ammunition. One of the outlaw commanders in Kapoeta area, a first lieutenant, was killed during the battles. Major Flario Modi, who has been a member of the Armed Forces since the early seventies, (?was also) killed.

'First Part' of 21 Mar Garang Addis Ababa Speech

EA271647 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Mar 86

["Text" of speech by Colonel Doctor John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA, chairman of the SPLM Provisional Executive Committee at the 21 March meeting between the SPLA-SPLM and National Alliance for National Salvation in Addis Ababa; broadcast on 25 March; precedes item headlined "SPLA's Garang Addresses Addis Ababa Meeting" published on page Q 6 of the 24 March Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* — recorded; words in Arabic in quotation marks]

[Text] "(?His fifth) point is about religion, which we raised before. He says religion truly perceived is never a divisive force. There are Muslims and Christians in both the north and the south. Some Sudanese are neither. Though the southern problem did not start with the so-called Islamic laws, I appreciate their impact on it. Should other facets of the problem be agreed upon, I would not have thought that these laws would be a stumbling block; ways and means can be found as these laws and others are under discussion now — that is to say, a very convoluted argument."

If I interpret it correctly we have to educate ourselves. Religion truly perceived is never a divisive force. You have to truly perceive it first in order to find out that it is not a divisive force. It is going to take us a very long time when we go into this exercise of being educated as to how it is not a divisive force. "It will take us time." He is asking also that should other factors of the problem, that is of the Islamic laws, be agreed upon, he is asking us: what parts of Shari'a we agree on and what parts we do not agree on. This is an absurdity: We do not agree with any of it, pure and simple.

We cannot talk about which part we agree and which part we do not agree. This was in the well publicized letter in which it was said that it is the beginning of "hiwar" [dialogue]. "Hiwar" does not begin like this. It does not begin by you defining your problems and then finding solutions and then you call SPLM to come and bless your solution. We are not priests. [laughter] "Hiwar" begins by us sitting like this, sitting like this and then exchanging views. This is the meaning of "hiwar." This is why we refuse the word dialogue because dialogue has connotations: 'there is somebody, and there is somebody there." I mean negotiations, your negotiations. Somebody is here, and somebody is here, and then you negotiate. "You negotiate and then you move, you move. This one moves and the other moves," until you meet somewhere in the middle here.

We say we prefer dialogue, because in dialogue we sit like this, we don't sit like this, we sit like this as we are sitting now, as equals, as Sudanese, so that we frankly talk about our problems so that we can correctly solve them. So "we rejected negotiations but we did not reject dialogue." And this is very often distorted, that SPLA is refusing negotiations. That is true, but then when some journalists say SPLA is refusing dialogue this is not true because we made a very clear distinction between dialogue and negotiation. In dialogue we speak as brothers, as equals, to solve our problems. In negotiations you give and take. that is, there are already positions that are established. This is one example.

Of course we replied (?to) this. Our reply to Dr al-Jazuli's letter was very clear in which we gave five, what they call, conditions. We really did not see them as conditions. That is the distortion which was made that "SPLA wants dialogue with conditions," prior conditions.

We also said that they must commit themselves, that when we come to a conference like this there should be a result of another government, an interim government, and one day they should commit themselves publicly that they will resign. [Words indistinct] because if you go to a conference and you form an interim government then it goes without saying that the previous government should go.

But we know the tricks of the generals. We wanted them to say to the Sudanese people, publicly and aloud, that look after the constitutional conference, the national one, we are going to quit. We want them to say this so that they are caught at their words. That is why we included it. Otherwise, it is not a condition. So I pleaded they are not conditions if people are serious about formation of a new Sudan.

The fourth one which is the cancellation of September laws, we say that these laws are neither Islamic nor constitutional. Numayri decreed them and we all have been condemning to the extent of people walking out because [words indistinct]. When Numayri is actually here, when he was there [words indistinct] which he decreed for his own protection. We know that this man was a communist according to him [laughter] in 1969, and then he wanted to become an imam. I don't say he was, I say he said he was. This creates [words indistinct] because it is a divisive issue. You see, we should concentrate on things that unite us, not on things that divide us. and the September laws, they divide us. Why should we concentrate (?on these).

The fifth one, and this is very important, was the cancellation of two agreements, defense agreements, because it diminishes us. It diminishes our statehood, our sovereignty, to have a mutual defense pact. These mutual defense pacts were made not for the defense of the Sudan as such but for the defense of the May Regime, and the May Regime has gone, it should go with the May Regime. As I talk to you now as a result of one of these two defense pacts on the 13th and the 14th.

And on the 15th of this month 50 bombs fell on us, not by Sudanese planes, not by Sudanese pilots, but as a result of this agreement. Fifty bombs fell in Rumbek, Yirol and Mvolo and Akobo. This is part of the reason we said before I was late because of Siwar al-Dhahab. They are fighting us. [laughter; applause] They have closed Al-Ubayyid Airport and converted it into a military air base and we have counted the bombs, this is not a secret. Fifty bombs on the 13th, 14th, 15th consecutively at 0830 hours, Rumbek, Yirol and Akobo were bombed.

But then the regime says they withdrew from Rumbek for the sake of the people to avoid bloodshed. Why are they bombing the people again? Is this not a contradiction? Our forces are not in all these places that they are bombing. So as long as you have a defense pact to protect a regime it — and they are statute laws — it gives that country the right to intervene, even in your conference. Look, keep this in mind. They have the right to intervene militarily and one of these defense treaties has now been invoked. When you go to Khartoum you will find that this is happening.

These were the conditions that we gave to create an atmosphere, an atmosphere for talking, not conditions as I said before. We are going to be frank because I am going to leave you here to thrash this out, and it is your historic responsibility to thrash them out. I am only making a speech so that you solve them.

I will give another example. This is Dr al-Jazuli's letter. I will give another example and this is from the book "Mustaqbal al-Islam Fi al-Sudan" ["The Future of Islam in Sudan"]. I don't want our brothers from the Umanh Party to be dissapointed. These are not my words. I am only giving examples.

5. Ways to Islamize and Arabize the southern Sudan. This is written by Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi in "Mustaqbal al-Islam" ["Future of Islam"], pages 114 to 115. The southern Sudan will be inevitably Islamized and Arabized in the following way:

A. Through differences among the southern leaders, particularly those from the pastorial and agricultural tribes and through mutual Relations;

B. Through Islamic scholars — "fuqaha" [religious scholar]. [laughter; applause] Actually Daniel Kodi is my Arabic teacher so if I don't pronounce anything well it is his mistake. [laughter] Negroid Arab origin, non-Arab origin, we are a mix, a good mix of people.

Arab blood runs in us, African blood runs in us, let us make this good cocktail of the Sudan into a viable Sudan. This is what we stand for, (?not) for socialism, communism and all this. You cannot really be capitalist or socialist "without existence." So now we have to be, we have to be, we have to form a new Sudan so that our starting point is Sudanese and not capitalism, socialism or whatever. Our starting point is Sudanism. Do we accept it or don't we accept it? If you don't accept it then you can go and build your socialism in the sky, or you can go and build your capitalism in the sky, because there has to be a Sudan to begin with "in order to attain ideologies."

"The issue of ideology:" Numayri, for 16 years was a socialist. Let us not forget this. Here we have been wrongly accused.

Non-Arab, we cannot say the Sudan will be non-Arab because we have Arab blood in us. Number (?seven), Garang's ideas are very dangerous and that is why the (?Muslims) believe that a gathering should be made on the following basis: one, Arabism against Africanism; two, North against South; three, Islam against Christianity; four, Garang does not represent all the South. The Nuer and the Equatorians are against him.

Numayri applied Islam wrongly in a way that made the people keep away from Islam. He prevented the Christians' right, whipping a priest for carrying [words indistinct] rum. That is not why we are fighting and that priest who was lashed after we had already come out of the country and we had organized the SPLA. (?Whether) [words indistinct] you give him 50 lashes, even 100 lashes. It does not concern us, it concerns Numayri. So we cannot be annoyed by the lashing of the priest. So we suggest to the government the following. To make strong the Armed Forces and enable it to defend and secure the Sudan; we should also help the government in this issue. Organization of a force which would be able to fight the guerrilla fighters by the guerrilla means and transfer the war to the enemy. To assist and enable the southerners who are against Garang, by necessary force, in order to fight him. Four [as heard], to enable the forces which are in the enemy areas to defend themselves.

Lastly, Islam and Arabism will continue to be in the Sudan whether by peace or by force. This is the lecture of Sadiq al-Mahdi. Now, people's ideas change. Mine change, Sadiq's change, everybody's change, and when we criticize these views we do not rule them out, that they don't have a role. They have a role to play if we all come to form a new Sudan. Of course everybody has a role to play and everybody has a (?lesson) to do, including us in the SPLM. We have a (?lesson) to do about you in the National Alliance. You have a (?lesson) to do about us in the Spla.

The last example which I would want to give is that even though people think we are outside the Sudan we are not outside the Sudan: "We are inside Sudan." We work (?here), this is how we get "information." How do we know that two battalions have left Khartoum? How do we know that two battalions are leaving Juba for Rumbek? The SPLM is also in Khartoum. We are not an external force because this is a misconception that some people have.

Now, in your meeting of March 9 there was a meeting between the political parties with the chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], the TMC Political Affairs Committee, the Ministry of Interior, foreign affairs, and so on. The topic was the security situation in the country with emphasis on the south as depicted by the incident of Rumbek, the capture of Rumbek. Some of you might have been in this meeting or might have been briefed by your parties about this meeting of 9/3 [presumably 9 March]. The chairman, Siwar al-Dhahab enumerated the declaration of amnesty, that is the thing that the TMC has done good, and we have not responded. They declared amnesty. That is an insult. Amnesty to whom? We were all fighting Numayri. "The alliance" was fighting Numayri, the SPLA was fighting Numayri, and if Siwar al-Dhahab at the last moment sided with the people on the 5th and 6th [as heard] then it can also technically be said he has been fighting Numayri. So what right does he have to give us the amnesty? "This issue of" amnesty is really provocative work because we cannot be given amnesty.

We have not done anything wrong, fellows. We have been fighting Numayri [words indistinct], which you were doing. If you give yourself general amnesty, including all of us here, "You are also in the alliance." You give yourselves amnesty for organizing a strike then we will accept it as our amnesty, "that is all of us." But for SPLA to be singled out, and they say we give SPLA amnesty, this is going back again to the SPLA, to the southern problem. "They are the rebels," and so on.

The declaration of a unilateral cease-fire: There was no cease-fire and we have explained this many times before. The TMC never declared any cease-fire. On the contrary, they were fighting us in Mongalla for 4 months when they amassed 10,000 troops. They will say they invited us for dialogue, and the invitation for dialogue I read it to you before. This was on first, sixth, this was the first contact between us and the government of Khartoum that was through Dr al-Jazuli, whom I believe is a member of the "alliance." Some of you have reservations about that. If I may add, I don't know whether he is prime minister representing the "alliance" or "is from the" medical association. So if he is the "alliance" (?they) should have given him rank, command, when he was appointed prime minister. [Words indistinct] "(?if) he belongs to the Military Council," pronouncements are to that effect [words indistinct]. We would be able to put him together with the Military Council by now. I say, with reservation and with respect, because I do not want to: We are in solidarity here with the National Alliance.

And then here we find Al-Jazuli; he confuses us where he belongs, whether with you or with the TMC. Anyway, some of the points that were discussed we were out to counter and I will not read them to you because you are informed about them. I just wanted to bring it up to your notice that we are in front of your meeting and the meeting was to discuss how to destroy the SPLA.

TUNISIA

Communique on Foreign Minister's Visit to Mauritania

PM271520 Tunis L'ACTION in French 15 Mar 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Tunisian-Mauritanian Press Communique"]

[Text] At the end of Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi's visit to Mauritania the following press communique was issued:

"In the framework of the fraternal and preferential relations which exist between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Tunisian Republic and in the framework of the treaty of fraternity and concord signed by the two countries and in accordance with the agreement on the creation of a joint grand cooperation commission signed in Tunis in July 1985, the first session of the Tunisian-Mauritanian joint grand cooperation commission was held in Nouakchott from 9 to 12 March 1986.

"The Tunisian delegation was headed by His Excellency Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs, and the Mauritanian delegation by His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

"During his visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, His Excellency Beji Caid Essebsi was granted an audience by His Excellency Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and head of state, to whom he conveyed a message of friendship and fraternity from the Supreme Combatant His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, and conveyed to him the Tunisian people's fraternal feelings toward the fraternal Mauritanian people.

"His Excellency Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya asked Beji Caid Essebsi to convey to his brother, President Habib Bourguiba, his fraternal greetings and to the Tunisian people his wishes for more progress and prosperity.

"His Excellency Beji Caid Essebsi also had fruitful talks with His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and minister of the interior; Fisheries and Maritime Economy Minister (Ethmane Ould Sid Ahmed Yessa); and National Education Minister Hasni Ould Didi.

"His Excellency Beji Caid Essebsi also visited various places of interest in Nouakchott, particularly the Nouakchott friendship port, and the dune stabilization project.

"The two delegations made an exhaustive review of their bilateral and multilateral cooperation and pinpointed new prospects for cooperation in accordance with the recommendations of their illustrious heads of state.

"During the commission meeting the two ministers had several meetings in which they reviewed Arab, African, and international questions. They expressed satisfaction at the similarity of their views on all the subjects discussed.

"The two ministers also signed: an agreement in the marine transport sphere; a convention aimed at abolishing double taxation; an agreement on the promotion and protection of investment; a convention defining the operating methods of the Mauritanian-Tunisian fishing company; an executive program of cultural exchanges for the period 1986-1988; and an executive program of exchanges in the education sphere.

"These agreements will undoubtedly strengthen the already large legal framework which exists between the two countries.

"At the end of this first session, the two delegations expressed satisfaction at the fraternal and friendly atmosphere which prevailed throughout their meetings and the similarity of views on the subjects discussed.

"The Tunisian delegation thanked the Mauritanian delegation for the warm and fraternal welcome it received during its visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

"The two delegations agreed to hold the second session of the joint grand commission in Tunis at a date to be set later through diplomatic channels."

Ruling Party Congress To Be Held 19-21 June

LD291856 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] At noon today, in the capital's conference center, Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party, prime minister and minister of the interior, chaired a large party meeting attended by members of the government, the Political Bureau, and the Central Committee which included members of the national and regional committees, to prepare for the 12th party congress.

Mzali delivered a directive which included a warm invitation to all patriots devoted to Tunisia from all political leanings and ideologies to cooperate with the Destourian Socialist Party and to merge their efforts [words indistinct] to uplift the country and to achieve its comprehensive development and to preserve its immunity.

The prime minister announced that according to the party statute which provides for the party's conferences to convene every 5 years, the Supreme Combatant, President Habib Bourbuiba, has decided to summon the 12th party congress to convene in Tunis from 19-21 June this year under the slogan "Steadfastness."

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Claims More Moroccan Troops Killed

HK020212 Hong Kong AFP in English 0157 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, April 2 (AFP) — Twenty Moroccan soldiers were killed when Saharan nationalist guerrillas attacked and briefly occupied three Moroccan positions along the sand defence wall around the Moroccan-occupied Western Sahara, the guerrillas said here Tuesday.

During the attack last Wednesday, Moroccan reinforcements were hindered when mines placed by the guerrillas blew up two jeeps, the communique said.

Earlier, the Polisario guerrillas said their forces killed eight Moroccan troops in fighting last weekend in the Galtat Zemnour, in the east of Western Sahara. The fighting had taken place behind the Moroccan sand wall in the area, they said.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Message From Kenya's Moi

EA012034 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, received a message from Republic of Kenya President Daniel arap Moi. The message was presented at the WPE Central Committee office to our comrade revolutionary leader by Mr B.A. Kiplagat, Republic of Kenya Foreign Ministry permanent secretary.

During the ceremony, the comrade secretary general held talks with the permanent secretary on the long-standing friendly relations between the Republic of Kenya and revolutionary Ethiopia. The ceremony also was attended by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister.

Soviet Admiral, Defense Minister Hold Talks

EA011933 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and defense minister, held talks at his office today with a delegation led by Comrade Admiral Aleksey Ivanovich Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, on the friendly relations between the Armed Forces of the two countries. The ceremony was also attended by comrades Major General Gebreyes Wolde Hana, WPE Central Committee member and head of the Principal Political Administration of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; and Major General Haile Giorgis Habte Mariam, WPE Central Committee member and Armed Forces chief of staff.

Comrade Maj Gen Gebreyes Wolde Hana, WPE Central Committee member and head of the Principal Political Administration of Revolutionary Ethiopia's Armed Forces, received and held talks at his office later today with Comrade Admiral Aleksey Ivanovich Sorokin, with whom he exchanged views on relations between the revolutionary Ethiopian and Soviet Armed Forces. Comrade Maj Gen Gebreyes briefed the delegation on the progress of our revolution, general development efforts being made in various fields, steps being taken to ameliorate the recurring drought problem, and preparations being made to establish a people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

The ceremony was also attended by Comrade Brigadier General Feleke Eshete, WPE Central committee member and head of the Ideology Department of the Principal Political Administration of Revolutionary Ethiopia's Armed Forces; Lieutenant Colonel Girma Ayele, WPE Central Committee member and head of the Organization Department of the Principal Political Administration of Revolutionary Ethiopia's Armed Forces; and other officials.

The delegation led by Comrade Admiral Ivanovich was met at Debre Zeit Airport by Comrade Brigadier General Feleke Eshete.

KEYNA

President Reshuffles Cabinet; Makes Appointments

EA011633 Nairobi KNA in English 1541 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, 1 Apr — President Daniel arap Moi today redeployed six cabinet ministers, eight assistant ministers, three permanent secretaries and dropped one assistant minister. The president also appointed one assistant minister, one permanent secretary and amalgamated the Department of Settlement with that of Land Adjudication, to be headed by a new director. The new assistant minister is Mr Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, who was deployed in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Physical Planning, while Mr John K. Mutinda was relieved of his ministerial appointment. The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Local Government, Mr John Mbugua, has retired on attaining 55 years of age.

The following in the list of the changes: redeployment of ministers, assistant ministers and permanent secretaries: The following changes are to be effected with immediate effect:

Ministers:

Hon Peter O. Aringo, MP: To be the minister for education, science and technology;
Hon Prof Jonathan Ngeno, MP: To be the minister for commerce and industry;
Hon Peter H. Okondo, MP: To be the minister for labour;
Hon K.S.N. Matiba, MP: To be the minister for works, housing and physical planning;
Hon Henry K. Kosgey, MP: To be the minister for culture and social services;
Hon Maina Wanjigi, MP: To be the minister for cooperative development;
Hon Philip Leakey, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Environment and National Resources;
Hon Prof P.M. Sumbi, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Culture and Social Services;
Hon Ezekiel M. Mweu, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Hon Goegr N. Mwicigi, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Energy and Regional Development;
Hon Ochola O. Makanyengo, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Hon Stanley K.A. Meto, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;
Hon Charles N. Muthura, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development;
Hon Henry Cheboiwo, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Health;
Hon Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Works, Housing and Physical Planning;
Hon John k. Mutinda, MP: Has been relieved of the position of an assistant minister.

Permanent secretaries:

Mr J.K. Ndoto to be permanent secretary, Department of Defence, Office of the President;

Mr J. Muliro to be permanent secretary, Ministry of Cooperative Development;

Mr A. Githinji to be permanent secretary, Ministry of Local Government;

Mr P.M. Munene to be permanent secretary, Ministry of Lands and Settlement;

Mr John Mbugua, permanent secretary, local government, has retired on attainment of 55.

The Department of Settlement has been amalgamated with the Department of Land Adjudication, and the new director will be Mr W.E. Hiribae.

UGANDA

27 Soldiers Arrested for Easter Shooting

AB011200 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Kampala, April 1 (AFP) — Twenty-seven army soldiers have been arrested for taking part in the repeated firing which rocked central Kampala and the southern suburbs for half an hour early on Easter Sunday. All 27, including one woman, were paraded before journalists on Tuesday morning before being taken to Luzira government prison. The detainees will be kept there until they go before the military tribunal for indiscipline, according to the intelligence officer of the Central Brigade, Commander Fred Bogere.

Commander Bogere told reporters at the Central Brigade Headquarters in the Lubiri army barracks, one mile (600 meters) south of central Kampala that the arrested soldiers had joined the National Resistance Army (NRA) of President Yoweri Museveni about two months ago after the fall of Kampala to the NRA. None was from the original NRA which had demonstrated tough discipline in the armed struggle to oust ex-President Obote and the military council which fell in January, he said.

According to Commander Bogere, one NRA soldier was injured during the shooting and was admitted to the main government hospital at Mulago for treatment. He said the NRA would not permit any bullet to be fired without reason and that no indiscipline would be tolerated within the army.

Provocation of Soldiers Cited

EA021134 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Twenty-seven NRA [National Resistance Army] soliders, including one woman, have been arrested in connection with the shooting which took place over the Easter weekend in Kampala and are to face court martial for this act of indiscipline.

The commander of the 28th Battalion, Commander Mwebaze told newsmen in Kampala yesterday that the operation to look for others who participated in this act of indiscipline is still going on. He disclosed that one senior NRA officer was seriously injured and is now in Mulago Hospital undergoing treatment. He stressed that this kind of indiscipline will not be tolerated. He attributed this unbecoming behavior to lack of proper political education on the part of some of the culprits.

Cdr Mwebaze appealed to the general public to assist the government in the exercise to rid Uganda of irresponsible elements in the society. He asked them to be security conscious and to report those in possession of illegal firearms.

On car thefts, Cdr Mwebaze disclosed that 17 people have already been taken into custody and have already revealed others in the racket, but more information from the public is still needed to reveal the financers of the racket. He finally warned that those who buy stolen vehicles will be dealt with in the same way, without mercy.

The news conference which took place in the Lubiri barracks was also addressed by Cdr Fred Bogere of NRA who asked the public to desist from mob violence. He warned those who report others on malicious grounds to stop it. He further called on the public not to provoke soldiers for no reason at all. He cited taxi drivers who, when asked to provide lifts to soldiers, instead of refusing politely, abused soldiers thereby provoking them. On the eviction of people from residential houses, Cdr Bogere said that no military personnel is allowed to evict anyone from houses, be it Ministry of Defense houses, unless it has been put in writing.

NRA Captures Town Near Arua; Intercepts Rustlers

EA021036 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Units of the mobile division of the NRA [National Resistance Army] have liberated the township of Koboko.

In another development NRA forces in East Acholi yesterday intercepted a large party of cattle rustlers who had stolen cattle from (Kalongo) area. They dispersed and forced them to leave behind 600 sheep and goats, (?200) heads of cattle, and a lot of household property.

Minister Calls For Cooperation To End Rustling

EA021138 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The minister without portfolio in the office of the president, Mr Tom Rubare, has reaffirmed the National Resistance Movement government's commitment to the eradication of all acts of violence, including cattle rustling, in the country. Mr Rubare was addressing members of the Kapchorwa District team and planning committee. He called for unity and cooperation between Kapchorwa and the neighboring district in efforts to stamp out cattle rustline.

Addressing the elders of Bugisu and Sebei Districts at city county headquarters in Kapchorwa District, Mr Rubare emphasized the need for unity among the residents of the two districts. He conveyed government sympathy to the families which have been displaced as a result of cattle raiding. The minister thanked the farmers in the two districts for responding to government call to (?increase) crop production and to those in illegal possession of firearms to surrender them to the authorities.

Masaka District Head Urges Return of Exiles

EA011536 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The special district administrator of Masaka, Commander Livingstone Katerega, has appealed to the people of Sese Islands to advise their sons and relatives in exile and in other parts of the country to return and participate in the development of the islands. Commander Katerega, who is also a member of the National Resistance Council, was addressing a public rally at Kalangala sub-district headquarters during the first leg of his 2-day tour of the islands, where he went to acquaint himself with the problems facing them and to explain government policy.

He said Sese has a reputation of producing prominent intellectuals who, if they return to the islands, could initiate the exploitation of the abundant wealth on the islands. He advised them to start processing fish and that the government will supplement their efforts to generate foreign exchange. He announced that some fish nets availed by the EEC will very soon arrive in Masaka and asked the islanders to organize themselves on how the nets will be equitably distributed.

Commander Katerega emphasized that the prevailing peace was bought with blood and it is the duty of everyone to jealously guard it so that it becomes a permanent feature in the country's life. He said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] has returned the power to the people through resistance committees. He warned the people of Sese against any divisive considerations in the formation of the committees. He stressed the role of committees as watch-dogs against antisocial activities. He charged them with the responsibility of reporting people who are holding guns illegally.

On moral rehabilitation, the special district administrator urged the people to desist from smuggling, adding that the government will not employ spying squads like NSA [National Security Agency].

Commander Katerega later discussed with elders the problems facing the islands and called for collective efforts to minimize them. They include lack of transport between the mainland and the islands, inadequate and poor health-educational facilities, and lack of telephone communications.

BURUNDI

President Bagaza Names New Foreign Minister

AB021500 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Bujumbura, April 2 (AFP) — President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi on Wednesday named his country's ambassador to Belgium, Egide Nkuriyingoma, as foreign minister, replacing Laurent Nzeyimana, it was announced here. No immediate reason was given for the change.

Mr Nkuriyingoma has since 1976 held several offices within the Foreign Ministry, including director of public relations and director in charge of African organizations and affairs. Before being named ambassador to Belgium, he represented Burundi in Moscow and Bonn.

CAR

Bangui Jaguar Crash Death Toll Rises to 35

AB021218 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 2 Apr (AFP) — Four persons, including three children, who sustained serious burns in the French Jaguar aircraft accident last 27 March in Bangui, the CAR capital, and who had been admitted in the Percy military hospital at Clamart (Paris region), have died, bringing to 35 the total death toll in that crash.

According to a medical source, these persons sustained burns over 60 to 80 percent of their bodies. Four other persons who were also burned, are still undergoing treatment. Doctors are reserved about one of them.

On behalf of Michel Aurillac, French minister of cooperation, Bernard de Montferrand, permanent undersecretary of the ministry, and Colonel Varret, secretary to the chief of Defense Staff, yesterday went to pay their respects before the mortal remains of the four CAR victims.

Bomb Explosion Partially Destroys Bridge

AB011610 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Bangui, April 1 (AFP) — A bomb partially destroyed a small bridge on the road from the capital of the Central African Republic the airport Tuesday. The blast, which made a hole two metres (yards) wide, destroyed the bridge culvert and two-thirds of the carriageway but caused no casualties, the authorities said.

There was no immediate indication who was responsible.

Officials said the bomb, which had been placed in the culvert, was a powerful one.

Investigations have begun to find who was responsible for the blast, which came six days after a French Air Force fighter-bomber crashed on a Bangui school, killing 31 people. The crash caused demonstrations against Europeans in the capital, and the authorities have expressed fears that "opposition groups manipulated from abroad" might try to (?exploit) the incident.

Pro-Libya Elements Suspected in Student Disturbances

AB011920 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bangui, April 1 (AFP) -- A bomb partially destroyed a small bridge on the road from the capital of the Central African Republic to the airport Tuesday.

There was no immediate indication who was responsible, but a security official said it could not have been done "without outside aid." He said such an incident had been expected since the crash six days ago of a French Air Force fighter-bomber on a Bangui school, killing 31 people.

At the same time, there has been trouble among Bangui students for several weeks, and schools were recently closed on government orders as leaflets began circulating calling for the overthrow of the regime of General Andre Kolingba and the departure of French troops here under a defence pact. In the wake of these disturbances a dozen students have been arrested.

Central African officials have blamed "pro-Libyan elements" seeking to destabilise the regime "by any means." One senior official said these groups were trying to take advantage of student discontent that many senior posts in the administration and industry had not been "Africanised" while graduates were without jobs.

Some groups were also opposed to the use of the Central African Republic by French forces aiding the government of Hissein Habre in neighbouring Chad in its fight against Libyan-backed rebels, the official said.

CHAD

Correction to Resignation of GUNT Envoy

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "GUNT Representative in Congo Resigns Post," published in the 1 April Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page S 1, sourceline:

...*Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT 1 Apr 86* ... (changing date of transmission of item)

ZAIRE

Official Receives Soviet Envoy, Gorbachev Declaration

AB012235 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] This morning at the National Palace, the first deputy speaker of the Legislative Council, Citizen [name indistinct], held discussions with (Pavel Ekrinov), the charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Zaire. The two men talked about the 75th conference of the Interparliamentary Union which is to take place in Mexico during this month of April.

Mr (Ekrinov) later presented to Citizen [name indistinct] the televised declaration made by Mikhail Gorbachev on 29 March 1986 on the limitation of nuclear arms. On this topic, the first deputy speaker of the Legislative Council stated that Zaire, which is a peace- and justice-loving country, always favors all initiatives capable of ensuring peace and understanding among nations. He also added that economically, the arms race has been drawing the world into astronomically large expenses and that all these sums of money could have been used in social and humanitarian exercises, especially in the fields of health, peaceful scientific research, and the struggle against hunger.

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives Libyan Envoy

AB012212 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Our great comrade in arms, President Matthieu Kerekou, received his excellency Mustafa Abu Sittah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in Benin today. After the meeting, the Libyan diplomat said he delivered to the head of state a message of thanks from the Libyan people and their leader for the statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin on the Gulf of Sidra.

In his press interview, Abu Sittah reasserted his country's determination to defend its territorial integrity.

GHANA

Brazil Asked To Put Mercenaries on Trial

AB011740 Dakar PANA in English 1721 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Accra, 1 April (GNA/PANA) — Ghana's foreign secretary, Dr Obed Asamoah, today requested the assistance of the Brazilian government in bringing to justice the crew mercenaries of a ship which was carrying arms to overthrow the ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC).

The ship — *Nobistor* — with Panamanian registration and illegally flying a Ghanaian flag was hired by Ghanaian dissidents led by Geofrey Osei. It was carrying six tons of ammunition and military equipment and was arrested in Brazilian waters.

At a meeting with the Brazilian charge d'affaires at the Foreign Ministry in Accra, Dr Asamoah drew the attention of the Brazilian government to the activities of mercenaries and international terrorism both of which are matters of concern for the international community. He pointed out that all governments have an international obligation to suppress such activities which constitute international crimes by the trial and punishment of people who indulge in them.

Dr Asamoah further stated that the crew of 10 Argentinians and eight Americans were involved in acts preparatory to carrying out terrorism in Ghana, an international crime, for which both countries have jurisdiction for trial. He asked the Brazilian government to put the men on trial. He added that if the Brazilian authorities were not willing to do so they should be brought to Ghana for trial according to international law.

Rawlings Delivers Easter Message to Nation

AB011002 Accra Domestic Service in English 2015 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Easter message to the nation by Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council on 31 March in Accra — live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and women, we are coming to the end of the Easter activities. During this time, some of us have heard a lot of sermons, and I am sure that one more sermon will not break the back of anyone. But even if I preach a sermon tonight, it will be a sermon removed from the realms of (?sermons) where the body prepares a place for the soul. We want to deal with down-to-earth practicalities. My brothers and sisters, it is considered correct and proper for human beings to reject, and when necessary, to destroy evil, vice, or anything that is unclean. But man or human beings in their ignorance also tend to destroy, in fact have the tendency of crucifying the truth, virtue, or that which is Godly and good. And most often this is done as a result of ignorance. The most famous example I can give you was one time when I was invited to preach to some brothers and sisters. I said: Look up on the hill, the Calvary Hill I believe it must have been. And what do you see? They said Jesus Christ and two robbers. So I said: You see? There is Jesus Christ representing good, virtue, and truth and the two robbers representing vice or that which is considered evil. And yet both have been crucified. As I have said, vice and virtue crucifies at the same time as a result of ignorance.

Christ was not the first nor will he be the last. It might also interest you to know that the first time a young man somewhere told his countrymen that the world was round — at a point in time when as a result of their ignorance they thought and believed that the world was flat and this young man should dare shock them with another kind of truth claiming the world was round — he was crucified. I cannot exactly recollect his name but it is in the books.

Since we are talking about the truth being crucified as a result of ignorance, I remember one time also during an interaction with some workers who were having problems with their employer, they were invited to stay at hime by the management and not to come to work. They were told that they would be paid if they stayed at home. But no, they would not accept it and were resisting it. So the management sat down with the workers and explained to them that it is costing us so many thousands a week to transport you from your homes to the work site where you are doing almost nothing. So, please stay at home. We will save ourselves the loss of many hundreds of thousands per month which is going into transporting you from your homes to your work, free lunch, and back to your homes. When the mathematics of the economic situation struck them and they said: Ah, we see. I was glad. [passage indistinct] They just would not accept the idea to stay at home but when it was explained to them to see the economic factors, they accepted the idea [words indistinct] that we have to institute a situation where in their interaction with management, a lot of educational processes will take place. They were calling for education, information about basic economics. Countrymen and women, there is so much of this kind of ignorance around. Some are willing to learn.

One of the latest events that happens to be creating a bit of panic in town, I understand, is some white man's disease called AIDS. It's rather unfortunate that this kind of disease should be put on the black man again even though I don't believe that it originated from here. Countrymen, not too long ago, mention was made of the arrest of a vessel somewhere around the Brazilian coast. We made some claims which you did not believe until of Voice of

America and BBC, in their initial confusion, ultimately confirmed our position. Then you accepted what we were saying. What is it about our kind of truth that makes it so difficult for you to swallow? And yet, when it comes to the story about the AIDS disease, as for that one, you can believe it. You are responsive to it.

However, let me yet again expose some of the silly mistakes we sometimes make. By the way, before I continue, I should probably explain why I kept away from making a broadcast, even though I had so much that I wanted to share with you. I had to keep away because I hear my truth can sometimes be painful and I end up being very insulting. And even if this is true, I must sincerely apologize. Do forgive me. But the point is that the truth has to be told, no matter how bitter it is. Here you are, having problems with accepting the truth.

Would you believe that I have even more painful situations when people have to be executed for armed robbery or other offenses, I have to put my signature to it. These things are painful for me, but I have to do it. And when you and I have to share truth about the kind of socioeconomic circumstances that create conditions that make people criminals, that create social disorder, my truth becomes painful. I have to learn. I suppose I have to find a better way of how to put across the truth.

But let me get back to this AIDS affair. Not too long ago, African specialist doctors met in some African country, after which they return to their homes and coming to claim and telling all of us there was no cause for alarm. [sentence as received] I disagree. Why?

The white man can afford to say there is no cause for alarm in his country because the level of development, the infrastructural development, the level of fullest responses is very (?vast). In other words, the kind of machinery he has at his disposal, both technological machinery and human development is such that he could keep a tab, he could monitor the spread of any such disease. I don't think you can say the same thing for us here in the so-called Third World. We don't have the same kind of developed infrastructure. Look at our kind of situation where people are living by so much filth, so much stagnant water. The level of development is such that if we have any such outbreak here, we would not be able to control it. The means of curing it has not been invented yet and we would not be able to monitor who has it, where he is going, what his movements are. And yet you come back home and you come and tell us there is no cause for alarm. Jesus Christ! It has not even been proven yet whether mosquitoes which bite us can spread that kind of disease or not.

I have only brought up this issue because I hear people are making fearful responses to this kind of AIDS. I would wish that in much the same way that we hear this kind of news and respond to it, I would wish we could respond to other situation in the same way. If we could, I am sure we would not be having the kind of economic problems we have today. Why? But the very least that we can probably achieve as a result of this so-called AIDS information is something to do about simple basic hygienic conditions. There is no doubt in my mind that this kind of disease will bring about some sanity [words indistinct], some special revolutionary process where people will learn to become more and more responsible. But at least, if we are that afraid of it, let's use it for other purposes to achieve basic hygiene.

Truth, my brothers and sisters, is not necessarily the scientific fact but the belief by which man lives and dies. [passage indistinct] Before I move on to share thoughts with you on the main subject, I would like to explain what I have always meant by moral fiber. Anytime I am talking, [people say] that man is always talking about moral fiber. Yes, I want to explain it to you because I will make mention of it in what I have to say. The history of corruption in this country has always been the monopoly, in fact the privilege of high political office holders in the government. In other words, the history of corruption in this country is such that the people of this country never seem to partake in the corruption. And where there is corruption, justice very often suffers. In other words, people would therefore suffer. Fortunately, a coup d'etat always comes along to save us, but someone along the line also ends up corrupted. So government after government gets corrupted. The people remain uncorrupted and suffer. So naturally, the people will begin to get angry, hoping someday something different will happen when the people themselves will punish these corrupt big men. On the issue of moral fiber, when I talk about the breaking of the moral fiber of the people of this country, all the past governments of this country, if we put all their evils together, none of them broke our moral fiber. And this is why I want to pay attention finally to what I mean always by moral fiber.

Anyway, as I said, people are suffering and looking forward to a day when they can punish these big men. So when that someday comes along, as it happened in 1979, very bad big men can be shocked of what uncorrupted people's power and anger can do. So the event of '79 was a period of reawakening on the one hand for the people and the realization of their power. But on the other hand, it was also a reawakening for the bad big men, politicians and businessmen. And for them, it was a time to also work out a plan to ensure that the so-called working underdog, who feeling angry, holy, and uncorrupted, is finally baptized with corruption. And how did they go about it and why? Quite frankly, and this is why this revolution is suffering. It started after the handover in '79. You were manipulated into killing your own moral fiber as a result of which justice would suffer; the economic pace would be slow. These are the consequences of breaking a people's moral fiber. We will come to it. So all our past situations where the governments were corrupt; listen, all our past where the governments were corrupt and presiding over — if I may say so — wholly suffering angry people, today let us admit, we have a government that is suffering under the weight of a corrupted people. [sentence as heard]

(?Fellow Ghanians), let's face the truth. (?And it is a truth) that this government will suffer until you decide to change some of your bad ways and decide to rededicate yourselves to our own collective salvation in a very dignified way. When I say this government will suffer, I mean it. I know how a lot of people holding high office are suffering. Too often, I am on the verge of receiving letters of resignation [words indistinct]. And I plead with them to understand that they cannot blame people too much either. We have to put up with it because it was a calculated exercise to prevent any revolutionary exercise. I told them: Go back to work!

Now, if we do not do something about this corrupted and spoiled attitude of ours, I can assure you our recovery will be difficult, extremely difficult. When nobody cares, everything left in the hands of government officials, every inadequacy of ours easily blamed on government, I can assure you, it will be tough. Countrymen, the time has come to share these observations with you. I held it on my chest for far too long. I did not want to talk about it because I was hoping things would get better, things would improve.

I kept on looking, searching for the spirit, your spirit, that which you presented in 1979. At this point, it may probably be more correct to say that the time is long overdue for such thoughts.

My brothers and sisters, much as I was hoping to limit myself on when, how, and why people were made to lose their moral fiber since 1979, I had to stress sometimes on a few other issues. Let me draw a picture. Some time back in 1980 when the deliberate degeneration started, I said to myself — that was after the handover — I said to myself, this country is losing her soul; this country is being made to lose her soul. And it would be very difficult for anyone to offer his life for this country again. A deliberate policy being engineered to corrupt the people through the very working [word indistinct]; and this was started when we handed over to the Limann administration. But before I countine with drawing a picture of what was happening, let me ask you a question: What would you do if you had to provide leadership or preside over this country, this society, immediately after she had gone through a purification process, by that I mean the June 4 affair [date of 1979 coup by Rawlings]? Are people going through a process or trying to establish their puritanical virtuousness? In other words, the people of this country, this society, who have been denied justice and humiliated, insulted for so long that the daily anger of the people of this country was going to a [word indistinct] no mountain would just stand in her way. And, therefore, I am just trying to give you the background as to how people thought; I was part of it and I still am. In other words, before deciding on what you would do, before giving me a chance to be a (?focal) part of authority in this country, what about that point in time in 1979, you would naturally have to ensure that you were morally qualified to head or attempt to lead a country that was poised for punishing its past corrupt leaders. Never before had this ever happened. And this time, would it happen? It came from the people; therefore if you all are thieves, you are not qualified, you will not be accepted. And even though that party was full of crooks, it was headed by a new face, that was Dr Limann's face. So we were all hopeful. But after such a bloody price as what we saw in 1979, people being lined up and executed, who in his right senses would dare risk, toy with the people of this country again? So, naturally nobody expected any such thing.

My brothers and sisters, I knew the extent of anger that was existing prior to the June 4 affair. I was part of the anger of this country, and knowing the volcanic consequences of such an outburst, would you believe — and I will confess today — that I deliberately allowed the partial failure of the 15 May [date of 1979 uprising in Accra against Limann administration] affair which resulted in my arrest though I knew how explosive the country was, I could have taken advantage of it, but I refused to. [Passage indistinct]. When I was arrested, they thought they had won a battle. They did not realize that I made it so. Even though I knew that it was justified, and in other words, my actions were justified, and the country needed and deserved the opportunity to free herself by whatever means, if I did not do what I had to do on the [words indistinct] of May 1979, I knew I was going to deny this country her (?expressive) and freedom-seeking right, and personally, I knew I would die for it.

Countrymen, when the moment arrived for me to do what I had that night, it is a long story. [Sentence as heard] I need not bother to go into it. But what I did was, in my mind, I had offered to die, rather than (?grant) this country the cleansing effect of her righteous violence. Even Jesus Christ knows and understands the [word indistinct] righteousness of violence. [Words indistinct] when He walked into that chapel, and people were misbehaving, trading in God's temple, He did not go on his knees to pray asking God to drive them out. God [words indistinct], instead He pulled a whip and started whipping them out. There comes a time when you have act. Now, you may at this point be asking why should I offer to die when I even understand the need for the cleansing effect of violence? Why? Because I did not believe in violence. It is very difficult for me. Not even the violence to undo oppressive violence. Like I said, even though violence to do oppressive violence is a righteous affair and God-blessed. Two [as heard]: I could not bear the thought of innocents dying. Countrymen and women, I seem to be digressing. However, let me get back to the question. What would you do if you find yourselves at a focal point of authority? You would first and foremost have to consider questions of whether you are morally qualified to be in the position or wondering what you are going to do with the people who now know how to demand accountability to the point of punishing by death.

I do not need to recount to you the names and history of the many crooks in the various parties. The PNP [Peoples' National Party] probably had the greatest number of the crooks and thieves. Maybe that was part of the reason why they lost. I remember a story one of them was telling after the handover, about some of the tricks they performed in some of the villages, then you realize what a bunch of criminals these people are.

I will tell you about it. This man in the PNP was telling me that on a voting day, he went round — this man belonged to the PNP — on a voting day they went round the villages telling the people that today is only a voting day for PNP people, for people who want to vote for the PNP. All other parties will have to come the following day. And yet there is only one day to vote. What does that mean? It means that since only this one day was the day for voting, only PNP will have votes from that village. If there were people there to vote for PFP [Popular Front Party], for the [indistinct Ghanaian name], for the other parties, for the [indistinct Ghanaian name], and the whatnots, they could not vote because they were told that was not their voting day. A bunch of treachery and this was what each and every one of them were doing. Let's not go into all that story. However, maybe I should use this opportunity to share humorous thoughts with you concerning my observations about the habits and practices of some of these parties and government of the past. And these are things I keep on telling my colleagues, or rather I discuss with council members and [word indistinct]. And I remember too well and I know too well that no matter how poor a man may be, please don't humiliate him by treating him with contempt. That is the worst you can do. If we now are holding high office, (?we must) humble ourselves. They do not understand we are here at their service. And (?we must) never treat them with contempt. And we (?should) have no arrogance. (?There is absolute proof) that the PFP and PNP were also criminals, institutional criminals. [Passage indistinct] Why? because there was something so bloody arrogant about them [words indistinct]. Why did some of the CPP [Convention People's Party] thieves around our noble Nkrumah last for so long and stretching into the PNP time? They were gutter crooks and thieves as well but they lasted so long because they knew how, like a mouse, to bite and blow. They chopped us — our people — and yet they found a way of occasionally serving time with us in our ghettoes. [Sentence as heard] So that's the way in which they were not hated. As if they didn't treat the people with contempt. You see what I mean? Aha!

However, these tricks do not apply with our rural folks. For the rural folks, it is more a question of who had more money and the logistic support to move around swiftly and misinform or provide our people with empty but believable promises. Here we are, a revolutionary government and yet we have massive problems to make our people believe simple scientific truths. Countrymen, a people or a society that can demand accountability and punish where necessary is a society with a moral fiber. The finest moment in the history of any society that is being denied the freedom to be, that is being oppressed, that is being denied justice is naturally the moment, the day, or the period when she is able to rise up to defy, to rectify, to establish freedom and justice. Such a society has the ability to muster its ability and capabilities for her own development. The moral fiber has to be protected.

Countrymen, let me repeat the question once more. Are we going to preside over our own [word indistinct]? It is very important that your realize what was done to you. How you fell victim to the treachery of the manipulators. Looking back again, you were able during that period to establish the faithful and puritanical (?age). I remember, for instance, when the executions took place and they decided to starve this country of oil, I recollect the forceful sense of dignity with which we decided to walk to work and back. There was nothing more joyful. We did it. I have never seen or heard of such pride in a people. We made it. You were so good, you were so great! Why? Because the axe of justice had fallen and damn the consequences! Oil or no oil, we shall walk! If for the sake of justice, we have to walk, we will. [Passage indistinct]

Our level of productivity shot up in several places. Go and find out. Our level of efficiency shot up. People were beginning to learn how to say thank you; shopkeepers to even customers. Something never before heard for a long time. Throw your minds back. Men and women all over the country felt a great sense of pride. Why? Simply because the axe of justice had fallen. even in our poverty, we stood so proud and dignified and most important of all, the freedom and justice we were all seeking for all those years were now going to be established and we saw it. We all looked into the future with pride and happiness and with a great sense of satisfaction because whether you are rich or poor, the hand of justice will prevail. It will not favor anybody. Your wealth will not buy you the protection of the law and if you are a poor man, the hand of justice will not abandon you. That was what the spirit of June 4th stood for. So my brothers and sisters, here we were at that time in a holy spirit of defiance and you were going to be administered by a bunch of questionable characters hiding behind a new unknown face. [Sentence as heard] How can good and evil live together sharing the [word indistinct] or pursuing the same goals and objectives? No! If the elected government turns out to be crooked and evil and is coming to rule or administer you after the June 4th and July revolts, naturally, naturally they will have difficulties because of their crooked ways. And you have demonstrated by your 1979 June 4th reaction that crooks, thieves, and devils will no longer have their way. So the question is: Can you as a nation, as a people, prevent your new government, which was the PNP then, from doing the crookish [as heard] business while governing you? Yes. So you thought; so did we also think in those days in our own modest way at the point of handing over, thinking we would be able to defend ourselves while preventing the return of corruption. As I said, freedom and justice do not go with corruption. Wherever there is corruption, it is difficult to have justice. Now, like I said, even you as a newly baptized holy action members, holy action people convert the PNP government into a holy action government or the PNP government will have to convert you the holy action people into their evil ways. [Sentence as heard] It has to be one or the other. That was going to be the competition, the battle, the [word indistinct]. Like I said, good and evil do not share the same objectives. One will have to try sometimes; one will have to change the other. [Passage indistinct]

Countrymen, listen carefully. The PNP — I cannot say PNP; quite frankly I don't think they were that intelligent to have been able to think of such neat intelligent psychological tricks. I would like to think that they were not even that vicious. Who were the manipulators behind them? Or who were the manipulators within that government?

Who would dare to do this to a people, to a society, to a country, to a nation? Like I said, we could not use force because the coercive forces being the military and the police that could be used for that purpose were the very people or institutions who were [words indistinct]. In other words, how can they otherwise — the military and police — to come and smash down on the legitimate demands of strike actions by our civilian brothers and sisters? [Sentence as heard] It was possible because we have come to understand the whole procedure, the whole process. We have come to understand freedom, the right to be. In other words, they have the opportunity, however, to use influence instead of force. Influence means the use of words or other means at your disposal short of force to explain or impart a policy, a legitimate point of view or perspective. And if some people prove to be so ignorant or so dumb that they cannot understand the issue at stake, then let us hope that they will obey the local economic demands in order to prevent serious damage to the national economy. I have always felt [words indistinct] the moral and scientific legitimacy in the use of force. However, too often in the past, government has used, always used the military and the police even though the situation did not warrant it or because those governments were corrupt and there was no way that any position which they took could be legitimized to warrant the use of force. Countrymen, do you understand what I am trying to say? I am trying to explain to you that the very basis for which people were lined up and executed, the very basis for which this country was demanding the blood of criminals in the past was going to be viciously undermined. In other words, when Jesus once said let he among you who is without sin cast the first stone, I believe had Jesus Christ come to Ghana and gone and visited organizations, corporations, military and police stations around June 4th 1979 and asked this same question, I can assure you that 99.99 percent of us would have been in the moral position to raise our fists not to throw stones but rocks against some of those corrupt [words indistinct]. Virtually anybody seemingly in authority was tainted with corruption. By the way, am I shouting too much? Can you hear me? Very good.

So, however, if that same Jesus Christ were to come during the rule of the PNP and repeat it [words indistinct], I truly wonder how many so-called workers who were enjoying the [words indistinct] or huge allowances would dare have raised a finger. By the way, talking about allowances, would you believe that a driver at the Bank of Ghana was enjoying a driving allowance three times more than the flying allowance of a combat pilot? This is just a little example. It costs not less then $200,000 to train an average combat pilot. And this man is given the responsibility of flying a machine capable of carrying a bomb capable of destroying a place like Hiroshima; shall we say Tema?

Countrymen, there are too many things that need to be looked into. There are too many simple things that need to be corrected but our (?love) of ignorance and the intensity of passion with which we [words indistinct] make the machinations of the CIA appear like those of children or child's play. My brothers and sisters, in other words, listen carefully, in other words while permitting you to enjoy some factory allocations [words indistinct]. These factory products, I remember, used to be sole privilege of the so-called big men. And you didn't feel that they were laying the foundation to corrupt you. By that act, you would no longer be able to point an accusing finger at management privileges without your own three fingers pointing back at you. What was even worse was the fact that though many PNP leaders knew that you would not consume or use those factory products yourself; they knew that you would sell them and not at controlled prices which has always been one of the national [words indistinct] but that you would sell them at those criminal kalabule [trade malpractices] prices. Have you forgotten that these were some of the very misdeeds which contributed to the high cost of living and hardship? The very misdeeds that contributed to the 1979 revolt?

This was magnificently symbolized in all kinds of ways including the ruthless and vindictive destruction of the Makola No. 1 Market. Thank God the order for the destruction of the market was given in time, otherwise we would have had the unauthorized execution of some of those women on our hands. True, if you did not know it, I am telling it to you now today. If we had not ordered it, you know what, the anger of people, such ordinary workers, [words indistinct] that soldier, that policemen, were all growing to hate that ordinary Makola woman. I am just saying that the goods go through so many stages, so we do not understand, or we do not see the enemies between the emanating point of the products and when they end up in her hands. So tomorrow we are going to take their anger on them. Then I gave the order: Let's destroy the market.

However, that does not mean that there aren't criminals amongst them. I remember in those early days, when we came back the second time in 1981, 1982, a lady who was so supportive of the revolutionary process, brought down so many lorry loads of oranges from her village into the markets. I hear the Queen Mammy, Makola Mammy responsible for oranges, organized for some of her hoods to go and beat up this lady. Things like this will not do. The flour nonsense is still continuing.

Countrymen and women, you do not have to be a social psychologist or a scientist to see what was being orchestrated. Sometime in 1980 or early 1981, an incident was reported in the *GRAPHIC* where the Ministry of Transport and Communications at that time wanted to discipline a State Transport Corporation manager. This was under the PNP for some corrupt activity, but the workers rose up threatening strike action in defense of that criminal manager. That day, I knew the devil had triumphed. In other words, the chop for your worksite [to make extra money from one's job illegally] which had become an open-door policy under the PNP crooks had made it possible for some of the workers of the State Transport Corporation to also indulge in the ticket racketeering, therefore that criminal manager could now enjoy the criminal solidarity of his subordinates, and this kind of solidarity was taking place all over. This corruption was happening all over the place. In other words, in order for that administration to survive, to perpetrate its stay, its right to rule, to govern, it was considered necessary for them to corrupt you so that tomorrow you would not be able to stand anywhere feeling morally upright and angry, pointing an accusing finger at a government official or a politician, manager, or big man, and say they are corrupt, and therefore wishing for a Jerry Rawlings AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] type of government or revolution because they have made you equally guilty.

[Words indistinct] your own three fingers are pointing at you, therefore you cannot possibly be hoping for revolutionary government. Your moral fiber has been broken, and with that you can no longer shout injustice. What I am more concerned about are the consequences. Let me throw your minds back, please let me throw your minds back, fellow workers, and mainly the city dwellers. On that 31 December 1981 announcement from this very broadcasting house, how many of you received the news with joy? Very few, very few! The rural majority were very happy. Honest citizens, professionals and workers were very happy. But I know a good number of you workers were unhappy with fear, because you identify revolution with Rawlings, you identify revolution with an anticorruption exercise, and if the 1979 axe of justice was going to fall again, a good number of you would be found guilty. You remember.

Comrades, I will not bother to provide any further detailed proofs of how you were manipulated into undermining, betraying, corrupting, your own noble beautiful selves. However, I want you to know that no nation, people, or society can [words indistinct] the corruption of their moral fiber, or permitted their own emasculation will have very serious difficulties trying to develop by their own will. Because the human need to do so, to take [word indistinct] and commit itself to a cause almost always requires an uncorrupted human foundation. In other words, without the beautiful determined spirit of 1979 with which you could have crossed the desert on only a few bottles of water, your corrupted spirit after that period would be such that you would not dare cross the desert without a complete tank of ice water. You would refuse to make that little extra effort without asking for undue and senseless allowances. In short, a revolution becomes necessary because society is corrupted. But that revolution, when it comes about, will soon be killed when people insist on adoring the old practices of a corrupt society.

At that point, talk about revolutionary structures and so on become meaningless, because the human factor to honestly and truthfully operate those structures is nowhere to be found. You may therefore ask: So why did we come back?

1. Because I have seen and hoped you and I have a duty to restore the dignity of this country. Besides, a greater proportion of our population has not been corrupted or spoiled by our city-dwelling desires.

2. The greater majority of our working population has not been spoiled. However, thetrouble is, they, you have abandoned your rights and presence to a handful of loud but ignorant political opportunists and populists.

Countrymen, I do not believe in cheap populist tendencies. If I ask Lucifer, the devil: what is two plus two? and he says four,and an angel from heaven says five to the same question, you do not expect me to tell the angel that he is right simply because he comes from heaven. There is no magic in any economic situation. You can never reap what you do not sow, what you have not sown. But somehow or the other some of us in our ignorance seem to think we can go on reaping what we have not sown. My brothers and sisters, when you have [words indistinct] some item in its quality and you love it, you want some more, let's produce some more. If we refuse to produce some more, and you want to increase its quantity, you are going to end up diluting it. The economy has suffered enough damage, and we ought to be grateful a [word indistinct] economic position is being adopted.

My brothers and sisters, that's enough for the moral fibre. Tomorrow morning, most of us will be back at our various work places. Easter is a period for reflection and production. Easter for us, is a time when the issue of national unity is uppermost in our minds. The religion of Christ is dynamic and human. In Ghana today, we have the will to assess the dimensions of our African heritage, which indeed is the real key to unlock our prejudices in the areas of tribalism, selfishness, and greed. With Christ now the embodiment of truth and human reality, the actuality of our time demands that we embrace and bring into fruition the testimony of the Lord's message, and that is to say, we have to produce to be able to partake. The miracles of Easter, in short, must teach all of us to love and respect the (?normal) dignity of self-respect and resistance.

What is the real meaning of solidarity, of love, of peace, unity and compassion? Surely, the humble and unpretentious parents of most Ghanaians have enhanced that deep belief which emphasizes faith, faith — the instrument of divine conviction and judgment. Also, you and I know that Christ did not abandon the lepers, the sick, the dispossessed, and the underdog. The life and times of Christ are marked by acts of selflessness and rigorous dedication. Therefore, if we see Christ on the cross, we have to recognize and accept the loneliness, the pain, the transparency of this man who indeed was a man of resistance, always on the road. I mean Christ was and is the stream of scientific change, love, and progress.

The centrality of Christ's message is justice. In fact, I have to admit that you and I have not done justice to the opportunities that have come our way. What is the meaning of the 31 December revolution? Was it a mere outburst against antisocial practices? No. The revolution is a call to liberty, the liberty to be, to produce, to develop and enrich our Ghanaian African nonaligned posture. Was it not Christ who identified the criminal conspiracy of the money lenders, money changers, and money doublers? Why, in point of fact, am I speaking of the tremendous and formidable obstacles which stood in the path of Christ?

My honest judgment would suggest that the desperate fate of the economy calls for the mobilization of the youth. When I say the economy had to be put on a (?rough) footing in the early days, you did not appreciate it, you did not understand. The purpose of sociopolitical transformation involves the creation of a new system that would not throw away experience, competence, and efficiency. Additionally, let me admit that in Ghana, Africa, we have the capacity to preserve our powers and control our resources.

The call of 31 December was to usher into the lives of every Ghanaian the new attitudes toward the need to create and establish a new beginning that is not clouded by vice, corruption, violence, and injustice. This nation, our country and our land must be made to work again.

The PNDC is committed to achieving moral, economic, and spiritual excellence. The cancer of inaction, and lacking of moral excellence has emasculated the Ghanaian up to the point whereby the necessity to formulate and translate a plan of productivity is not seen as a priority for the survival and prosperity of the nation.

My message tonight is based on the theme of dialogue and practice. Of course, the old habits of corruption seem to be creeping back into various institutions. But I warn you, if you are found, you will pay the price severely. It is also true that [word indistinct], droughts, and scarcity have been used to paying a good number of African governments. The work of our own communication links: Are we in touch with the women and men on the ground? What is the CDR [Committee for the Defense of Revolution] supposed to represent in terms of political maturity and valued judgment?

First of all, let's speak on some aspects of the work of the CDR's. Almost every week we hear about the inauguration of some branches all over the country, in communities and work places. That is in itself a sign of growth and a sign of hope. The number of projects undertaken by the people themselves, ranging from schools, clinics, community farms, local toilets and the like is ever increasing. I observe, that particularly in the rural areas, people's participation is growing, while in the towns and in cities there seem to be many organizational problems. The old order can only be reversed with improved organizational work and proper education. And I want to suggest a few things and offer some ideas. Within the CDR's the educational work should receive priority attention. Education must be (?perceived) by all of us as the key to raise consciousness and draw people into concrete action.

But what type of education are we offering our cadres? It takes the form of seminars and lectures by some experts in various fields. They talk to people often for long periods of time and with little time devoted to questions. This type of education is inadequate. Education should become more and more problem-posing and problem-solving. A lot of our workers need schooling in simple, basic economics and management, senior staff must undertake such assignment. It is your responsibility. This is the only way by which you can achieve command and control; mainly through education. You will be appreciated for it. Also, the content of education will have to be broadened. All too often we fill the brains of people with theories and with talks and leave out whole areas of knowledge that we need most at this time of our development. We have to equip our people with tools to analyze, to plan and execute actions so as to be able to organize and improve the environments in which they live.

Let's say, for instance, that the managing director of a corporation invites workers to sit with him and go together through all the books and documents useful to get a correct insight into the operations of the outfit. He solicits their support and invites proposals and suggestions for a better running of the place, and to increase production. They take a common decision and charts are prepared which gradually spell out the performance of the various departments. And this on a monthly basis. During monthly meetings, serious discussions center around failures and progress and how to correct certain mistakes. Will you not agree that the atmosphere of that corporation will drastically change? And that both manager and workers would experience a sense of belonging, of responsibility and accountability? (?Seminars) in the organizational and educational activities should be directed by some guiding principles and strategies. The first one, which looks so obvious and simple, is that of awareness. No action can be successfully executed without a process of awareness raising among the people. For them to understand that there is a problem is very necessary.

Let me provide a simple example again. The CDR chairman of a certain village tells all the people that the coming Saturday, all should assemble for road construction. On that particular Saturday, hardly anybody turns up to the surprise of the chairman. What could be the reason? There may be many, but there is likely a very simple one; and that is, the road in that village has been bad for as long as people living there can remember. The road is used for walking; there is hardly any car that comes there; and since they work for long periods on the farm, why will they bother about the road? It is not a problem as far as the villagers are concerned. Before the people in this village can be motivated, the advantages of having the road repaired must be clearly seen by them, otherwise there will not be any action because there is no problem as far as they are concerned. A certain thing which is overlooked by activitists is that of planning. It entails insight into the local resourcefulness of people and material, the options available, alternative, mode of operation, and so on. Only when the planning has been thoroughly done can action follow.

I would like to turn to the field of agriculture now. We all know that without agriculture there will be no progress and no revolution. Farmers and fishermen produce the bulk of our food requirements, and among them special mention should be made of the peasant farmer. But more will have to be done to improve the farmer's lot. We must answer the question whether up to this time we have not been paying lip service to the priority attention we promised giving the farmer. When we talk about improvement in farming, we hear the word production and production only, but increased production alone does not automatically mean progress. Production combined with conservation, marketing, and social justice are the most important ingredients for progress in agriculture. If one of the three is left out, the picture is no longer balanced.

Farmers should be educated, and the best way is through agricultural cooperatives. I hear they are losing faith in them, because too often their managers chopped [embezzled funds]. [Words indistinct] we have to educate them. We have to instill more discipline among their cooperative members. Through these cooperatives, they can discuss matters with others, organize marketing and harvesting, and liberate themselves from the clutches of the middleman. And that is one of the major reasons why deputies [of secretaries] for agriculture have been appointed in each region. I have been informed, for instance, that some middlemen made more than 1 million cedis profit during one season of sheanut harvesting while the pickers, those who were collecting, doing the hard work, had to be content with a meager income. This is naked robbery, a crueljoke played on rural people.

In a similar manner, salt mined by people around the Songor lagoon near Ada sells for the price of 60 cedis per bag. When that same bag reaches the market in Accra, a small distance of not more than 40 miles, or is it 30, the price would have shot up to 600 cedis. Again, the middleman has been allowed to reap the fruits of the hard labor of other productive workers. This exploitative situation would not be allowed to persist even in capitalist countries. Why do we allow it here? The position of the middlemen and the role they perform in our economy must be controlled if they must exist. He must be made to pay taxes and adhere to well spelled out laws and regulations.

Something must also be said about the antibushfire campaign. Despite educational programs in the mass media and the formation of brigades in many towns and villages, there has hardly been a noticeable improvement in the situation. I know it is not as bad as 1983, but I don't want us to make comparisons.

Whole areas have been seen burning day and night, and damage has again been done. Crops and trees, complete villages, and dwelling places have been destroyed by fire. There is something fundamentally wrong. Most of the culprits, I believe, go scot free, and do not pay anything. Our courts do not seem to be the correct instruments to deal with these issues. It has been suggested that the local authorities, chiefs, and CDR's should be made responsible for dealing with the issue. If the suggested fine of say 10,000 cedis were to be instituted, whereby one third of the amount stays in the village, and two thirds goes to the district, this could stimulate the communities to take up this responsibility with great seriousness. We would like you to think of this suggestion.

My brothers and sisters, a newspaper also called *RURAL FORUM*, has been introduced to the public. It will concentrate its attention on news items from the rural areas of this country. Inform yourselves. And this I consider a small revolution in the mass media, a most welcome one. We wish to congratulate all those who conceived this idea, and who made it possible for this paper to see the light of day.

Countrymen and women, the just-ended first-ever INDUTECH [Industrial and Technological Fair] 1986 has become, beyond any doubt, a success story of which the Ministry of Industries can be proud. It has clearly shown the nation's potential and capacity for further industrial expansion. Some special mention should be made of the role played by the stand of the small-scale industries. Other banks, and other financial institutions should seriously consider making funds available to support this growing indigenous industry, and to promote its interest. The result of this policy will ensure that increased industrialization does not exclusively favor the economically most powerful groups, thus creating a gap between high and low income groups. We must not permit a situation to develop where small industries using traditional methods of production with low capital input will experience severe survival difficulties as the efficiency and privileged position of more modern industry strangulate them without making any kind of provision to absorb the workers being put out of jobs; the result will be galloping unemployment.

This last remark brings me to yet another topic I would briefly talk about. I have the strong impression that we have to move forward from a situation in which we did a lot of short-term planning to improved long-term planning. There has been too much atrophism in our system, in all spheres of our lives. It is not something that we could simply remark and then embark upon. That would be rather simplistic. It is something we really have to learn and train ourselves in. It is so much easier to find quick solutions that only serve the purpose of quietening our minds for the time being. It takes more courage to try and see what the outcome will be in the future and take decisions from that kind of research.

Over the last few months, there has been a lot of discussion on the role of the state-owned enterprises within the totality of our economic performance. From 1972 to 1979, total losses on these enterprises increased ninefold, from 92 million cedis to 3 billion cedis. During that whole period of time, only a few proved to be profitable. It must be common sense to argue that this cannot go on because it constitutes an enormous drain on our economy, and therefore a serious research work has been undertaken to find solutions to the dismal performance of these enterprises.

I want to make a few observations in order to be understood. This government is not holding anything against state enterprises; on the contrary, we need them. They are our assets, but it is absolutely necessary that we find the root causes of why they are not profitable. It would be, economically speaking, suicidal to let things go the way they have been so far. Government cannot continue plugging the loopholes with all kinds of subventions. Let us reflect a little bit more on this kind of situation. Both management and staff come up with demands for high salaries and allowances. During all these years there was never that understanding, that foresight that something drastic had to be done. The manager never got out of his bounds, and the worker never got out of his chair. The public must know that some of these enterprises have produced absolutely nothing, really nothing. Personnel did not communicate with each other. They never sought together as management and staff to desperately look for solutions.

The enterprise is for the government, so you can suck it dry, like human parasites without ever showing any returns. But who, or what is that government that you and I are bleeding to death? It is you yourself plundering the work of this nation, and jeopardizing its future. How come both management and staff never saw this mirror effect? Try and watch your own performance, and you will see it reflected in the image of poverty in which the whole country finds herself. Who created it? Let's now take the mirror away. Keep on watching and ask yourself now and again the question: So if I did not produce my own salary, if I did not produce my own salary [as heard], who produced it, who worked for it? Ask yourselves. Very often you will find that it is that same rural worker again, the peasant and the aged farmer. We have been sitting on his back for far too long. Let us get off his back and see what we can do for ourselves. Let us not deny him any further his schools for the children, his drinking water, and drugs.

Countrymen and women, you and I, all of us, will need a totally transformed mentality if we want to implement the goals and objectives of the 31 December Revolution. More in particular, we have to shake off our traditional apathy and easy-going lifestyle, and change our attitude to work. Nobody can solve the problems of this country but we Ghanaians ourselves. Most of us are so busy solving our private problems that we have no real commitment left for our own country. What makes it worse, we do not seem to have any qualms about having to rob this nation of its own wealth to solve our individual problems. When or if the need arises, we start smuggling gold, diamonds, indian hemp, timber, underinvoicing. We sell our labor to foreign countries to the detriment of our own. We must come to the realization that we cannot do all these things and continue complaining about the poverty of our country, the backwardness, the lack of development. To a high degree, let's face it, we find ourselves in a situation we ourselves have created.

Countrymen and women, there is so much more I would like to talk about with you. But I have taken so much of your time already. But before I leave the studio, however, I would like to call on all of you to continue this search of conscience in your own circles, wherever you are and to assess your own role and contribution in the common effort of nation-building. This nation needs you, more correctly, we need the best in all of you because the task is great and very challenging. The Easter events which we have celebrated must strengthen our conviction. The powers of reaction and oppression in ourselves and in others can be overcome and turned into victory. And we know that ever since the life, death, and resurrection of the man Jesus, many more people reached that level of commitment where they come to consider death as the only way to reach the ultimate goal of the humanization of this world. They are ready to die; we are, for this country and the future of our children. We have such people, and are very proud of them.

Noble countrymen and women, as I have said, there is much to talk about but there is so much more to be done. Changes and reorganizations need to be initiated to improve responses in the various areas of our socioeconomic concerns; and these will be tackled vigorously. Your participation and cooperation in such exercises will be considered a welcome national duty.

My brotners and sisters, good night and may God guide and bless us all.

Defendant in Treason Trials Alleges Police Torture

AB012215 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] At today's sitting of the National Public Tribunal trying Mawuli Kofi Dra Goka and 14 others on charges of preparing to overthrow the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and aiding collaborators to escape lawful arrest, the third accused person, Kyeremeh Djan, alleged that he was tortured before police statements were taken from him. The accused said he was instructed by his alleged torturers to implicate the Goka brothers in the plot to overthrow the government.

Kyeremeh Djan, like the first accused, Mawuli Kofi Dra Goka, is maintaining that the contents of police statements taken from his are not his, but rather those of his torturers.

Sitting continues tomorrow.

LIBERIA

Alleged Coup Plotters Reportedly Granted Bail

AB021258 Paris AFP in French 1215 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Apr (AFP) — Three Liberian opposition members who have been detained for (?their alleged) participation in the coup attempt against President Samuel K. Doe's regime last November have been granted bail, Radio ELWA announced today [words indistinct] are among the 23 opposition members arrested in the wake of the coup attempt. Charged with treason, they had been standing trial since last July in Monrovia.

The other 20 detainees have not been seen since they were arrested and their defense counsel have issued a writ of habeas corpus to the Liberian authorities. On 7 March, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott stated however, that the government knew nothing about these persons.

UPP Invited To Join Opposition Coalition

AB012230 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The grand coalition group in the three opposition parties had extended an invitation to the banned United People's Party to membership of the coalition. According to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, the invitation was contained in a communication to the acting chairman of the United People's Party, UPP, yesterday from the secretary general of the coalition, Mr Peter B. Jallah. In a communication, Mr Jallah noted: Because of the role played by your organization in the past, the executive committee has unanimously decided to invite your organization to participate in achieving the ultimate objective in the supreme interest of our people.

However, it is not clear as to whether the United Perople's Party, which had not gained full-fledged political party status when it was banned by the dissolved Interim National Assembly, can join the opposition parties which have gained full-fledged party status in a coalition.

It can be recalled, though, that United People's Party's Mr Gabriel Baccus Matthews was banned from political activities by the dissolved Interim National Assembly for what it termed as an ideology alien and detrimental to Liberia. UPP was banned after meeting the registration requirements of the dissolved Special Elections Commission, Secom. However, early last month, the party, despite the ban, said it was resuming its political activities in consonance with the constitution of Liberia.

NIGERIA

Commonwealth Officials Meet With Babangida

AB020952 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A co-chairman of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, Retired General Olusegun Obasanjo, and a member of the group, John Malacela of Tanzania, today paid a courtesy call on President Ibrahim Babangida in Lagos. They briefed the president on the group's efforts to initiate a process of dialogue in South Africa. The delegation was accompanied by the deputy secretary general of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku. General Obasanjo and Mr Malacela refused to answer questions from newsmen. This was attributed to the group's decision not to carry out its assignment in public.

Papers Criticize U.S. President for Use of CIA

AB021002 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* expresses concern over the U.S. renewed use of the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, to (?perpetuate) for self-appointed role as a political policeman of the world. It notes that events from the past few years show clearly that the U.S. President is not moved by the force of moral arguments but by the magic of military might. Nevertheless, the *CONCORD* believes that all that remains to be done is for Third World nations to (?studiously) keep watch over their own affairs as best as they can.

In a related editorial, the *VANGUARD* says the U.S. promise of military assistance to the rebel UNITA forces in Angola reaffirms President Reagan's adventurism in Africa and his hypocritical approach to world politics. The paper points out that with its recent conflict with Libya at the Gulf of Sidra, its involvement in the Chadian crisis, and its sending of missiles to rebels in Angola, no African state can legitimately claim immunity from the destabilizing power of the U.S. Government. The *VANGUARD* therefore calls on African countries to not only condemn America's latest arrogance in Angola but also join forces to cripple UNITA'S subversive activities.

Also the *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* condemns the recent U.S. conflict with Libya at the Gulf of Sidra. It wonders why the United States, as a privileged member of the UN Security Council, did not respect the world body by keeping to its tenets on international dispute. The *OBSERVER* advised the United States to stop further escapades in the Mediterranean in the interest of world peace.

ANGOLA

UNITA Representative Comments on U.S. Aid

MB311838 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] If reports from Washington are accurate, then the American Government is keeping its promise to supply UNITA rebels in Angola with military aid. Reports quoting sources in Congress say that several hundred Stinger antiaircraft missiles have been supplied as well as antitank weapons. On the line to Washington, Robin White asked Jeremiah Chitunda, UNITA's representative, if the reports were true.

[Begin recording] [Chitunda] Well the United States has resolved a few months ago to help us in our resistance to the Soviet-Cuban occupation, and we are now very glad and quite satisfied that our needs are being met.

[White] And the reports are true?
[Chitunda] I can only say that we are now satisfied that our needs are being met.

[White] And is this all you were asking for from the United States, have you got everything you want from America?
[Chitunda] Well, the United States has been now responding very effectively to our needs, to our appeal for help.

[White] What difference will this Stinger antiaircraft missile make to you?
[Chitunda] President Savimbi has been emphasizing the need for effective tools to deal with the MIGs, the helicopters, the tanks, and these are the critical aspects of the struggle in Angola.

[White] Doesn't this now put you very, very firmly, indeed, in the American camp?
[Chitunda] It is not a question of being firmly in anybody's camp. It is a question of dealing with the massive Soviet-Cuban military presence which has heavily internationalized the conflict already.

[White] But, surely, if you accept more and more and more from the United States, the Angolan Government is going to accept more and more and more from the other side?
[Chitunda] The MPLA regime has already accepted and received the maximum that is possible from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has escalated the violence, has escalated and continued the war activities and war preparations while we received nothing from the West. It is no longer a question of being afraid of the Soviets escalating their military commitment to Angola. They have already done so throughout the past 10 years of their occupation of Angola. [end recording]

MNR Reports Killing 1265, Seizing Garrisons, Towns

PA011304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1213 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, 1 Apr (EFE) — Today in Lisbon, a spokesman for the "Mozambique National Resistance Movement" (MNR) announced that 9 military positions had been seized and 1,265 enemy killed.

Among the casualties are 209 Zimbabwean soldiers, 11 Tanzanian soldiers, 5 North Koreans, and 4 Cubans.

According to the spokesman for this African anti-governmental guerrilla group in Portugal, the MNR seized several garrisons and towns in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, and Nampula during actions carried out in the last 2 weeks in March. The spokesman added that during these and other attacks on military columns, the enemy suffered 1,265 casualties. More than 1,000 of these casualties are Mozambican Army soldiers.

The spokesman for the MNR said that three military trains were destroyed and war materiel recovered, including nine armored personnel carriers, two of which are the Soviet-made T-54 [as received].

Release Paris Communique

AU011515 Paris AFP in English 1454 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, April 1 (AFP) — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance said Tuesday their forces had killed nearly 1,500 government troops and their allies in operations in several parts of the country in the second half of March.

A communique issued here gave the tally as 593 government soldiers and 672 militiamen, 209 Zimbabaweans and 11 Tanzanians, plus five North Korean advisers and four Cubans.

MNR forces had captured nine military bases or positions and attacked three trains carrying war material. They also destroyed four tanks, five other armoured vehicles, 17 trucks and 169 other military vehicles, the communique said.

Armed Forces Operations in Guro, Tambara Reported

MB290912 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces killed seven armed bandits in Guro district, Manica Province, during the first months of this year. During the same period, our troops captured four armed bandits and a quantity of war materiel. Hot pursuit actions against the bandits are under way in that area of the country where the residents are now taking self-defense courses. This was revealed to Radio Mozambique by the Guro army unit commander.

Also in Manica Province, in Tambara District, over 1,700 people who were forced to live with the armed bandits were freed by the Mozambican Armed Forces in recent months. The district administrator said these people were being reintegrated into society and have been building their own houses and engaging in farming activity. The provincial department of combat against and prevention of natural disasters has been distributing foodstuffs and clothes to these people.

NAMIBIA

Four SWAPO 'Insurgents' Granted Amnesty

MB011143 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 1, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian transitional government has granted amnesty to four men captured in security operations against SWAPO insurgents, the cabinet said in a statement published in Windhoek today.

The men, who were subsequently held in terms of Security Proclamation AG 26, are Mr Moses Titos, Mr David Shikuni, Mr Thomas Josef and Mr Joram nninda. Their applications for amnesty were approved unconditionally and arrangements were being made for their resettlement in the community.

The statement gave no further details.

New Law On Residence of Foreigners Takes Effect

MB011011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 1, SAPA — New legislation to control the residence of foreigners in SWA/Namibia came into operation today, a Windhoek spokesman for the territory's minister of civic affairs, said.

Mr Hans Diergaardt said the Residence of Certain Persons in SWA Regulation Act consolidates various laws and extends the requirement of permits for South African visitors to whites and aliens in possession of South African residence permits who want to stay in SWA/Namibia for longer than 30 days.

This provision previously applied only to black and "brown" people from South Africa, mainly to protect job opportunities for SWA/Namibian workers, Mr Diergaardt said.

The new law also empowers the government to order people to leave the territory if it feels such people are a threat to the public order.

People exempted from this provision are those born in SWA/Namibia. Those who do not require permits are people born in the territory, residents who were legally inside the territory when the new act came into operation, members of the Defence Force and government employees.

SOUTH AFRICA

Conflicting Reports on Winnie Mandela Unbanning

MB021257 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1254 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — The banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela was lifted today, her lawyer said.

Within hours of hearing the news Mrs Mandela packed her bags in the Sandton Hotel where she has stayed since December and set off for her Soweto home, which has been out of bounds to her for almost a decade.

The announcement that Mrs Mandela's restrictions had been lifted was made by her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, at the Indaba Hotel in Sandton at lunch time today.

It is understood that her legal representatives have been negotiating the matter with the authorities since the historic Supreme Court ruling that lifted the recently imposed banning order on Port Elizabeth consumer boycott committee leader Mr Mkhuseli Jack.

First indications of the imminent lifting of the ban on Mrs Mandela came at the weekend when Ministry of Law and Order liaison officer Mr Leon Mellet told the *SUNDAY STAR* that the authorities would probably treat Mrs Mandela's case as they had treated those of several other banned people who had been derestricted in the wake of the Jack judgment.

This was seen to indicate that the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange would agree to the lifting of the order before a court application was made.

Mrs Mandela has been banned and restricted in various ways since 1962. In 1977 she was physically banished from Soweto and confined to the tiny Orange Free State town of Brandfort.

After an arson attack on her Brandfort home in the second half of last year, Mrs Mandela returned temporarily to her Orlando West, Soweto home.

Police Decline Comment

MB021459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 2, SAPA — A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said today, when asked for confirmation that the banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela was to be lifted, that the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had referred all enquiries to his recent statement he handed in at court and to which he was not prepared to add anything.

Justice Official Denies Unbanning

MB021626 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The directorate of security legislation in the Department of Justice has rejected rumors that Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, has had her restriction order lifted.

A directorate spokesman says Mrs Mandela's restriction order is under review, together with those of several other people, at present, following an appeal court ruling which declared invalid an order by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, because he failed to give reasons for it.

The spokesman said that it would take some time before a decision was taken on the review.

Tutu Calls for 'Punitive' Economic Sanctions

AB021341 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2 (AFP) — Desmond Tutu, 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, today called for punitive economic sanctions against South Africa.

Speaking at a press conference here, Bishop Tutu said he was calling on the international community to apply these sanctions "to help us establish a new South Africa, non-racial, democratic, participatory and just".

It was the bishop's first open call for economic sanctions as a means to force the white minority government to abandon its apartheid policies.

Elaborates on Position

MB021451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu today called on the world to impose immediate punitive economic sanctions against South Africa.

"Our land is burning and bleeding and so I call the international community to apply punitive sanctions against this government to help us establish a new South Africa non-racial democratic, participatory and just," the bishop of Johannesburg said today.

"I have no hope of real change from this government unless they are forced."

Bishop Tutu said only pressure by the international community could save South Africa from catastrophe.

Little had changed without international pressure, he said.

"I have called on the international community to exert pressure on the government, political, diplomatic but above all economic pressure to persuade it to go to the negotiating table with the authentic representatives of all sections of our society and I have said for blacks this would mean those in jail or exiles."

The form of economic censure he would leave to the particular governments concerned.

"I would hope that we would get something that was effective and obviously the more concerted and united the more likely it is going to be that it will be effective," Bishop Tutu said.

"I would hope, I mean that we would have had something as painless as the one on the rand, which suddenly inspired the private sector that they did have tongues.

Bishop Tutu rejected the view of Western governments which said economic sanctions would hurt black people most.

In his statement at a press conference in Johannesburg today, Bishop Tutu said: "I hope that most who use this argument would just drop it quietly and stop being so hypocritical.

"It is amazing how everybody has become so solicitous for blacks and become such wonderful altruists."

The current massive unemployment had been deliberately engineered by apartheid, which had nothing to do with sanctions, Bishop Tutu said.

International surveys showed 70 per cent of blacks supported sanctions of some sort.

"Blacks have carried out consumer boycotts. They have staged massive stayaways to make a political statement," he added.

Employment opportunities would likely be "much better" once apartheid was done away with.

Sanctions, the bishop said, would not be necessary if the government agreed to comply with the community's demands.

"The whole of this says the ball is very firmly in the government's court," the Nobel Peace Laureate said.

"If you like, in the white community's court.

"If they want to see it (the country) destroyed, let them remain intransigent."

The demands, presented formally in 1980 to the then prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, by the bishop and other senior members of the South African Council of Churches, were:

— A commitment to a common citizenship in an undivided South Africa;
— The abolition of pass laws, detention without trial and arbitary banning;
— A halt to forced removals; and
— The establishment of a uniform education system.

The bishop delivered an ultimatum to the government at the crisis on education conference in Johannesburg in December last year that it had to obey the stipulations within three months or he would call for punitive sanctions.

Asked how much time the government had to avert disaster, Bishop Tutu commented that people wished to be given the hope the government was "meaning business" about dismantling apartheid.

The clergyman was apprehensive about the forthcoming May Day and June 16 commemorations.

"There is as much time as we want in a sense, but there is no time in another sense," he said.

"This is our last chance to move away from the brink of disaster."

Earlier, Bishop Tutu told the group of about 80 representatives of foreign and local media: "Nothing that Mr Botha has said has made me believe that he and his government are serious about dismantling aparhteid."

Over 1200 black people have died since the start of the current unrest in August 1984.

Black Pupils Reported Returning to Schools

MB020804 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0757 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — Black pupils throughout South Africa appeared to be returning to school today.

Early indications were that pupils were heeding the call of about 1,500 parents, pupils and teachers who attended the National Education Crisis Committee conference [NECC] in Durban over the weekend. The conference voted that children should resume classes.

In Soweto thousands of pupils streamed back to school this morning and most were in uniform.

In Alexandra secondary school pupils were attending school but refusing tuition until all their detained colleagues had been released.

Although some schools did not have 100 per cent attendance by 8 am, pupils were still entering classes after that time.

Pupils told reporters they were determined to go back to school and did not envisage any boycotts.

They said although they had missed class for most of last year, this time was not wasted because they had achieved some of the changes that were demanded.

Pupils in the Vosloorus township on the East Rand stayed away from school today because of tomorrow's funeral of a suspected African National Congress insurgent who died in an alleged shoot-out with police last week.

In other East Rand townships many pupils returned.

The chairman of the principals council in Daveyton, Mr Reuben Khumalo, said children in the township were flocking to school early today and there were no problems.

In Tembisa, normal school attendance was reported by principals of schools and residents said police and members of the defence force were not seen in the township.

In Katlehong residents reported that children were going to school in large numbers and that there were no police or members of the defence force patrolling the township.

Thousands of pupils in Pretoria's black townships including Mamelodi and Soshanguve, where 13 secondary schools were suspended before the Easter holidays, returned to school this morning.

Most of the Mamelodi pupils were in their school uniforms, but some were not carrying books.

Classes at 10 Mamelodi secondary schools and three at Soshanguve secondary schools had been suspended by the department of Education and training [DET], but early this morning the situation looked normal although some Mamelodi pupils had ignored DET'S directive to bring their parents with them to sign some undertaking.

Some of the pupils said their parents were working and feared they would lose their jobs if they accompanied their children to school — because some had been threatened with dismissal after the recent three-day stayaway from work.

The Mamelodi Parents Crisis Committee has called on all pupils in Mamelodi to return to school.

Sources in many townships, said however, that it was too early to establish whether children would remain at school, adding that lower and higher primary schools would probably have higher attendance rates than secondary classes.

In Ratanda, near Heidelberg, pupils are demanding the release of fellow schollchildren. In the Witbank townships of Lynville, Kwa-Quga and Ackerville, pupils are demanding that 11 pupils from the area should be released. Attendance rates in these areas are expected to be poor.

In Grahamstown and Potchefstroom two schools will remain closed today. Accorrdng to the DET's chief of public relations, Mr Job Schoeman, the schools would probably open next week.

In Alexandra the situation has still not normalised since 26 people were killed about a month ago.

The Bethal township of Mzinoni, following clashes with the security police, the detention of youth and the smashing of parks by members of the forces, may face disrupted schooling.

A spokesman for the NECC, Reverend Molefe Tsele, said he believed there would still be problems in some areas. But, he stressed that children should return to their schools even if the DET had suspended classes before Easter.

Mr Shoeman, said he was optimistic that pupils would return to school today.

Cape High School Attendance 'Low'

MB021019 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 2, SAPA — Principals and teachers at high schools in Cape Town's black townships reported low attendances today — the first day of the second term.

The department of education and training's circuit inspector in the western Cape confirmed this, saying the turn-out — in the wake of the National Education Crisis Committee's [NECC] call for pupils to return to class — had failed to meet expectations.

Although higher primary schools reported healthy attendances, high school figures were very low, Mr Piet Scheepers said. Primary schools were not asked for enrollment figures as they had been "normal" all along, he said.

He said figures show an enormous drop in the number of pupils at townships schools compared to last year, when each of the high schools had more than 1000 children.

High school principals and teachers gave a numbr of reasons for today's poor turn-out at high schools:

— Report-back meetings on the NECC conference in Durban at the weekend, when the return-to-school call was issued, had yet to be held. "Until the decision has filtered through we will have this problem," a teacher said.

— NECC organisers report tha the recent widespread ban on meetings is impeding the holding of such meetings.

— Confusion and dissatisfaction over free stationery issued to schools persisted. Pupils saw it as inferior and teachers and principals were upset they had not been consulted over what was required and how it should be allocated and distributed.

— The also said pupils were usually slow to return to school after a holiday and most were hopeful that the situation would improve on Monday.

PFP Objects To Storing Toxic Waste For U.S.

MB020741 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Fears are mounting that South Africa could become a dumping ground for American toxic wastes. The *BUSINESS DAY* newspaper reports that Parliament has received an application from the United States to store toxic wastes in South Africa. The opposition Progressive Federal Party [PFP] environmental spokesman, Roger Hulley, says experiments on the poisonous products have already been conducted. Mr Hulley says he has heard reports of advanced negotiations between the government and representatives of American interests on the importation of substances for storage or disposal.

The opposition critic emphasized that he can see no circumstances that would justify South Africa becoming a dumping ground, adding that any waste, nuclear or nonnuclear, is unsuitable for this country if it is not suitable for the United States.

Students Conclude Zimbabwe Talks With ANC

MB011152 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A 3-day meeting between the ANC of South Africa and a delegation of the National Union of South African Students [NUSAS] ended in Harare today. The two delegations agreed that apartheid is the main cause of conflict in South Africa. They also said the Pretoria regime is incapable of resolving South Africa's problems.

The meeting expressed concern about the use of force by South African troops in an attempt to suppress popular resistance. The ANC and NUSAS agreed that one of the priorities at the moment is securing the unconditional release of all political detainees including the jailed ANC leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela.

Return, Term Talks 'Enlightening'

MB011604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 1, SAPA — Representatives of students at white South Africans universities arrived at Jan Smuts airport this afternoon after three days of talks in Zimbabwe with representatives of the African National Congress.

The group leader, National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) president Mr Brendan Barry, said the talks had been "enlightening and informative" and had answered a number of questions that had been "bothering" students at the universities.

Offer Comments

MB011800 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 1, SAPA — A group of eight representatives of South African English universities arrived at Jan Smuts Airport this evening after three days of talks with the African National Congress in Harare, which they said wero conducted in a "friendly atmosphere."

A spokesman for the group, Mr Brendan Barry, the National Union of South African Students president, said he regarded the future in South Africa with "great optimisim" following the discussions.

The concerns expressed by white students had been taken very seriously by ANC representatives — who had come from Lusaka for the talks.

Mr Barry said most of the concerns of the students centered around how they could help to bring about a non-racial South Africa.

"Our delegation was able to clear up a number of misconceptions about the ANC and we will report back to students on the various campuses later this week or next week," Mr Barry said.

He would not comment on specific answers or questions which came up at the talks, saying they would be dealt with at the report-back meetings. The student delegation comprised. Mr Barry; Mr Barry du Toit, the Students Representative Council (SRC) President of Rhodes University; Mr Steve Kromberg, a representative of the South African Students Press Organisation; Miss Claire Wright, of the SRC at the University of the Witwatersrand; Mr Bruce Robinson, of Pietermaritzburg University's SRC; Miss Merrill Trasket, of the University of Natal in Durban; and Mr David Waddilove, of Stellenbosch University.

Mr Barry said 10,000 students had supported a proposal for a student delegation to meet the ANC. He said the delegation had been given an understanding of the strategies and tactics used by the ANC but the group was not asking South African students to agree with those strategies.

"Our impression was that the ANC is very informed of the situation here and confident of the prospects of victory," Mr Barry said.

The ANC regarded its armed component as a key part of its struggle.

"Until there is acceptance of the need for apartheid to fall away there does not seem to be any common ground for the ground for the government and the ANC," he said in reply to a question.

450 Coal Miners Go on Strike Near Bethal

MB011128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Bethal, April 1, SAPA — About 450 morning shift workers went on strike today at the Rietspruit coal mine near Bethal.

A mine spokesman said the balance of the morning shift of about 700 workers reported for work.

National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] shop stewards told management that the reason for the strike was unhappiness with a fellow worker, whom they want dismissed, the spokesman said.

Management told NUM representatives that the strike was illegal and that a formal grievance should be submitted in terms of the mutually agreed grievance procedures, the spokesman said.

A grievance was lodged mid-morning by the NUM Rietspruit branch and would be investigated the moment the strikers return to work, he added.

Spokesmen for NUM were unavailable for comment.

NGK Moderator To Arrange 20 April Prayer Day

MB310950 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] In the light of the unrest and violence in the Pretoria area, a day of prayer has been called for reconciliation, justice, and peace. The day of prayer will be held on April the 20th and was arranged by the moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeede Kerk [NGK Dutch Reformed Church] of the northern Transvaal. The church has invited all Christians, churches, and other organizations to the prayer day, which begin at 3 o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. The moderator's secretary, the Rev Hennie Cronje says leaders of many churches have so far pledged their support for the proposed day of prayer.

Opening Parts of Port Elizabeth Considered

MB011929 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has informed the Port Elizabeth City Council that it is investigating the possibility of proclaiming certain parts of the city free trade areas.

New Evidence of Inkatha's Role in NECC Attack

MB020644 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 Apri 86

[Text] New evidence has emerged about the identity of armed impi [warrior regiment] which attacked delegates to the weekend's National Education Crisis Conference [NECC] in Durban. Two people were killed and seven others injured in clashes between the armed gang and delegates. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The three PUTCO (Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses which took the impis to the Pioneer Hall in Congella at the weekend were hired by Inkatha and the company will now hold a full inquiry into the matter. That is according to a statement by PUTCO officials quoted in this morning's *NATAL MERCURY*. The PUTCO officials said at the time the company had no idea of why Inkatha had booked the buses. He adds that after the big fight in which two people were killed, PUTCO drivers were asked to pick up further Inkatha reinforcements and go back to the battle ground. The drivers, however, refused. PUTCO had a delegate at the NECC and PUTCO officials say they are very aware of its significance. One of the NECC resolutions condemned PUTCO for allowing its buses to be used by Inkatha to attack delegates. PUTCO's revelations follow claims by delegates and by police who said the attackers were members of Inkatha.

Meanwhile, Chief Buthelezi has denied any involvement in the attacks. He says if they were Inkatha youths with Inkatha uniforms he should not be blamed for their behavior. The chief claims that as the president of Inkatha he knows what the movement is instructed to do.

Trade Institute Urges 'Immediate' Growth Boost

MB300557 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0006 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Mar 30, SAPA — Boosting the current low economic growth-rate in South Africa was an immediate priority, the Afrikaanse Handelsintituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute—AHI] said in a statement released today.

At the same time, attention should be given to a more comprehensive strategy — in the longer term — to ensure continued expansion of work opportunities and upgraded living standards in the future.

"The AHI regards the latter (improved living standards) as a prerequisite for future political development in South Africa."

The statement was issued by Mr Donald Masson, president of the AHI, after an executive meeting in Cape Town last week.

"The AHI is of the opnion that an increase of the current unsatisfactory low growth-rate is a matter of immediate priority," the statement said.

"At the same time, however, attention should also be given to a more comprehensive strategy to ensure continued expansion of work opportunities and enhancement of living standards in future.

"Concerning the immediate problem, reduced government-spending, as indicated in the recent budget, has created a greater opportunity for the private sector to play a part in an economic upswing."

It was of primary importance that the budget-figures should not be exceeded. At the same time, energetic efforts should be made to improve the business climate to persuade private consumers and businessmen to take an active part.

Recently announced monitary growth-targets apparently made provision for a limited increase in current money supply. This created an opportunity to further aid the business climate and the economic upswing through monitory policy.

South Africa's commitment to repay its foreign debt would inevitably limit its immediate and longer term ability to stimulate economic growth, the AHI said.

"For this reason the AHI supports the authorities in their efforts to normalise South Africa's payments flow as soon and as far as possible."

The AHI accepts that growth-stimulation policy should be adjusted from time to time, depending on developments with regard to repayment of debt.

As far as the longer term strategy was concerned, more training and schooling of the South African labour force remained a main priority.

But persuasion, aimed at organised labour appeared to be equally important. Unpractically high wage-demands could, to a large extent, negate job-creation efforts because of lower employment and greater mechanisation.

Job-creation was of primary importance considering, among others, increased urbanisation of blacks coinciding with the relaxation or scrapping of influx control.

The AHI called for continued and intensified sympathetic handling by the authorities of the informal sector and small business undertakings.

In the longer term, a strategy of fighting inflation and maintaining a much lower inflation rate than at present was among the top priorities.

The recently-accepted target in money-growth was to be welcomed but, on its own, was not sufficient — in the longer term — to solve the country's problems.

"The AHI is of the opinion that this will have to be supplemented with steps which are aimed more at structural adjustments and hopes to soon come forward with specific recommendations in this respect."

The AHI accepted it was not always possible to aim simultaneously and independently at targets as far as money-supply and the exchange rate was concerned.

But it would seem, even given the targets set for money-supply, that the exchange rate should be monitored to some extent, especially to avoid a too sharp appreciation of the rand should a specific set of favourable circumstances make this possible.

Church Denies Asking Pik Botha to Easter Service

MB310953 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 31, SAPA — The Zion Christian Church [ZCC] today rejected reports that it had invited the minister of foreign afairs, Mr Pik Botha, to its Easter weekend celebrations at Moria as "totally devoid of all substance."

The head of the ZCC, Bishop B.E. Lekganayane, said in a statement the ZCC had, moreover, not intended to show support for the state president, Mr P W. Botha, by inviting him to Moria last year.

His invitation had simply been a courtesy gesture to "the head of state for the time being" on the occasion of the ZCC's 75th anniversary.

"The church is still, as always, totally non-political and efforts to make political gain out of the church one way or the other are reprehensible," Bishop Lekganyane said.

Newspaper reports said Mr Pik Botha had been unable to attend this year's celebrations due to other commitments, Bishop Lekganyane said.

This weekend's record attendance of over 3.5 million people - a million more than last year - showed that members understood that Mr P.W. Botha's invitation last year had not been intended to show support for him, nor any political bias.

The bishop also said that a complaint was being lodged with civil aviation authorities about a hovering "SABC TV 3" helicopter that intruded upon the privacy of the crowd.

University Group Says Constitution Polarized Races

MB311814 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1754 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, March 31, SAPA — The government's ill-conceived and unsuccessful constitutional initiatives in 1984 and 1985 polarised races in South Africa and cause African political radicalisation, says the March report of the University of Port Elizabeth's [UPE] Industrial Relations Unit.

Business, industry and trade unions had made the new labour dispensation work, demonstrating the power of negotiation. Once again, with challenges to the political status quo, opportunities for negotiation had to be seized.

The report said the rejection of constitutional structures was once again seen as not grounded in valid disagreement but as the work of agitators.

There was now a challenge to the political status quo but government leadership had been lacking, the report said.

"As the opportunities for negotiation begin to open up, they must be seized and made to work."

The report called on people with influence to spell this out to the state.

Guilty Verdict Returned in Amanzimtoti Bombing

MB011210 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1208 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 1, SAPA — Andrew Sibiso Zondo, 19, was found guilty by Mr Justice R.N. Leon today of murdering the five people who died from their injuries in the bomb blast at the Sanlam shopping centre in Amanzimtoti on December 23 last year.

He was also found guilty of attempting to murder members of the public who were there at the time. Evidence on extenuation was to be heard later today. Zondo had pleaded not guilty in the supreme court sitting in Scottburgh.

The trial resumed today after being adjourned to allow the defence to obtain Senior Counsel [SC].

Mr D Kuny, SC, now appeared for Mr Zondo, assisted by Mr T.I. Skweyiya. At the end of the state's case today, Mr Kuny closed his client's case without leading any evidence.

The state closed its case at the conclusion of Mr Kuny's cross-examination of Mr X, an accomplice of Zondo.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Leon said what began for so many as a happy day ended in a dire appalling tragedy in which five people lost thier lives and many others were injured, some seriously, physically and psychologically.

He said at about 11 am an explosion occurred in the crowded shopping centre that shattered glass in the near vicinity and shattered peoples lives.

It was two days before Christmas, he said, and no doubt many members of the public were doing their last-minute shopping.

The judge said Mr Ross Stuart, who appeared for the state, called a large number of witnesses whose evidence was not called into question by the defence.

From that evidence and from the admission before the court it was established beyond any question that a limpet mine placed in the refuse bin caused the explosion.

Mr Justice Leon said the evidence connecting Zondo to the offences could be briefly summarised.

Mr Justice Leon read form a statement which Zondo made to a magistrate.

In the statement he said he wanted to say that the person who planted the bomb at Amanzimtoti was himself.

The judge said that when Zondo appeared before a magistrate a second time and the charges were put to him, he elected to make a statement in which he said he planted the bomb in a bin in front of the South African Airways office in the centre and it was intended to blast the office and not kill people.

The judge said the court unanimously accepted the evidence given by Zondo's accomplice, Mr X. He said that the court thought that he had replied well to questions and his evidnece had the ring of truth to it. He had been cross-examined by someone of great competence and had emerged unscathed.

Mr Justice Leon said that the court accepted his evidence while at the same time being aware of the dangers of an accomplice as a witness.

The judge said it was clear Zondo got the accomplice to obtain the limpet mine. It was taken to Sanlam centre and placed in a refuse bin by Zondo and detonated by him expecting it to go off in half-an-hour, which it duly did. It was expected that it would kill people.

Against the overwhelming cumulative effect of the evidence, the judge said it was beyond all question that Zondo was guilty as charged and that was the unanimous judgment of the court.

The hearing continues.

Opposition Welcomes Survey of Housing Needs

MB311810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1728 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 31, SAPA — the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has welcomed the government's decision to set up a national survey to look into South Africa's housing shortage of 400,000 homes.

However, the PFP's spokesman on local government, housing and works, Mr Alf Widman, warned that the last official figure on the shortage released to Parliament — 390,790 — was probably a "gross underestimate."

"I think the minister (Mr Amie Venter) may well be in for a shock. I believe that figures are far in excess of those quoted in Parliament from time to time."

Mr Widman said it was "most important" that housing be provided as a priority by the government.

"However, when the figures are finally known there must be a positive plan to wipe out the backlog.

"This can only be done if the government votes sufficient funds, provides the ancillary services, makes available land, finds a short cut to implement the layout of the townships, and provides for freehold title for all the people," he said.

Angolan-Held Soldier Not Expecting Release Soon

MB310445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 30, SAPA — Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African soldier captured on a covert operation in northern Angola last May, was visited briefly by his wife Louwna, 24, last week.

A "friend of the family" who declined to be identified today denied weekend newspaper reports that Cpt du Toit's health was declining and that his marriage was under strain. She said Mrs du Toit was not available for comment this weekend.

A Red Cross spokesman confirmed that the organisation had played some part in arranging Mrs du Toit's visit.

According to a South African weekend newspaper, Mrs du Toit flew to Angola via Lisbon. The South African and Angolan Governments knew of the visit.

Mrs du Toit spent a few hours with her husband, who apparently told her that he did not expect to be released soon.

Capt du Toit had heard he had been mentioned by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha in the context of a prisoner swap involving the jailed African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela.

Bophuthatswana Bus Fires Said Unrest Related

MB011411 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, April 1, SAPA — Extensive damage was caused to 50 Bophuthatswana transport holdings buses when they were set alight at an overnight depot in Maboloka village in the Odi District last night.

The buses were driven from a depot before being set alight by unknown people who were allegedly joined by some villagers.

The managing director of the company, Mr S.T. Prinsloo, said damage amounted to R400,000. He said that some of the buses had been completely gutted.

He would not link the incident to a 21 per cent fare increase which was introduced yesterday and said it was unrest-related.

Police Raid Nyanga Settlement, Make Arrests

MB011957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 1 April 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 1 SAPA — Police raided the Nyanga bush settlement yesterday and allegedly arrested the head of the Nyanga bush committee and his family.

Police entered the area — between Nyanga and Crossroads — in three casspirs and a van at about 5.30 pm, and sealed off the house of the committee's head, Mr Melford Yamile, according to reports.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Province, confirmed today that nine people were being held by police, but would not comment on the reasons for the raid.

"These people are being held for questioning in connection with a criminal offence which I am not prepared to elaborate on, as this might jeopardise the investigation," Captain Calitz said.

Since last Tuesday, when a policeman was killed by a sniper in Crossroads police have intensified township patrols.

Witnesses to the Nyanga raid have said Mr. Yamile's house and that of another man were searched.

Mr Enoch Madywabe, a member of the committee, which represents the 40,000 residents of Nyanga bush, said today the raid had lasted about an hour.

Mr Madywabe said Mr Yamile, his wife, three children and four other relatives had been put into the van after the house had been searched.

He said that after police had searched Mr. Yamile's house, they had gone to the nearby house of Mr Norman Mthwazi.

Mr Mthwazi said: "The man in charge said they were doing a search. I said I had nothing to hide, but they still searched my house."

Mdantsane Businessman Killed by Gunman

MB311634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1619 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] East London, March 31, SAPA — A Mdantsane businessman, Mr Lusanda Ngogodo, 40, was shot dead in front of his shop, after two attempts on his life in the last year.

His wife, Mrs Xoliswa Ngogodo, said today they had closed their Lonwabo Restaurant on Thursday at 9.30 pm and were in a van when they were accosted by a gunman.

Mrs Ngogodo said: "my husband was sitting in the middle, his brother, Mr Byosen Ngogodo, was the driver and I was sitting on the extreme left. The gunman leaned through my window and I asked him if he wanted money and he did not respond.

"My husband and his brother got out of the van. There were two more gunmen and there were shots. My husband died and his brother was shot in the leg and taken to the Cecilia Mikiwane Hospital."

Mr Boysen Ngogodo's condition was satisfactory a hospital spokesman said today.

Mrs Ngogodo sais her husband had a narrow escape in December last year when a gunman burst into their restaurant and demanded her husband's revolver and money. Mr Ngogodo was shot in the leg.

"In June last year, a youth came into our shop and stabbed him twice in the face," Mrs Ngogodo said.

Mrs Ngogodo said that on Thursday, the gunmen took their van and her husband's revolver. She said the van was found the following day.

Mr Ngogodo is survived by his wife and three children. The incident was reported to the police, Mrs Ngogodo said.

Security Vehicle Fired On in Guguletu

MB011109 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1107 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 1, SAPA — Two policemen escaped injury on Sunday when their patrol van was fired on in Guguletu, police liaison officer Capt Jan Calitz said today.

It is understood that four of the bullets fired struck the door of the van. Had they been of a heavier calibre, they would probably have penetrated the vehicle. The fifth bullet apparently hit the back of the vehicle.

The policemen were on patrol about 9.45 pm on Sunday when the shots were fired from the middle of a group of about 50 pedestrians.

The policemen fired a number of shots in the air to disperse the crowd and drove to safety.

"The policemen did not see who actually fired on them as it was dark," Capt Calitz said.

He was not prepared to say what weapons the police used. No arrests were made.

Police said that yesterday stones were thrown at buses in two incidents in NY108, Guguletu. No-one was injured.

Court Fines 250 Winterveld Arrestees

MB011104 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 1, SAPA — About 250 people who were arrested after police opened fire on an alleged illegal residents meeting in Winterveld last week appeared in court on Easter Monday and were fined R100 (or six months), suspended for five years.

The residents, who appeared in the Garankuwa Magistrates Court, were among more than 2,000 people arrested last Wednesday when at least 11 were killed and scores wounded.

The district commandant of the Odi and Moretele district of Bophuthatswana, Colonel M.A. Molope, said the rest of the arrested people including Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of the president of National African Federation of Chamber of Commerce, Dr Sam Motsuenyane, together with several local community leaders, would appear in court today.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Mabopane/Winterveld Youth Organisation claimed the number of people who died was far more than the reported 11. He also said arrangements were being mdade for a mass funeral at a date to be announced.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 1 Apr

MB011747 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 1, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations Divisions 7 pm unrest situation report:

The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

At Kwanobuhle, near Uitenhage, two buses were petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.
At Dordrecht, in the Border Area, a private vehicle and a house were damaged by arsonists.
At Tonga black residential area, near Komatipoort, two schools were extensively damaged when they were petrol-bombed.
In the Chamdor industrial area, near Krugersdorp, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when a petrol bomb was hurled at it.
At Kwazakele, in the Eastern Province, a policeman's home and a police vehicle were stoned and petrol-bombed. The mobs were dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.
At Pienaars trust, in the eastern Transvaal, police vehicles were stoned and petrol bombed. In the same area, a shot was fired at an SAP vehicle by an unknown person, while six private vehicles and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged when they were set on fire. Police fired tearsmoke and shotguns to disperse mobs

on a number of these occasions. Eight men were arrested. Another 23 men and 13 women were arrested when they stole a bus.

At L[illegible]ville, in the eastern Transvaal, a bus was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

At Kanyamazane, in the eastern Transvaal, SAP and private vehicles were petrol-bombed. Two of the private vehicles were extensively damaged.

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a private home was damaged by stonethrowers, while a private vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged.

Ends report.

Early 2 Apr

MB020753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0743 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] Here follows the morning unrest report issued by the SAP directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In Soweto, WWR, [Witwatersrand] a delivery vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged. In another icident a private vehicle was similarly damaged by stonethrowers. One delivery vehicle was robbed of its load of 88 bags of mealiemeal.

"In the Kathlehong black residential area near Alberton a post office vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In two other incidents in the same area 2 private vehicles were set alight and extensively damaged.

"At Hazyview a group of blacks set fire to and looted two shops and a private home in the Swala-Trust. SA police arrested 10 black males in connection with these incidents.

"In another incident in the same area, police dispersed an illegal gatheirng with tearsmoke and arrested three black men.

"In the black residential area known as JJC Camp at Mosselbay a group of blacks threw stones at a bus and set it alight, slightly injuring the driver and extensively damaging the bus.

"In Soweto — Port Elizabeth [PE], a policeman was slightly injured when his home was stoned and petrol-bombed. Police fired tearsmoke to disperse the mob responsible for this dastardly act.

"In Kwazakele — PE, police fired with shotguns at a group stoning and petrol-bombing a councillor's house. No damage was caused and no injuries were reported.

"In the black residential area, Mdubane, near Adelaide, a delivery vehicle was stoned and set alight, causing extensive damage.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Schwarz Criticizes Share Buying

"The acceptance of preferential shares by Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers, political office bearers and public servants should be outlawed by a code of conduct, Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on finance said today," Joe Openshaw reports on pages 1 and 3 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 31 March. Schwarz called on State President P.W. Botha to launch an investigation into the "the manner in which the shares were offered and accepted and to seriously consider a code of conduct." *THE SUNDAY STAR* had reported on 30 March that Ministers Chris Heunis, F.W. de Klerk, Dawie de Villiers, P.T.C. du Plessis, and Hendrik Schoeman had bought the preferential shares, and Openshaw adds that Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Deputy Defense Minister Adriaan Vlok are known to have declined the offer.

Coke Price Rise

"The price of coke is to be increased by 18 cents a bag from April," the paper reports on page 3. "This follows the January increase in the price of coal delivered to the Johannesburg gas department. Another 15 percent coal price rise is also expected to be announced soon."

Students Learning 'Interaction'

Kym Hamilton reports on page 4 that about 400 schoolchildren from Pretoria and Johannesburg "are spending the weekend learning the basic art of interaction. But what makes it so special is that the pupils represent the different races and religions of the country." The students were invited by St Albans, a private Anglican school, and their attitude is "surprisingly one full of hope, joy and confidence as they see themselves preparing for their roles as the leaders of tommorrow. Their message to adult South Africa is that they are ready to take on the problems of South Africa and are confident they will solve them by meeting, talking and playing together."

Sandton Crime Soars

Political correspondent David Braun reports on the same page that Sandton MP David Dalling has said that "serious crime has soared in Sandton and its environs over the past year." "Mr Dalling said it appeared that the serious crime rate was up by about 20 percent over the past two years. It was not easy to pinpoint the causes of this, but certainly unemployment and the mess the Government had made of the economy had contributed. In addition, the unrest situation over the past year had meant that fewer policemen could be used in crime prevention and detection."

Shell Opposes Disinvestment

"Shell South Africa does not support apartheid but does not believe in disinvestment, says chairman Mr John Wilson," the paper reports on page 6. Commenting on a call by European antiapartheid groups for the Royal Dutch and Shell Group to withdraw from South Africa or face antiapartheid campaigns, Wilson said "Shell believed apartheid was indefensible," but "did not believe disinvestment was the best way to achieve peaceful political reform because the wholesale withdrawal of investments would stop the pressure for change exerted by multinationals."

STAR on NECC Conference

Commenting on the decision by the National Eduation Crisis Committee (NECC) conference not to call for a school boycott in an editorial on page 8, *THE STAR* says the decision "represents a noteworthy victory for reason; a step away from the brink of township chaos; and a recognition by the black community that school boycotts are self-destructive and that politics is the art of the practical and the possible." However, "what has been gained is essentially a breathing space. It should be used by the Government to address urgently what is lacking in black education and in South Africa's political structures."

STAR on Munsieville Removal

Commenting on State President P.W. Botha's decision not to remove the black township of Munsieville in a second editorial on the same page, the paper notes that this "took political courage since he had been petitioned by more than 10,000 whites to take the opposite course." However, in terms of the decision, the township will not be allowed to extend its boundaries and a highway will be constructed between it and the white suburb of Dan Pienaarville to act as a buffer along with a security fence, floodlights, and SADF patrols, which "hardly sounds like a happy solution. It is ad hoc decision-making and, in fact, illustrates the dilemmas which the Government is likely to face increasingly as the chickens of 38 years of apartheid rule come home to roost." It is unfortunate that "there should be a new divide" between the residents of Munsieville and Dan Pienaarville, "especially at a time when the nation should be building bridges."

NECC Meeting Keynote Speech

On page 8, *THE STAR* carries an "edited version" of the keynote address delivered by *NEW NATION* editor Zwelakhe Sisulu at the NECC conference in Durban this weekend. Sisulu begins by noting that the demands made at the last education coference have not been met even though the state of emergency has been lifted. The government did not lift the emergency "from a position of strength. A number of pressures forced the regime to lift the emergency. But the deadline set by the December conference was the decisive factor." However, although the emergency has been officially lifted, the government has sought "to impose a permanent emergency by giving the police and the Defence Force extended powers throughout the country" and although it had hoped that by lifting the emergency, it "would defuse a programme of united action," it is clear that the government intends "reimposing the emergency in another form." "We must not let this happen — we must frustrate this scheme." Turning to the political situation, Sisulu says the struggle against apartheid is now at a "crossroads." "We are not poised for the immediate transfer of power to the people. The belief that this is so could lead to serious errors and defeats, We are, however, poised to enter a phase which could lead to the transfer of power. What we are seeking to do is to shift the balance of forces in our favour decisively. To do this we have to adopt appropriate strategies and tactics, we have to understand our strengths and weaknesses, as well as those of the enemy — that is, the forces of apartheid." The struggle against apartheid and "the resulting ungovernability, created the possibility of people's power." However, "there is an important distinction between ungovernability and people's power. In a situation of ungovernability the Government does not have control — but nor do the people."

Naude Speech at NECC Conference

On page 9, the paper reports that South African Council of Churches General Secretary Beyers Naude said in his opening address to the NECC conference that "the entire South African education system was in crisis." Naude said that in addition to the crisis in black education, "white children were being indoctrinated at school." He appealed for " 'a people's education in which each person can develop his or her talents to their greatest potential,' " adding that this kind of education would be impossible " 'as long as there is no democracy in our country,' " Naude also urged English and Afrikaans students and clergymen "to join the struggle for a democratic future."

New Legislation on Bannings

Tony Stirling reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 31 March that in light of the appeals court decision declaring the banning orders of several anti-apartheid activists invalid, "the Government is expected to introduce legislation rephrasing the present legislation."

MP's Welcome Beach Opening

"The decision by Port Elizabeth City Council to open its beaches to all races has been welcomed by the area's Parliamentary representatives, regardless of their political parties," Brian Stuart reports on page 2. National Party MP Sakkie Louw "said he hoped the decision would now move the council's attention 'to the city's real problems,' " while Progressive Federal Party MP Andrew Savage "said he was 'delighted' at the decision as it would abolish archaic racial policies." Labor Party MP Willie Dietrich said " 'whites will find out that nothing will happen to them. One just wants the right to use these natural amenities.' " National People's Party MP Raman Bhana "said he was pleased that 'sanity' had prevailed in the city council."

Botha Aware of Share Purchases

Reporting on the controversy over several ministers' purchase of preferential shares on page 3, Brian Stuart notes that some of the ministers "have indicated that they first consulted the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, before taking up these offers of preferential shares." "*THE CITIZEN* understands that Mr Botha personally receives a balance sheet from all ministers reflecting their financial affairs."

White Cabinet Takes Over Education

"All white education, including provincial education departments and responsibility for private schools, will formally pass into the hands of the white 'Own Affairs' cabinet of the House of Assembly tomorrow," Brian Stuart report on page 4. The house has been allocated R3,069.3 million for white education this year. "Black education remains a 'General Affair,' requiring legislation piloted through all three houses of Parliament."

CITIZEN on Violence

Commenting on the violence in the country and the number of people killed in unrest in an editorial on page 6, the paper says these incidents "are seized on to create the impression of a brutal, repressive regime that has no concern for the lives and liebrties of those it allegedly subjugates." However, those who take this attitude "do not acknowledge that the unrest and violence stem from the very fact that this is a reforming Government; that it has lifted many of the restriction that were previously imposed; that it hesitates to use the full armoury it has at its disposal to put down the attempt at insurrection; that it is conscious of overseas opinion; that it allows political priests and radicals to go about campaigning for disinvestment and sanctions without throwing the book at them." "Liberals and radicals" have joined together "to create a chain of organisations with one objective: To destroy the will of the people to bring about peaceful and evolutionary reform" in "the creation of a new left-wing front like the Congress Alliance of the 1950s and early 1960s." These organizations aim to "soften up the country for a revolutionary takeover by a Marxist regime" and the "hand of the Communist Party and the ANC is clearly behind some of the organisations involved." The government "cannot abdicate its authority to the mobs" and must have a "firm response" for those behind the violence. Nevertheless, the security forces must "fight the battle with restraint, without having incidents that shock everyone."

Blacks in Government

The paper reports on page 11 that *DIE VADERLAND* editor in chief Harald Pakendorf told a Johannesburg meeting that "we have to start agreeing that there will be blacks in the government in our future." Pakendorf said there "were three main political 'actors' whose views were important when considering what was to happen in South Africa and how it was to be done:" the ANC, the National Party, and Inkatha. He also said that "when he had spoken to the ANC, he had found them to consider both capitalism and communism to be equally wrong." On Inkatha, he said that although it "professed a policy of nonviolence, there seemed to be elements taking the law into their own hands and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi appeared to be slipping from power."

CITIZEN on Education Conference

"There is general relief that black pupils are going back to school tomorrow, especially as it had appeared that the militants were determined they should not," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 1 April says in an editorial on page 6. Nevertheless, "it is clear that the crisis in black education is far from over." "There is still the attempt by radicals to take over the schools from within — and while it should meet all reasonable demands, the Government will have to guard against this dangerous development."

Government Initiatives Caused Radicalization

"The Government's ill-conceived and unsuccessful constitutional initiatives in 1984 and 1985 polarised races in South Africa and caused political radicalisation, says the March report of the University of Port Elizabeth's industrial unit," the paper reports on page 8. The report added that "there was now a new challenge to the status quo, but Government leadership had been lacking."

Property Market Improving

"A leading property market expert, Mr Edgar Gamsu, believes that the market is now moving on an upward path," the paper reports on page 11. "However, he said while the market was improving it could hardly be described as 'booming.'"

Higher Inflation Expected

"The full impact of the weak rand exchange rate has not yet manifested itself and a sustained high level of inflation can be expected in the year ahead, the chairman of St Helena, Beatrix, Grootvlei, Marievale, Stilfontein and W. R. Cons [West Rand Consolidated] say in their annual reports," the paper reports on page 19. However, Beatrix Chairman Ted Pavitt said in his review that "the market price of gold in the long-term will escalate sufficiently to compensate for inflation."

AZAPO Man's House Burned

"An AZAPO member has described how a contingent of Lebowa police allegedly tried to push him into his blazing Pietersburg home, petrol-bombed in the early hours of last Thursday," Len Maseko reports on page 2 of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 1 April. An AZAPO official told the paper that the incident occurred in full view of neighbors, who battled unsuccessfully to put out the fire. Two other homes of AZAPO members were also petrol-bombed. The AZAPO official said that police kept neighbors away while the house burned.

Ratanda Councillors Defend Action

Nkopane Makobane reports on page 2 that "Ratanda, Heidelberg, councillors who were elected unopposed in a recent poll in the township, have defended their participation in the election." Morgan John Sibaya, chairman of the new council, told the paper that "despite talk by radicals that the majority of residents did not want the community council system, they were determined to work towards the upliftment of the township." The old council resigned in September 1984, saying they were forced to do so because of political pressure and threats. The new group decided to run after the township had been without representatives since.

SOWETAN on NECC meeting

In an editorial on page 4, the paper says the good news of the Durban National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] was that the students would return to school. "The bad news is the ugly head of black-on-black violence which almost disrupted the education conference and led to two deaths." The ball is now in the government's court. Good sense prevailed, and the government did not ban the meeting, which had been feared. "We strongly advise the Government to meet members of the NECC to discuss further reforms in education and other matters. It is only in talking and making trade offs as happened after the Wits conference that we will see the children attending school for the rest of the year."

Durban Indabas Considered

A "Focus" article by Sello Rabothata on the same page reviews the NECC and National Forum [NF] meetings in Durban. "Resolutions adopted at both conferences were basically the same." Another similarity was both believed that action on particular anniversaries was important. Both resolved tthat while students were back in school, "steps should be taken to look into a 'people's education system' or alternative education programme." "The mood of the NF was highly volatile and all delegates felt the time had come to the forum to make its presence felt. Other delegates noted that the forum had been playing second fiddle to other organizations for too long and the latter 'claim sole right to the liberation struggle.'" The consensus was the government be given "the opportunity to resign and relinquish power."

Alexandra Council Collapses

On page 7, Mojalefa Moseki reports that "the Alexandra Town Council collapsed when one of the remaining five councillors resigned from the formerly nine-member body." Ruben Saul Masihle told the paper "he had handed his resignation letter to the council together with the gown, the revolver, and a two-way radio, last week." Arthur Mageman, town clerk, confirmed the resignation and said: "'We will not be able to hold meetings as we cannot form a quorum.' " He ruled out prospects for new elections to fill the five vacant posts.

Pretoria Councillor Quits

On the same page, Monk Nkomo reports that another councillor has resigned in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, the second in the past 7 days. Petrol Mnguni, who had served in various capacities for more than 15 years, said he resigned because of pressure from his family.

Price Increases Hit

"Consumers take a hard knock today as stiff postal and rail tariff increases come into effect. The rises — from 10 to 50 percent — are certain to cause further price ripples through the economy," the paper reports on page 1. The slump in oil prices, however, may bring a decrease in the price of gasoline. However, "it needs to be remembered that because of South Africa's need to ensure long-term supplies of oil in a hostile world, the country is probably having to pay a premium over the free market price for its imports."

France Calls Envoy

James Tomlins reports from Paris on page 4 that South Africa's ambassador to France Robert du Plooy had to cut short his Easter holiday for the French Foreign Minister to protest against " 'renewed repression' " in South Africa. The envoy was told of Crance's " 'great concern' "over the way two French doctors — Vincent Faucherre and Benedicte Chanut — had been arrested and sjambokked during a shooting incident at Winterveld." The envoy said South Africa had no control over police in a independent homeland and that the doctors had admitted they were working illegally in the homeland. One of the doctors admitted they were working with tourist visas since they had not been able to obtain permission to treat people.

Star Cites White 'Learning'

In an editorial on page 10, the paper says that "white South Africans are slowly learning that contact with other races is not nearly as traumatic as they had expected. It seems like aeons ago that black people were treated as contamination." The paper cites various examples of inter-racial mixing from mixed rugby to the president entertaining black state guests. However, while white South Africans see concessions, blacks and foreigners seen none. Port Elizabeth declares its beaches open but the Cape administrator still "has the last word on what is best for them." While some movie theaters are opened, the Government blocks others. "And so South Africa Mark II squats in its hanger like a sitting duck until the designers and the builders — average white South Africans — can find the courage to build boldly."

Share and Caesar

In another editorial on the same page, the paper notes that seven cabinet ministers and deputies thought there was nothing wrong with accepting a preferential deal on shares. The president says it is of no concern to him. "But clearly the issue cannot be so easily shrugged off. Ministers should be like Caesar's wife, above any suspicion. And the acceptance of a financial favour, whether or not it may ever come into conflict with public responsibilities, must always raise questios." Although they broke no law, the episode shows there "ought to be a code of conduct, if not an outright bar on ministers accepting such favours."

U.S. 'Wise Men' to Visit

Neil Lurssen reports from Washington on page 11 that members of the American Advisory Committee on South Africa will visit the country later this month. Not all will come in April; others will come in May and June. However, all will have visited before the panel presents its report next November or December. The committee supposedly has held six meetings and its activities "so far have been low-key by Washington standards and have attracted little media attention."

Monetary Targeting

In an article on page 13, Dr Roger Gidlow writes that many countries have attempted to impose targets for monetary growth in order to control inflation. This same objective is reflected in South Africa's decision to adopt monetary targets, although "the idea of rigid targets for the growth in money supply has been rejected in favour of low profiles and flexible targets." Implementation will not be perfect and "given the open nature of the SA economy it cannot be excluded that substantial fluctuations in the growth rate of monetary aggregates will still occur at times." The type of indicator used focuses attention on the interrelationship between the banks and the building societies and the Post Office Savings bank. Building societies and the post office were previously excluded. Although banks and business societies are still being kept separately, the type of monetary targetting suggests the long-term possibility that they will be given a "completely uniform legal dispensation."

SA Upswing Expected

"A selective recovery of the South African economy is expected in 1986 but its extent and potential to expand employment depend on private sector confidence and international perceptions, say the director of Investors Mutual Funds, the management company of Sage Fund," the paper reports on the same page. The drop in oil prices will be a major international economic feature, and it should stabilize currencies somewhat. For South Africa, the outlook is much improved although it is difficult to be optimistic about the price of gold in a deflationary environment. Although the stock market seems buoyant " 'confidence is clearly the only key of initiating real fixed investment with its multiplier effects, and this iin turn is a function of socio-political expectation.' "

Opening of College

The Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 1 April reports on page 4 that the staff association of the Johannesburg College of Education has decided to work towards the opening of the college to all groups. In a statement issued by the association, the call is made for the integration of all educational institutions in the country in order to bring about a unitary educational system which will fulfill the democratic needs of the country.

Police Merger Reported

On page 6 the paper reports that the investigation into the merging of the railways police with the South African police has alsmost been completed. "A memorandum with final recommendations will be sent to the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, soon for their consideration."

Racial Incidents in Parks

On page 9, the paper carries a story which details incidents in Johannesburg parks in which groups of blacks forced whites out of Rhodes Park in the suburb of Kensington. "Lieutenant Pierre Louw, liaison officer for the police at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg, said about 2,000 blacks threatened whites and chased them out of the park. According to Lieut Louw, this was the second incident of this nature in the past 2 days. On Unday whites were chased out of a park in Bezuidenhout Valley by a group of unruly blacks. About 25 people have been arrested in connection with the incident."

Editorial on Education Conference.

In an editorial on page 12 the paper says: "The black education conference in Durban produced so many decisions, demands and undercurrents that it is difficult to detemine the precise meaning of it all." But , it points out, he fact that the children will be returning to school is a triumph for good sense. And while this does not mean that the rumblings in black education have ceased, it says, the process of basic education is continuing.

BEELD on Natal Indaba

On the Natal indaba, the paper says in a second editorial on the same page that the fact that the National Party has decided to send observers to the occasion, is a step of particular significance, especially when one recalls how the party's leader in the province a few years ago summarily wiped the proposals of the Buthelezi commission off the table. "It would appear that among the upper circles there is an understanding of the proposals of Inkatha and the Natal provincial administration to bring about a joint executive authority to manage Natal and Kwazulu as a unit."

Code for Black Councillors

The Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 31 March says a code of conduct has been instituted for all black town councillors in order to end corruption in the councils. Mr Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton on the East Rand, said reports about the behavior of some councillors had brought on the code. The report adds: "A delegation of black local authorities approached the government 2 years ago with the request for such a code of conduct, against the background of complaints about alleged corruption and self-enrichment by councillors."

New Cape Colored Town

A report in the same paper on page 6 says the northern Cape Town of Sishen will be given over to coloreds, according to the official newspaper os the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa [ISCOR]. "ISCOR will house its colored workers there beginning this year, and negotiations have already been started with the house of representatives to establish the town as a fully fledged colored town. The report explains that the town of Sishen, which belongs to and was occupied by white employees of ISCOR, had been emptied over the past few years when the corporation had to rationalize its work force due to a drop in iron-ore output.

General: Apartheid to Stay

On page 17 the paper reports that General H. du Toit of the Department of National Strategy at Rand Afrikaans University, in the latest edition of the quarterly publication *BUURMAN* [Neighbor] says apartheid cannot be done away with. He says improved communication is needed with the West in order to gain clarity over differing views and interpretations of apartheid. Gen Du Toit points to the countless international statements that apartheid is a threat to world peace, and says: "In the West some circles realise what the results will be of a takeover by the ANC in South Africa and on Western strategic and economic interests. Antiapartheid in the West covers a wide spectrum of meanings," he writes. The paper adds that the general feels South Africa should continue reforming apartheid until it is no longer a swear-word to any South Africa nor to any foreign government. A blueprint is need on apartheid in which the concept is fully explained, including its origin, its effect, and its evolutionary development, Gen Du Toit says.

DIE TRANSVALER on Black Demands

In an editorial on page 10, the Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans of 31 March says it is becoming clearer by the day that the forces behind the black unrest are intent on taking over the initiative at any cost. New demands are now being made around black education, it says, which have nothing to do with scholastic matters. "Clearly, the aim is for young blacks to take the lead in fanning new violence and arson as though they are not already conducting a campaign of terror. To regain the initiative for reform in such circumstances is a tremendous challenge, because the worse the chaos becomes, the greater the fear for meaningful negotiation."

NP in Municipal Election

In another editorial on the same page, the paper says the National Party's decision to take part for the first time in a municipal election in Pretoria is a significant development. If the party had not so decided, it says, the election would have handed the Munitoria constituency on a plate to the opposition parties. The paper points out that for some time now it has become clear that the NP could not avoid involvement in a municipal election. "In greater measure, city councils these days are being expected to decide on matter which are not divorced from politics."

BEELD on Black Family Life

In an editorial on family day which is held annually on Easter Monday, the Johannebsurg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 31 March says the whites in South Africa can give a thought to the other families in the country. "In the past few moths we have learned in the most shocking manner of the family life of people in the black residential areas around our cities: bands of youths destroying everything around them, cahllenging police bullets, apparently because life has nothing for them; and then the parents who stand back helplessly because they no longer have any control over their children.

"Referring to the new challenges thrown up by the National Education Crisis Committee in Durban, the editorial ends by saying if only employers can remember that disciplined families are the nucleus of a peaceful nation, then they will have taken a great stride in the direction of racial peace in the country.

Commentary Urges Attack Against Revolutionaries

MB310643 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] A flareup in violent unrest and police action led last week to South Africa's ambassador in Bonn being summoned to a meeting with the West German foreign minister. During the meeting the ambassador, Mr W.R. Retief, objected to the German Government's failure to ascertain the causes of the violence, and its failure to address itself to the organizers and the instigatiors of the violence. This, indeed, is a charge that applies widely to South Africa's foreign critics and even to some inside the country. They are signally unwilling to scrutinize the motives and activities of those reponsible for originating violence and creating situations which require law enforcement action with, some times, tragic results.

Instead, they focus on the police action, never considering or at least admitting that it was a necessary response to situations created by others. Yet, whether those people choose to ignore it or not, South Africa cannot. It cannot ignore the plain undisputed fact that there is a revolutionary campaign under way, a campaign that has nothing to do with righting wrongs and everything to do with an ideological struggle for totalitarian power. Its purposes have been spelt out repeatedly by the Soviet-dominated ANC, which has declared this year to be the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the Nation], its terrorist wing, whose military commander is KGB Colonel Joe Slovo.

In its public statements to its supporters in the country, it has called, amongst other things, for an intensification of violence in the black areas, the murder of democratically elected balck leaders and of any others who oppose their political activism, and the extension of violence to white areas. This prescription has been followed, often with disastrous results for the ordinary black people. As a dimension of the unrest situation in South Africa, the explicitly revolutionary program being pursued by the ANC and its allies cannot for a moment be countenanced by the state or, indeed, any democratically minded citizen. It must be defeated with whatever security measures may be needed.

That does not in any way imply that strict law enforcement is a substitute for the democratic righting of wrongs in South African society. Black people in the country do have genuine and deep-rooted grievances. The ideal of a fully democratic society providing equality and opportunity in all spheres for all people is a long way from being achieved, and the result is undoubtedly that among many moderates there is some sympathy for what are believed to be the aims of the revolutionaries, even if there are none for their methods. But the answer lies in sticking to and accelerating the reform program. It lies in doing away with unjust restrictions imposed according to racial criteria and in continuing to build on the apparatus of democratic government at all levels.

To the revolutionaries, for whom the whole evolutionary process towards greater democracy is anathema, there can be only one answer: counterattack.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Frontline States To Meet 'Soon'

MB020658 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has announced that the frontline heads of state will meet soon to assess events that are taking place in southern Africa. Dr Kaunda, who is current chairman of the Frontline States, made the announcement in Lusaka when the United Nations secretary general's special envoy on Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, called on him. He said Zambia is concerned about developments in both South Africa and Namibia, which, he said, show that the tide is worsening and the explosion, which has [word indistinct] on several occasions, becoming more imminent. The president warned that issues of self-interest and irrelevancies can greatly hamper the United Nations' performance and its effectiveness in serving mankind.

In reply, Mr Ahtisaari told Dr Kaunda that the world body's chief, Javier Perez de Cuellar, appreciates Zambia's concern and commitment to liberation struggles in the region.

ZIMBABWE

Murdered Councillor Buried in Kaputshe

MB310948 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The late ZANU-PF councillor for Masera in Beit Bridge, Comrade (Korome Ndou), who was murdered by dissidents last Sunday, was buried in Kaputshe, 45 km from Beit Bridge on Saturday. Addressing the mourners, ZANU-PF Matabeleland South Provincial Chairman Comrade Joshua Masilela deplored the dissidents who continue murdering officials and supporters of the ruling party. Comrade (Ndou) was shot and killed by four dissidents as he arrived at his home. He was related to be late Senator Moven Ndhlovu, a member of the ZANU-PF Central Committee who was also murdered by dissidents in November 1984.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 APRIL 1986

TWA Explosion

The "Arab Revolutioary cells-Al-Qassam cell" claimed responsibility for the 2 April explosion on a TWA airliner that killed four passengers and injured nine others, Radio Monte Carlo reported. In a statement distributed to news agencies in Beirut, the organization viewed the explosion as retaliation for U.S. attempts to "subjugate" the Arab masses, the latest of which was the "aggression" against Libya, adding that this operation marks the beginning of a revolutionary movement aimed at hitting U.S. interests everywhere. The group said it is inspired by the aims and example of Shaykh 'Izz al-Din Qassam, a Palestinian leader during the British Mandate period.

In Libya, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio mentioned the explosion in a brief report 3 April. Tehran radio reported Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's denial to UPI of any Libyan involvement in the explosion and his advice to President Reagan "to give up such pretexts for launching an attack on Libya."

Iran-Iraq War

Reporting further on Iran's "abortive and frustrated attempt" to approach Iraqi positions in the north, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio updated "confirmed" Iranian losses to 992 killed. The communique also said Iraqi planes raided another "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast.

On the Iranian side, Tehran radio reported that Iranian troops succeeded in "annihilating" over 150 Iraqis in operations against Iraqi commandos north of Al-Faw. Gulf shipping sources cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* disclosed that an Iranian aircraft damaged a Qatari oil tanker in a missile attack northeast of Qatar 31 March.

Lebanon

An Amal Movement statement broadcast by Beirut radio blamed the Palestinians for renewed fighting in the Sabra-Shatila area 2 April, stating that Palestinian gunmen violated cease-fire agreements and made "futile" attempts to advance. Syrian forces have seized Palestinian artillery emplacements overlooking Beirut to ensure they will not be used to shell Amal positions in the capital, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

An Amal official told the British ambassador that Amal is making every effort to secure the release of two kidnapped British teachers, Beirut radio noted.

USSR, Syria, and the PLO

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, Damascus radio reported.

DRA-Pakistan

Pakistani's Foreign Ministry lodged a protest with the DRA charge d'affaires over a DRA artillery attack on Mohmand Agency that killed two people 30 March, Karachi radio reported. In Kabul, the DRA Foreign Ministry likewise protested to the Pakistani charge d'affaires over shelling of DRA border areas by Pakistani troops and Afghan rebels 11-23 March that killed or wounded over 100 people, Kabul radio reported. Pakistan's allegations that the DRA Armed Forces violated its border areas 22-27 march were dismissed as "fabrications," the report added.

In a speech to the 17th PDPA Central Committee Plenum 27 March, broadcast by Kabul radio 30 March, DRA President Babrak Karmal called for "more serious coordination" among the country's military, state security, militia, and paramilitary units, charging that they have all stopped obeying "various organs" and are acting "without accord."

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'Arafat Confers With Qatari Amir in Doha

JN021916 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1732 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani in Doha today. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question, the current Arab situation, and a number of issues of common interest.

Abu 'Ammar arrived in Doha from Kuwait last night on an official visit to Qatar that will last several days.

Kuwait Paper Interviews PLO's Khalil al-Wazir

GF281837 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 Mar 86 p 13

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, by an unidentified correspondent — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*: Some observers branded the PLO position during the now halted Jordanian-Palestinian talks as inflexible. They also claimed that the PLO was prodded by Moscow not to accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

Abu Jihad: The PLO's relations and discussions stem from national bases based first on preservation of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights in accordance with the PNC resolutions. The Jordanian-Palestinian relationship was based on the 11 February 1985 agreement, and on this basis the political moves took place. In order to develop this agreement and move within its framework talks were continuously held between Jordan and the Palestinian side.

In the recent meetings, the continuous objective discussions focused on the means of holding an international conference on the basis of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. During these discussions, when the issue of recognizing UN Resolutions 242 and 338 was brought up, the Palestinians stressed the need to adhere to all the UN resolutions which pertain to the Palestinian issue, and not only these resolutions, since they address one side of the Palestinian issue: the refugees. This is our right that we adhere to in the confrontation of the U.S. position, which refuses to accept this fact and rejects direct recognition of our right to self-determination, a holy right of the peoples of the world. When the Palestinian side adheres to these stances, this does not mean intransigence or refraining from flexibility, because the issue of rights is an inviolable axiom. Throughout our relations with the brothers in Jordan, we were keen to see the national brotherly spirit permeate our talks. In case differences in opinion occur over a political issue, this should not lead to estrangement, because we believe that the past relations and the historic heritage of these relations force us to be aware of the importance of maintaining such a relationship, since we are two peoples who have one fate in the confrontation of the Israeli enemy. As for what was termed as Soviet instigation, the Soviet Union has asked us since 1968 to recognize these two resolutions. The Soviet Union is not against them. We rejected this and asked the Soviets to press in the direction of attaining recognition of our right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Everybody knows that one of the problems that emerged in Palestinian-Soviet relations was the commitment to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The Soviet comrades misinterpreted this agreement. The comrades in the USSR believe there is an attempt to adopt a separate solution by the organization and Jordan. However, events proved that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is eager for convening the international conference in which the USSR will have a practical and effective role, which is eager for Arab participation in all our actions. We made great efforts during the past long period to reactivate the Palestinian-Soviet relations, which we are so keen about, to support the Palestinian and Arab issues in confronting this Israeli-U.S. aggression against our rights. When the PLO announces the need to recognize our national legitimate rights, foremost of which is our right for self-determination, and when we say that UN Resolution 242 cannot be recognized unless it affirms the decisions pertaining to the Palestinian cause, it is because our Palestinian decisions are based on PNC decisions and our Palestinian institutions. We do not need anyone to incite us to make such decisions. Some believe we do not want to give out the card of UN Resolution 242 at present because we are keeping it for the USSR. This is not correct, because we cannot agree to UN Resolution 242 without others agreeing to the rest of the decisions relating to the Palestinian cause which have been adopted by the United Nations and the UN Security Council.

Adhering to our Palestinian rights, including our right to self-determination, is a matter that all Palestinians and Jordanians must adhere to. The entire Arab nation must gather around it. We must try to win the support for it from the USSR and all friendly countries in all international circles in order to create real Arab and international guarantees to follow up the implementation of this right.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: How do you view the effect of the current termination of political moves on Palestinian-Soviet relations following your recent visit to Moscow?

Abu Jihad: Palestinian-Soviet relations were weakened during the past years. However, the PLO leadership is continuing efforts to improve these relations in a natural way. Our envoys made repeated visits to Moscow, where serious talks were held to confirm our views on current events. The confirmation of our rights and the flexibility of our stands do not mean any changes in our principles, that the organization has abandoned its role, its adherence to the Palestinian soil and the Palestinian people, or its desire to regain unity in its organizations. We believe that the comrades in the USSR have a good understanding of our views. We hope that Palestinian-Soviet cooperation will return to normal, because there are many indications affirming this trend.

Muhammad 'Abbas on Achille Lauro 'Suicide Squad'

LD021316 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0841 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Apr (KUNA) — Muhammad 'Abbas, alias Abu al-'Abbas, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], affirmed here today, in a press interview, that the Palestinian fighters who hijacked the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* last October were a suicide squad on its way to the port of Ashdod to carry out a fedayeen military action against Israel until martyrdom.

He explained in an interview with *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* — the location of the interview was not disclosed by the paper — that the Palestinian fighters were compelled to take over the ship when their mission was uncovered in the last few hours of the trip to avoid detention.

He pointed out that the ship's captain, crew, and passengers had all (?praised) the group's conduct during the seizure of the ship and the group's response to the call to proceed to Port Said and leave her without any condition, except one, their safe conduct.

He denied again that the Palestinian fighters had killed a crippled U.S. passenger whose body was found later on in Syrian waters and added that the investigation has not, until now and despite all the conditions of the Palestinian fighters and the pressures that have been put upon them, proved that they had killed him. He wondered how a crippled man could have been killed when there were tens of Americans on board the ship.

He pointed out that he had to intervene personally to avoid some unforeseen developments that could have led to a massacre where hundreds of people might have been killed.

On the interception of the Egyptian airliner carrying Abu al-'Abbas by the U.S. warplanes and the forced landing in Sicily in Italy, Abu al-'Abbas pointed out that what had happened was expected from Israel and the United States.

He stressed that what happened was a U.S. endeavor to damage the PLO, the Palestinian people, and the leadership of the Palestinian revolution and accuse them of terrorism in an endeavor to belittle the struggle of the Palestinian people.

WAFA Daily Bulletin Ceased After Husayn Speech

JN021349 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Palestinian sources have said that the activities of the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination office in Amman were frozen a few weeks ago after consultations between the PLO and the Jordanian authorities. This office was established in 1984 to coordinate between the PLO leadership and the Jordanian Government on the entry and residence of PLO members in Jordan. The decision to establish this office reflected the positive atmosphere that prevailed the Jordanian-Palestinian relations during the past 2 years and before halting the consultations and dialogue between the two parties last February.

In another development, WAFA stopped issuing its daily bulletin in Amman in the wake of King Husayn's announcement on stopping political coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

PLO Forces Report Anti-Israeli Military Operation

JN021927 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1732 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with hand grenades an occupation police station in the city of Rafah in the occupied Gaza Strip this morning. The attack caused damage to the station and either killed or wounded a number of Zionist policemen. Following the operation, our group withdrew from the scene successfully. The Zionist occupation forces besieged the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connections with the operation. Revolution until victory!
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation this morning but did not refer to losses or casualties among its forces.

Continued Amal Attacks on Lebanese Camps Reported

4th Consecutive Day

JN011816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] For the 4th consecutive day, the agent Amal movement continues its armed aggressions against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The Amal movement militias launched an intensive artillery and rocket attack against the Sabra and Shatila camps this morning. They also used mortars. At the same time, fighting raged through the narrow lanes and roofs of houses in the two camps' area. The Palestinian fighters defending the camps repulsed a new attempt by the agent Amal movement militias to storm Shatila camp. As a result of the Amal movement's indiscriminate shelling of the Sabra and Shatila camps, 23 Palestinian citizens were martyred and 62 others were wounded. The armed aggressions by the agent Amal movement also spread to the outskirts of Al-Rashidiyah and Al-Bus camps in southern Lebanon today.

5th Consecutive Day

JN021908 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1732 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] For the 5th consecutive day, the agent Amal movement militias continue their brutal siege and shelling with various types of weapons of the Sabra and Shatila camps in the southern outskirts of west Beirut. News reports from the area say that bursts of rockets and artillery shells were heard in the camp area. The Amal gangs set up several checkpoints in the western sector of the Lebanse capital and killed a number of Palestinian citizens. Sabra and Shatila are facing the problem of an increasing shortage of food as a result of the siege imposed by the Amal movement gangs.

BAHRAIN

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives From Doha 2 April

GF021726 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and an accompanying delegation arrived in the country this evening from Doha on a visit to Bahrain within a tour of a number of countries of the region. During this visit 'Arafat will hold talks on the latest developments of the Palestinian issue and the Mideast question, as well as current developments in the Arab arena.

He was received at the airport by His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; and 'Abd al-Rahman Hamad al-Saqir, assistant director of the PLO office in Bahrain.

Urges Holding of Arab Summit

GF030702 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0612 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has urged the need to hold an urgent Arab summit before it is too late. He pointed out that his current tour of the Gulf region aims at discussing the convening of an Arab summit.

In a statement published today by the Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, 'Arafat noted that seven Arab wars are currently taking place. He said that schemes of Kissinger and the U.S. Administration have succeeded in Arabizing the conflict.

On the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, 'Arafat said: We have been flexible without weakness and without abandoning our rights. We also had constants which we could not give away. He affirmed that there are no current disputes between Jordan and the PLO.

The Palestinian leader expressed willingness to attend an effective international conference in which the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council will participate. He said that this is the policy which is adopted by all the Arabs and our friends in the USSR, France, and the PRC.

'Arafat asserted that Palestinian military activity is constantly escalating, noting that in 1985 alone 863 military operations were carried out — an average of 2 1/2 operations per day. He said that Israel has admitted this.

'Arafat said that the Palestinian figure is basic to the equation in southern Lebanon. He said that 90 percent of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon have been rebuilt.

He affirmed that the U.S. Administration is practicing outlawry in the Gulf of Sidra, Latin America, and even in Europe. He said that it is waging an economic war against oil producers.

'Arafat pleaded with the Iranian leaders to halt the war and to seek to achieve a solution according to religion and the Koran. He said: We have tried and will try to halt this war, since it is against the people of Iraq and Iran, the Arab nation, the Islamic nation, and the Palestinian cause in particular.

Further Reportage on Visiting Jordanian Army Chief

Amir Presents Medal to Official

GF021718 Manama WAKH in English 1555 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 2 Apr (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lieutenant General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, currently visiting Bahrain. Bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting.

H.H. the amir awarded the Jordanian official with Bahrain's medal of the first degree.

The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff of the Bahrain Defence Force Brigadier General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah and Jordanian Ambassador to Bahrain Amjad al-Majali.

KUWAIT

Paper Addresses al-Qadhdhafi on Regional Issues

GF030642 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Apr 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "An Open Message to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Text] As we are used to addressing you and have become familiar with your talk, whether far away from you or in your audience, where dialogue continues and bridges remain erect, even views conflict and attitudes toward some issues contradict. Also, because we believe in dialogue as a beginning and discussion as a means to reach the best solution, this is our message to you at this critical time through which the Arab nation is passing.

Confrontation at the "line of death" has ended. Libya historically has been the first Arab country to challenge the biggest international power. History will record that the United States, in its declared war against us, has chosen the Jamahiriyah to be a theater of its operations. Today we have not forgotten what *New Jersey* did at the mountains of Lebanon and what *Saratoga* intended to do at the edge of the Gulf of Sidra.

Between *New Jersey* and *Saratoga* lies the historical tragedy of the Arabs. A sea is a sea whether the guns of *New Jersey* roared off the Lebanese coast or the missiles of *Saratoga* were launched off the Gulf of Sidra.

The "line of death" war is an Arab experience before it is a Libyan phenomenon. As long as the waters of the Gulf of Sidra are Libyan territorial waters, they irrevocably belong to the Arabs. All Arabs stood by you despite their divisions. If we were not in trouble and in a dark tunnel, we would have lived through the experience of another Suez. History awoke in the Gulf of Sidra. The aggression was not purely American, although the U.S. fleets roamed the Mediterranean. Numerous powers supported the warships policy and the logic of the F-14. We were with you in the trench despite our reservations toward some of your attitudes and despite our strong and clear opposition to your bias toward the Iranian side against Iraq. It was not an Iraqi surprise when Iraq declared its support for Tripoli in its war against the United States and against U.S. prestige. All Arabs who were hostile to you or had reservations toward your policy nevertheless supported you. Each acted as warranted by the Arab dignity to affirm his opposition to the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Brother colonel, you know in more detail that moves were made without publication and uproar by your Arab counterparts to deter the United States and to end its threats and aggressions. Libya's Arabism is the instigator of any move and, in turn, is the criterion for all attitudes. The Arabs supported you for their behalf in their ethics — and as we said earlier — regardless of whether you were the oppressed or the oppressor. Truly you did not oppress the United States because Reagan intended to oppress you and failed. He also attempted to humiliate you and was defeated, as you said, before the masses of your people.

Today we have not forgotten your courageous stand in the press conference in which you declared that you will stand by the Iraqi side if Iran does not stop the war and resort to peace. You undertook to exert your efforts and mediation to stop this destructive attrition which has been continuing between two Muslim countries for 6 years. Then came your surprise, which truly astonished us. You sided with Iran and resumed your support for her. Your arms participated with Israeli arms in usurping an Iraqi land with the allegation of liberating it and in killing the sons of Iraq under the pretext of destroying the 'Aflaqis.

The hand which is using your arms is the same hand which permitted itself to cooperate with the Israeli satan. How do your Arabism, boldness and knighthood accept your stay in the Israeli trench which Iran has dug in Al-Faw, Chuwartah, and Panjwin, and which it wishes to dig in Basra and along our borders in the Gulf and the [Arabian] peninsula.

We will not say that you broke your promise. However, we would like to refer to the possible deception and misleading action, which Iran is good at, because we were surprised by an Iranian delegation arriving in Tripoli immediately after your allusions of changes. According to our certain knowledge of you, your historical depth which we closely feel, and your clear understanding of the future, we doubt that the messengers of Tehran and the delegations of Qom will have an effect on you.

We never doubted your pan-Arab stands and your credibility toward our fateful causes. But today we have not been able to uncover the secret of your support for Iran, placing the destructive missiles at the disposal of its men and supplying its war machine with ammunition.

In the past, you asserted your opposition to the occupation of any inch of Iraqi territory and that you would reconsider your stands if Iranian feet trod on an inch of Iraqi land. Al-Faw has been moaning from the invaders for 50 days. Unfortunately, your arms have taken part in its occupation exactly as they tried to do in the north and still try to do in other sectors.

This clear contradiction has become the topic on Arab streets. Your attitudes confuse the layman after they frustrate him. However, he did not hesitate for a single moment to declare his support for you publicly the moment the first missile was fired by the ships and planes of the 6th Fleet.

The United States wanted to deal with Libya separately after it learned the rules of this game from Israel. The nonexistent Arab solidarity is what drives the greedy powers to make the Arab nation kneel down and be humiliated. This is the very reasoning that thwarted stopping the Gulf war and enabled Iran to continue the war. Yet there is another stand that history is bound to record on its bright pages despite the dark atmosphere which prevails over Egyptian-Libyan relations. Egypt refused to participate with the United States in its aggression. Arab chivalry and Islamic glory refused to fire a single bullet at Libya under any cover or pretext. This is Egypt — Mubarak's Egypt. Mubarak, whom you continuously attack on every occasion. The Arabism of Mubarak prevents him from carrying a dagger. It prevents him from shedding any Arab blood. Who knows what will be the Libyan reward for him?

But be sure that if you fly to him he will embrace you, forgetting all about the past, turning over a new leaf, and starting a new era based on mutual respect and good neighborliness in compliance with the chivalry of Arabs. Iraq is waiting for you. Moreover, all of us here in the Peninsula and the Gulf and in all the Arab countries have a date with you. The Iraqi men are not only defending their Al-Faw, but all Arab lands. They are defending Arab dignity, history, and future. They are defending a civilization which others want to abolish, others who use Islam as a pretext to harm Islam itself.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ends Visit; Departs

LD012033 Kuwait KUNA in English 1811 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 1 (KUNA) — Mauritania's Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih left here tonight following a three-day official visit. He had delivered a message to H.H. the Amir from Mauritanian President Maayouia Taya. The minister was seen off at the airport by State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid; foreign undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shaheen; and the Mauritanian ambassador.

QATAR

Further Reportage on Yasir 'Arafat in Doha

Meeting Held With Amir

GF020939 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 2 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, received in Doha today Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The meeting was attended by Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah, Qatari minister of public works; Jawid al-Ghusayn, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha.

QNA reports that during the meeting, they reviewed new Arab and international developments in general and the developments in the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue in particular, in addition to a number of issues of mutual interest.

Urges Convening Arab Summit

GF021028 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has affirmed the PLO's determination to continue efforts to alter the U.S. stand biased to the Israeli enemy.

In statements published today in Doha, he said that the U.S. Administration is driving its people toward direct involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict, as was the case in Vietnam. The Palestinian leader affirmed that the Arab nation is living in a critical situation which requires it to abandon disagreements and to unite ranks. He said that this requires the convening of an Arab meeting on the summit level to discuss the methods of confronting the developments and the serious challenges we face.

'Arafat said that despite these difficult circumstances, the Palestinian revolution has been able to intensify its operations inside the occupied territories, something the Israeli enemy has admitted. He noted that these operations have coincided with the escalation of resistance in southern Lebanon against the Israeli occupation, which is facing a predicament there.

UAE Paper Reports Tanker Hit by Iranian Plane

GF021604 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Manama — News agencies — Shipping sources in the Gulf yesterday said that an Iranian plane fired missiles at a Qatari oil tanker northeast of Qatar. The British insurance company Lloyd's had announced that the oil tanker *Rose* heading to Dubayy from Bahrain was hit yesterday in an attack on it by an unidentified plane. The same sources pointed out that the Qatari oil tanker managed to continue its journey. The shipping sources said that the 3,759 ton tanker sustained damage in the crew room, but continued its journey under its own power heading to the UAE to unload its shipment.

SAUDI ARABIA

'Source' Reports Talk of Arab Summit in Riyadh

GF021610 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1520 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Apr (SPA) — A Saudi authoritative source has stated that there recently has been much talk about the convocation of an [Arab] summit in Riyadh. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is committed to holding this summit but it wants it to be successful and to rise to the level of events. At the request of the leaders of the Arab nation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has spared no effort — through the convocation of side meetings and through holding talks with the leaders of the Arab nation — to bring views closer, to ensure the success of the summit scheduled to be held in Riyadh, and to consequently make it yield resolutions that are not less useful than those reached by the Fes summit. However, if the intention is to hold a summit to discuss emergency and extraordinary matters, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will attend this summit in any Arab country.

Diplomatic Ties To Be Established With Peru

GF030753 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Apr (SPA) — Proceeding from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's desire to strengthen its relations with the countries of Latin America, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with the Republic of Peru, in order to consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Papers Defend Kingdom's Oil Policy

GF020948 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The newspapers *AL-BILAD* and *AL-MADINAH* today comment on the frenzied campaigns waged by those who bear grudges against this country and its resources, and against the Kingdom's oil policy.

AL-BILAD says: Although everybody knows that since the early 1970's the Kingdom, within the OPEC framework, has followed an oil policy based on clear foundations and constant principles which seek to preserve stability in the international oil market and to reject oil price fluctuations for the sake of preserving the international economic situation, tendentious media campaigns continue.

These campaigns create lies and calumnies on our alleged role in inundating the oil market and assisting the reduction of oil prices in a desperate attempt to remove the oil weapon from the equation of economic balance between the Arabs and the West.

On the same issue, *AL-MADINAH* says under the headline, "The Kingdom's Desire to Preserve OPEC's Cohesiveness": the Kingdom is totally careful to preserve OPEC's cohesiveness, since it is the framework within which coordination and consultation are carried out, prior to consolidating the foundations of stability in the oil market.

In view of the important role that OPEC plays in the interest of all the peoples of the world, the Kingdom does its utmost to preserve OPEC's strength and effectiveness. This cannot be done except by respecting and implementing its resolutions and recommendations.

UAE

Minister Calls Oil Price War 'Hard Choice'

GF301110 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 30 Mar 86 p 15

[Text] Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has said that an oil price war is a hard choice since it takes the form of a total economic war and all will be affected by it.

Dr al-'Utaybay said this in an interview to the Paris-based *KUL AL ARAB* magazine to be published next week.

Giving reasons for the oil price war Dr al-'Utaybah said the non-OPEC countries continued to increase their production at full capacity while the OPEC countries, including the Gulf countries, were obliged to produce less and less and to tighten their belts, and subsequently lost a great part of the market which had negatively affected the social and economic development of these countries.

He said after many non-OPEC countries refused to cooperate with the organisation, OPEC found it difficult defend oil prices alone and therefore decided last December to relinquish that role and leave the prices to free market factors.

Dr al-'Utaybah said such conditions will exist until all producers, inside or outside OPEC, reached an agreement to bear the burden of defending oil markets on an equitable basis complying with such facts as the quality of output, reserves and also the production capacity as well as the financial requirements of each country and a country's general economic status.

He said the analysis that the attack launched by the West on OPEC is a part of the attack on the Arab oil in particular has a ring of truth.

When oil markets were strong, Zionists were claiming international oil as Arab which is not true as there are many non-Arab oil producers spread over all the continents.

But after the role of Arabs became prominent in the aftermath of the successful use of oil as a weapon in 1973 and the Arab nation became a great financial and economic power, the antagonistic powers found the need to launch campaigns against the oil weapon and undermine it to achieve the political of the Arab nation's rights.

Dr al-'Utaybah said, "we consider the Western countries, whether European states or the U.S., as our friends but we are different in regard to our views on the main issues, including the Middle East's political and economic issues, over which we obviously have expressed our opinion."

He said that the Zionist enemy has blinded the eyes of various Western countries so that they cannot see the Arab rights.

On the possibility of finding a unified approach by Arab oil countries, Dr al-'Utaybah said the Arab policy could be implemented through cooperation among all producers in the OPEC and through a larger forum like OAPEC.

On a suggestion that OPEC should become the organisation of all oil exporting countries of the South, he said OPEC has always opened its doors to all such countries meeting the conditions of membership.

Weekly on 'Restoring Correct' USSR Relations

NC021946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — In an editorial, the Egyptian weekly magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR* stresses that Egypt has a basic interest in restoring correct relations with the Soviet Union. To meet this objective, it must cooperate in removing past bitterness and in creating a healthy atmosphere that will increase the areas of common understanding. Egypt's endeavor in this direction should not lag behind that of the Soviet Union, which under Gorbachev's leadership believes that the restoration of full relations with Egypt is a correct objective.

The editorial, written by Chief Editor Makram Muhammad Akram, explains that there are several reasons for it to be in Egypt's interest to restore these correct relations with the Soviet Union. First of all, the Soviet Union is a superpower that cannot be ignored. It is geographically nearer to the Middle East than the other superpower. It is also an influential party in all the problems of the region.

The writer notes that the Soviet Union is an effective party in the Middle East. It has a presence, the nature of which is still not known, in the Iraqi-Iranian war. It is an influential party in several areas of tension, such as Libya, Aden, and Sudan. In addition, it could become a decisive party regarding the future of Israel if it allows wide-scale emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

The chief editor then says that the second reason is that Egypt is a regional power with its own views, objectives, and strategy. These views may agree with some of the views of the two superpowers but they may disagree with others.

The writer indicates that in view of its declared desire to have balanced relations with all states, Egypt has a national stake in the region's stability, which will enable it to strive to improve the living conditions of the Egyptian people who are exhausted after a 30-year war.

The writer says that the third reason is that improving relations with the Soviet Union means expanding the base of cooperation and serving the cause of development in Egypt. He notes that many industries in Egypt have been built with Soviet aid. He says that Egyptian-Soviet relations can achieve a stable formula if they concentrate on issues of cooperation for development in fulfillment of the two countries' joint interests.

It should be recalled that Egyptian Economy Minister Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali returned from Moscow today following a 10-day visit during which he discussed ways of strengthening economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

The writer believes that there are factors that make the "road" between Moscow and Cairo "passable" now. There is a new leadership in both Egypt and the Soviet Union ready to surmount the bitterness of the past for the sake of a better future based on a realistic assessment of common interests.

The writer notes that since assuming office, President Mubarak feels that Egypt's position and role require that it maintain balanced relations with all parties. All indications are that the new Soviet leadership under Gorbachev is perhaps more prepared to comprehend the facts and changes currently taking place in the world.

The writer also refers to the mission of the Soviet delegation which visited Cairo recently led by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation head said that this mission was to ascertain that a new atmosphere permeated Egyptian-Soviet relations.

AL-MUSAWWAR publishes in the same edition an interview with Gilashvili, who emphasizes that his country supports the normalization of Soviet-Egyptian relations and wants to develop them in all fields on the basis of cooperation, mutual benefit, and equality. "We have made noticeable progress in this regard," he says. The Soviet official also commends the kindred Egyptian and Soviet stands on several international issues, as evidenced in the voting at the United Nations.

The Soviet official speaks about several other issues. Regarding the Afghan problem, he stresses that there is an agreement with the Afghan Government on the phased withdrawal of Soviet forces "as soon as foreign intervention ends, the states concerned make commitments on this question, and guarantees that intervention will not resume are laid down."

Regarding the Middle East, he declares that his country supports the convocation of an international conference that could lead to a just settlement. This conference, he says, must not be used as cover for agreements reached behind the scenes.

Talks Result in Two Trade Agreements With USSR

PM030947 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 2 Apr 86 p 1

['Abd al-Malik Khalil report: "Two Trade Agreements with Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow — The second round of talks which the Egyptian delegation held in Moscow have led to two trade agreements. The first is to be signed in May and will cover the period up to 1990 and the second concerns the current year [as published]. This is in addition to laying down the basis of economic cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union. It was decided to hold a third round of talks between the two countries in Cairo in order to settle some pending matters. The talks were attended by Egyptian Ambassador in Moscow Salah al-din Basyuni.

The Egyptian delegation, headed by minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali and the Soviet delegation, headed by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, issued a joint statement asserting the need to develop relations between the two countries within the framework of the traditional friendship between them.

Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali last Wednesday began talks with the chairman of the Soviet Council of State [as published]; Director of Gosbank; and senior officials at the Ministry of Trade.

Beirut Paper Says Muslim Brotherhood To Form Party

NC021659 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic
1 Apr 86 pp 1,11

[Report by Amin Radwan]

[Excerpt] Cairo — *AL-SAFIR* learned yesterday that the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt has decided to form a political party. The group acknowledges that its ability to form the party depends on the success of other opposition parties in changing the law on political parties. The current law forbids the formation of parties based on religion.

The Brotherhood leaders are now at work formulating the party's program and defining its internal system in line with Islamic tenets and the group's concepts.

The Brotherhood had recently agreed to join the Nation Party and share the top posts. The Brotherhood leaders, however, did not endorse the agreement.

In the 1984 elections, the Muslim Brotherhood ran on a unified platform with the Neo-Wafd Party, but its leaders decided later not to merge with any other party.

An official Brotherhood source told *AL-SAFIR* that Brotherhood member Salah Abu Isma'il joined the Socialist Liberal Party in a personal decision that did not commit the group. Abu Isma'il is also a member of the People's Assembly.

The source added that it is up to other Islamic groups to join the Muslim Brotherhood party once it is established. It pointed out that the only Islamic group left with any degree of cohesive organization is the "Al-Jihad" organization. The remaining groups, it said, have "faded away." A case in point, the source noted, is "the Muslims Group" [jama'at al-muslimin] founded by Shukri Ahmad Mustafa, which the security organs labeled "the society of repudiation and renunciation [takfir]."

Communique With Liberia Issued Following Blamo Visit

NC022037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — Egypt and Liberia have stressed their support for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East based on UN Security Council Resolution No 242 and on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, chief of which is their right to self-determination.

Egypt and Liberia also stressed their total backing of any measure that would help safeguard the political independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon and enhance unity and national reconciliation there under the leadership of the lawful Lebanese Government. They also called for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanese soil.

They agreed to coordinate their efforts and work to ensure the success of the UN General Assembly's special session which will discuss the critical economic situation in Africa when it meets in May 1986.

This was stated in the joint communique issued in both Egypt and Liberia at the conclusion of the official 3-day visit to to Egypt by Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo at the invitation of Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

According to the communique, Egypt and Liberia vehemently condemned the apartheid policy of the Pretoria regime and its unlawful occupation of Namibia, as well as its repeated military aggression against neighboring countries. They stressed their full support for the convocation of an international conference to impose sanctions on the racist South African regime. This conference is slated to be held in Paris in June under the sponsorship of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement.

As for the problem of Chad, Egypt and Liberia expressed regret over the failure of a reconciliation conference in Brazzaville under the aegis of the UN secretary general and the Senegalese and Congolese presidents.

Egypt and Liberia also praised President Hissein Habre's policy of reconciliation, dialogue, and peace, and called on all Chadians to follow similarly constructive policies. The communique called on all other countries to respect the sovereignty, independence, and unity of Chad.

The two countries also expressed their profound commitment to the OAU's principles and Charter, as well as their support for the secretary general's plan to make financial and organizational changes in the Secretariat.

As regards bilateral relations, the two countries voiced their desire to do everything possible to strengthen and broaden their political, economic, and technical cooperation. They agreed that the joint committee set up in March 1982 should meet before the end of this year to examine ways of bolstering relations, and economic exchanges and trade between the two countries.

Egypt and Liberia also reviewed cooperation between the Government of Liberia and both the Egyptian Fund and the Arab Fund for Technical Cooperation Among African Countries. They agreed to increase the number of Egyptian experts and technicians working in Chad in line with the technical cooperation agreement signed in May 1982.

In the cultural field, Egypt and Liberia expressed their desire to formulate a new protocol on scientific and technical cooperation to help develop cultural exchanges between the two countries, including the granting of scholarships.

AL-AKHBAR Comments on Tabah Talks With Israel

NC030826 Cairo MENA in English 0807 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* comments in its editorial on Egypt's talks with Israel on the issue of Tabah.

"A new round in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Tabah began yesterday and ended after a few hours. We hope, and so does every Egyptian citizen, that this will be the last round in these peculiarly protracted negotiations. The Israeli Government had announced after great difficulty its acceptance of referring the dispute to international arbitration."

The paper adds we certainly are not against the principle of negotiation in itself. We are fully aware that negotiation is the best diplomatic way to settle political disputes between states. But we say that protracting any negotiations should have reasons behind it, such as that the problem should be extremely complicated, that the views of the two parties should be completely different, or that the right of one of the parties is not clear. But in the case of Tabah, we don't see anything of the kind. The Israeli Government never tires of declaring its sincere desire to improve relations with Egypt and to restore warmth to the peace between the two countries. Israel is also well aware of Egypt's absolute right to Tabah. We don't want to speak of recent Israeli press reports that an operation has been made to hide the border marking before an Egyptian-Israeli military committee should make an inspection visit.

The paper says "it was Israel's perfect awareness of Egypt's clear right to Tabah that made the Israeli Government's acceptance of the principle of arbitration take such a long time. This is also why that acceptance has been accompanied by the famous 14 points, with which Israel called for many guarantees in return for its acceptance to refer the dispute to international arbitration, in a clear indication that the Israelis feel they are in a weak position. Egypt, on the other hand, had from the beginning declared its rejection.

"We affirm and re-affirm to the Israeli Government that peace cannot be established through governments, and the government cannot enforce it on anybody. It is an instinctive feeling among the people. To remove the psychological barriers, the Israeli Government should show good will to peace. They have an opportunity to do so by admitting the truth, refraining from manoeuvring, and working seriously to put an end to this dispute over Tabah, *AL-AKHBAR* adds.

"As for the continuation of differences over formalities, such as the wording of the question to be submitted for arbitration, the number of arbitors and their nationalities, and where should the disputed border markings be placed, although the Israelis know that Egypt does not permit any one to speak on the Egyptian border, as it is known, clear and fixed, this is waste of time and effort, and maintenance of the policy of manoeuvring which cannot serve the main cause, the cause of peace while Israel and its leaders know the blows they have dealt to peace", the paper concludes.

Shipping Company With Iraq, Jordan Approved

NC021757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) The Higher Committee on Investment and Economic Affairs met under Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today. The committee approved the contract establishing the Arab Bridge Company for Maritime Navigation, a joint venture by Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan. This was reported by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, who also said that the creation of this company is one of the steps toward increased cooperation among the three countries in the field of maritime navigation and shipping. The move will also enhance economic cooperation among Arab countries.

According to Al-Sharif, the company will engage in all kinds of shipping and maritime transport, including the transport of passengers and cargo, and will be involved in the purchase, sale, operation, and ownership of all types of vessels and means of maritime transportation and sea equipment.

According to the articles of incorporation, the company's headquarters will be in Amman and its $6-million capital will be shared equally by the three founders. Shares are not to be sold to other countries and any increase or decrease in the nominal capital would be decided by the company's general assembly.

The committee decided to put in motion arrangements for the ratification of the agreement and for a presidential decree to be presented to the People's Assembly in this respect.

Further on Visit by Mauritanian Foreign Minister

Message Conveyed to President

JN021142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1028 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya dealing with bilateral relations and stressing Mauritanian solidarity with Iraq in its legitimate defense of its sovereignty and dignity. The message was delivered by Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, when the president received him today. The president also discussed with him fraternal bilateral relations and the Arab situation and developments. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the president's secretary; and the Mauritanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Leaves Baghdad 3 April

JN030806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0742 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Apr (INA) — Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Baghdad this morning. During his visit, he delivered a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Mauritanian President Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, dealing with relations between the two fraternal countries and stressing Mauritania's solidarity with Iraq in its legitimate defense of its sovereignty and dignity. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, saw him off.

Conference on Ending Gulf War To Convene in Geneva

JN021531 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA) — An international conference of nongovernmental organizations for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war will be held in Geneva on 14 April. The 3-day conference, to be held in cooperation with the WPC and nine world nongovernmental organizations, seeks to establish peace and pursue initiatives and efforts to implement UN, nonaligned, and ICO resolutions within the framework of the International Year for Peace in 1986. The conference will be attended by 35 Iraqi and Arab popular organizations and trade unions, representatives of political parties and movements in the Arab homeland, world nongovernmental organizations, and Arab political figures.

Communique Issued on 1-2 April War Operations

JN021648 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,171 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 2 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic fighting to defend Iraqi territory, the dignity of Iraq's sons, and Iraq's prosperous present and promising future. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Confirmed enemy losses of life opposite one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector amount to 150 in addition to what was mentioned in our communique dated 1 April. Thus, as a result of the enemy's abortive and frustrated attempt to approach the positions of our heroic Al-Haris Forces, enemy losses amount to 992 killed.

Our heroic forces in this sector captured the following weapons and military hardware the enemy had left behind in the battlefield in addition to what was mentioned in our previous communiques: 8 Strella launchers; 6 RPG-7 launchers; 3 heavy-caliber machineguns; 13 Kalashnikov rifles; 6 GC rifles; 2 radio sets; 2 field telephones; and large quantities of military hardware of various types. Elsewhere in the same sector, a brave force of one of our units raided enemy positions opposite its positions. In a resolute attack, the force stormed enemy positions, killing nine enemy soldiers and capturing their weapons while the rest fled. The force safely returned to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, 20 enemy troops were also killed and 2 observation posts and 2 vehicles were destroyed.

2. Our giant Air Force today continued its feats over our enemies on the battlefronts of our lofty borders, deep inside their territory, and against resources and communications lines which they use for aggression. Our planes carried out 66 combat missions today. Our planes also carried out a daring raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1100 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. After carrying out all these missions, the brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned with their planes to the homeland, praise be to God.

3. The valiant helicopter gunship knights continue to pour hellish fire on enemy troops, weapons, and military hardware, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in 29 combat sorties they carried out today, after which they safely returned with their helicopters to base, under God's protection and guidance.

4. Our forces on the VII Army Corps front dealt effective blows to enemy units, inflicting losses in life and destroying three vehicles, one machinegun, one ammunition dump, and one infantry position. One ammunition dump and vehicle were also destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, and three infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. The rancorous enemy forces shelled Khanaqin's environs and Biyarah and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

6. New groups of Iranians, including military men, sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. Two enemy planes violated our international borders having residential areas in (Saranuz) village in the Rawanduz District as a target. As a result of the incident, one civilian was martyred, three children were wounded, and one house was demolished.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 April 1986

Reaction to British Weekly 'Separate Peace' Reports

Attributed Statement 'Groundless'

JN021826 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1748 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Commenting on what the British *JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY* published yesterday concerning a statement attributed to King Husayn that the insufficient funds Jordan receives from Arab countries may compel it to submit to U.S. demands and conclude a separate peace with Israel, an official source in the Royal Hashemite Court has told us that this report is groundless. It conflicts with Jordan's firm and public stand of not unilaterally carrying out any solution, no matter what the circumstances.

On another level, the PLO, following consultations with the Jordanian Government, decided to close the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination office in Amman following King Husayn's announcement that Jordan had suspended the dialogue with the PLO command. This office was established in 1984 to coordinate between the two sides on the entry of PLO members into Jordan and their residence in the Kingdom. At the time, the decision to establish this office reflected the positive atmosphere that prevailed over Jordanian-Palestinian relations during the past 2 years and before the suspension of dialogue between the two sides last February.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, suspended the issuance of its daily bulletine in Amman following King Husayn's announcement that he has suspended political coordination with Yasir 'Arafat. However, the other PLO offices in Jordan are pursuing their normal activities, such as the offices belonging to the PNC and the office of the PLO representative in Jordan, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya. Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, is also active in the Jordanian capital.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Commentary

JN030934 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
3 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "On Pan-Arab Commitment"]

[Text] Out of its commitment to the one pan-Arab stand and its insistence that pan-Arab security is an indivisible whole, Jordan still supports Iraq in its just war against the fiercest, most violent, savage onslaught of the 20th Century. Accordingly, Jordan publicly announces its readiness to support fraternal Kuwait in confronting any aggression launched by the Iranian regime against Kuwaiti territory out of Jordan's sense of responsibility toward defending pan-Arab land, dignity, and security.

The Iranian regime insists on spreading unrest in the world and continuing the war against Iraq. It also incites extremism among Shi'ites in the region. This should prompt the Arabs to support Iraq and all the Gulf states to stop this cancer before it spreads in order to save both the region's peoples and the Iranian peoples. Meanwhile, the door should remain open for any effort or endeavor, whether international or Arab, aimed at halting the shedding of Islamic blood and at ending this destruction.

Under its pan-Arab Hashemite leadership, Jordan, which rejects blackmail and restrictions on its will and stands and whose policy is based on firmly-established principles, will voluntarily diversify its relations and the sources of its weaponry. The U.S. Administration's stand toward Jordanian weapon orders constitutes an insult to Jordan which cannot be accepted.

His Majesty King Husayn has stressed these principles on all occasions, especially since this region is currently witnessing a series of moves aimed at either escalating the situation or freezing it and putting it in a no war, no peace state. In either case, the only losing party would be the peoples of the entire region as well as future generations.

The Iranians are escalating the military situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland whereas the Israelis are planning to carry out a military operation against fraternal Syria via Lebanon. Moreover, peace efforts have reached a deadend, which means that the whole region has become susceptible to explosion and disaster.

With his remarks, King Husayn is sounding the alarm and warning the world and all peace lovers. Attempts to deceive the world and the international community will not last long and those who demand settling the region's crises at the expense of the Arab rights should, first of all, respect principles and values and should spare the world the danger of military and destructive settlements because such settlements would exclude nobody.

AL-RA'Y Views Peres Remarks on Palestinians

JN021038 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
2 Apr 86 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Peres' Statements Do Not Deceive Anyone"]

[Text] Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shm'on Peres has declared that his visit to the United States and talks with U.S. officials will deal with the Middle East settlement efforts. He added that these talks will center on the Israeli entity's efforts to improve the Palestinians' living conditions and affirmed that both the United States and Israel are concerned that these Palestinians should live honorably and freely.

It is useless to discuss such statements, because not only do they lack the minimum level of credibility, they also reflect Israel's insistence on continuing to mislead the world and deceive the international community. Those who call for a settlement of the Middle East crisis are required first to honor principles and values and heed international legality, which rejects the usurpation of other peoples' homelands and believes that the least that the aggressor must do is to atone for its aggression by withdrawing from every inch of territory it has occupied. A settlement is not achieved by accepting enemy terms, but by recognizing what is right. So far, the Zionist entity has not shown its readiness to honor right and justice and to withdraw from the Arab territory. This entity cannot show such readiness, because it conflicts with the substance and mentality of Zionism as well as with its expansionist plans. If the Zionist enemy has always pursued the policy of invasion and aggression and refused to withdraw or to tackle the root of the conflict represented by the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, outside support, especially from the United States, has encouraged it to adopt an intransigent stand and given it the power, and therefore the false impression, that it can dictate anything on this nation.

The talk about an honorable and dignified life for the Palestinian people and the claim about U.S. and Israeli concern for such a life is deceptive and a big lie.

It is an exposed claim that cannot stand against even one of the hundreds of pieces of evidence which confirm the existence of a common desire by the enemies of this nation and of the Palestinian people to destroy the Palestinians and divest them of their national identity as well as erase the Arab character of their land. This, of course, is impossible.

In his statements, Peres has praised Washington's show of muscle off the Libyan coast. If this praise of invasion, provocation, and gunboat diplomacy is part of the Zionist mentality, then it is difficult to imagine any change in Israel's attitude, especially since the Zionist entity itself has specialized in such acts and carried out similar, and even worse, aggressions, with full support and encouragement.

The question here is not one of settling bills or exchanging platitudes, but of a natural reflection of intentions that are well known to us — intentions that denigrade all values. However, these intentions are bound to face defeat and disgrace in our region and elsewhere in the world.

AL-DUSTUR Analyzes Peres' Visit to Washington

JN021012 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
2 Apr 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Peres in Washington"]

[Text] In addition to the general aims of the Israeli leaders' visits to Washington — the most important being guiding the Zionist lobby and encouraging fund raising for the Hebrew state — Shim'on Peres defines two new aims for his current visit: firstly, convincing the United States of the efficacy of what he calls a Marshall plan for the Middle East, similar to the one that helped rebuild Europe after World War II; and secondly, presenting new proposals for activating the Middle East peace process.

It seems that despite their divergence, both these initiatives will eventually serve Israel's interests. The elements that can activate the peace process are now perfectly clear but they are being vehemently rejected by Israel. There are no miraculous solutions that can break the deadlock and therefore, Peres' remarks cannot be taken seriously. His intention is merely to show that Israel is concerned about peace, that the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, are an obstacle to peace. If Peres succeeds in realizing this aim, the other aim will be easier and he will convince the United States to extend further financial and military assistance to Israel, especially given the U.S. trend toward making big cuts in its foreign aid budget, something which causes consternation in Israel. Hence, this issue may be the basis of Peres' U.S. visit.

It may seem strange that Peres should volunteer to ask for aid on behalf of the Middle East. However, by the term Middle East, Peres only means Israel and nobody else because the United States deals with the Middle East states on an individual basis in accordance with obvious U.S. tradition. Furthermore, the Zionist politician wants to create a new situation based on the notion that Israel is a Middle East member state, that it can plan and talk on behalf of the Middle East. The term Marshall Plan, with its historical tinge, gives the impression that the Middle East has passed the stage of wars and entered the era of Israeli peace, that only building and reconstruction can be worthy of any thought.

Judging by previous experience, Peres' maneuvers can succeed with a pro-Israeli, amenable administration. However, it might be useful for the United States to hear the other view; namely, that Israel is the real obstacle to peace, that the biased Israeli assistance is responsible for the continuous deadlock, and that there will be no peace in the region unless efforts are exerted to deal with intricate issues with both firmness and justice.

Reportage on King Husyan's Visit to Indonesia

For reportage on the visit to Indonesia by King Husayn, including his trade talks with Indonesian President Suharto and banquet remarks, see the Indonesia section of the 2 April Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Unknown Palestinian Group Claims TWA Explosion

NC022135 Paris AFP in English 2133 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 2 (AFP) — A previously-unknown Palestinian organisation has claimed responsibility for a mid-air explosion which killed four passengers aboard an American Trans World Airlines jetliner over Greece earlier Wednesday.

In a communique issued here the "Arab Revolutionary Cells-Al-Qassam Cell" said it had planted the bomb as counter-stroke to "all the attempts of American imperialism to subjugate the Arab masses... including its attack on Libya."

U.S. Interests Targeted

JN030612 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] An organization called the Arab Revolutionary Cells-Al-Qassam Cell has claimed responsibility for yesterday's explosion aboard an American TWA Boeing jetliner that killed four passengers and injured nine others.

In a statement handed to foreign news agencies in the Lebanese capital yesterday, the organization said: This operation was carried out in retaliation for all the attempts of American imperialism to subjugate our masses, the latest of which was the aggression against Libya. The statement added that this operation marks the right beginning of a revolutionary movement aimed at striking at U.S. interests everywhere. It pointed out that Al-Qassam's revolutionary cells stem from the struggle of the popular revolution whose aims were drawn up by Shaykh 'Izz al-Din al-Qassam, leader of the mujahidin. The statement said: The organization's slogans are three: Jihad, victory, and martyrdom.

So far, this is the only group that has claimed responsibility for the operation against the American jetliner which was on a flight from Rome to Cairo via Athens yesterday.

AUB Professors Strike To Protest Disappearance

NC021841 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received a delegation of American University of Beirut [AUB] professors at his home this afternoon. The delegation informed him that Professor John Leigh Douglas has been kidnapped and that the AUB teaching staff has decided not to give classes until tomorrow noon as a protest against this incident.

Al-Huss expressed his strong condemnation of the incident, saying: Anyone who commits such actions does not seek the good of this area or its society. He is a criminal acting against the human values in which we believe.

The general assembly of the AUB Professors League in Beirut held a meeting in the West Hall at noon today and issued the following statement:

The AUB teaching staff, which is a distinguished international body, continues to fulfill its responsibilities in Lebanon to its maximum ability and resources. It is extremely concerned because of the repeated attacks against the institution and its members in the past few years, the last of which was the disappearance of Professor John Leigh Douglas, assistant professor in the political sciences and general administration department. As an educational body, we declare that we will do our duty toward society and will continue to carry out our cultural mission uninfluenced by differences, disagreements, and divisions.

Amal Statement Issued

NC031030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The kidnapping of the two British teachers has been condemned and denounced by political, educational, and party functionaries.

The Amal Movement's central educational office issued a statement today, noting that the abduction of John Leigh Douglas, assistant professor at the AUB, and his colleague Philip Patfield is a link in the chain of plots that are being directed against education in Lebanon.

Dr Husayn Yusuf, official in charge of the Amal Movement's foreign relations office, has met with the British ambassador to Lebanon. They discussed the issue of kidnapping and its repercussions as well as the general situation in the country. Dr Yusuf conveyed Minister Birri's regret over the matter, affirming that the movement is making every effort to ensure the release of the two teachers.

Fighting Continues in Palestinian Refugee Camps

Palestinian Violations Charged

NC021448 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Statement issued on 2 April by the Fifth Branch of the Central Military Bureau of the Amal Movement — read by announcer]

[Text] Despite the repeated attempts by the coordination committees to calm down the situation in the areas of Shatila and Sabra, Palestinian gunmen made three futile attempts to advance in the presence of the coordination committees charged with supervising the cease-fire. They have thus violated the various previous agreements, seeking to thwart the objectives of the Palestinian nationalists who, together with us, suffer much at the hands of those whose interests are harmed by the alliance between the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

'Violent' Fighting Reported

NC021545 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Violent fighting involving the use of mortars and rockets continues between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in the vicinity of Sabra and Shatila camps. The Palestinians launched an attack along the Al-'Amiliyah-Austrian Embassy lines at around 1500. Fierce battles ensued.

New Peace Measures Proposed

NC021904 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Noticeable calm prevails now in the vicinity of the Sabra and Shatila camps. The situation was somewhat tense during the daytime.

The Camps Coordination Committee is continuing its steady efforts to consolidate peace in the area in compliance with the resolutions adopted at the meeting recently held at the office of Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri. A followup expanded meeting was held at the headquarters of the Syrian observers this afternoon. The National Action Committee was represented by Haytham Jum'ah, Akram Shuhayyib, 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas, Karim Muruwwah, and Tawfiq Muhanna. Abu 'Ali Mahdi Bsaysu, Salah Salah, Hasim Ka'ush, 'Ali 'Aziz, and Abu 'Adnan attended for the Palestinian National Salvation Front. Syrian observers 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani and Lieutenant Colonel Amir Tallah were also present. The conferees decided the following:

1. To ban all military presence;
2. To consolidate the cease-fire and stop all military operations;
3. To form observation committees under the supervision of Syrian officers;
4. To close new party offices;
5. To arrest anyone who carries out military operations and hand him over to the Syrian officers;
6. To dismantle the checkpoints set up at the approaches to the camps.

Fighting Resumes in Camps

NC021922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The situation deteriorated again in the vicinity of the Sabra and Shatila camps at 2000 tonight. Clashes involving the use of machine guns and rockets are taking place on the Hayy Farhat combat line.

Renewed Clashes on 3 Apr

NC030522 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen erupted anew in and around the Sabra and Shatila camps at 0500. Rockets and various types of machine guns are being used in the clashes. Meanwhile, it has been reported that tension is high on the outskirts of Burj al-Barajinah, as a result of the hand grenade explosion last night. The hand grenade, which was hurled by Palestinian gunmen, injured two persons, who were taken to the Al-Sahil hospital.

Amal Member Reported Killed

NC030938 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] An Amal official has stated that a member of the movement was killed in the Shatila camp this morning, following the resumption of clashes between Amal and the Palestinians. The Amal Movement's operations center noted that Amal militiamen have aborted an attempt by Palestinians to infiltrate the Sabra camp, which has been under Amal control since last May.

Amal sources say that the cease-fire arranged yesterday had not been honored and that no joint observation post had been set up in the area of the clashes.

According to the latest reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, intermittent clashes involving the use of machine guns are now taking place in and around the camps.

Cease-Fire Announced

NC030914 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Following the announcement of a cease-fire at 1000 today, the intensity of the clashes in the Sabra and Shatila camps has eased. However, Amal members and Palestinians continue to exchange machine gun fire. Sniper fire extends as far as the traffic circle near the Kuwaiti Embassy and the vicinity of a home for elderly people, creating tension and bringing traffic to a halt.

Amal Conference Date Moved Up; Boycott Reported

NC021801 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Discussing the dissension within the Amal Movement, the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reports that Hasan Hashim, chairman of the Amal Movement's executive committee; Dawud Dawud, official in charge of the south; and Zakariyah Hamzah, nicknamed Bu Lahyah, official in charge of military affairs in Beirut; have announced their boycott of the movement's conference. Citing movement sources, the agency adds that the Amal leaders have decided to advance the date of the conference to tomorrow night. The agency further says that the conference will convene in an atmosphere of complete isolation.

AL-RA'Y on 'Expected' Israeli Aggression on Syria

JN011813 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
1 Apr 86 pp 1, 20

[Text] Damascus — News agencies — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has said that Syria, which adheres to a just peace and to the Arabs' right to their land and to self-determination, will not retreat before threats, provocations, and hostile schemes. He said that Syria will continue the struggle with all its power for a just peace based on returning the occupied territories to their owners and guaranteeing the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination. This came during a meeting with the AAPSO delegation led by Nuri 'Abd al-Razzaq, AAPSO secretary general, which is visiting Syria for 5 days.

SANA said that the talks during the meeting revolved around the situation in the Middle East in light of imperialist and Israeli threats and provocations, as well as of schemes hostile to the interests of a real peace and to Arabs' rights to their land and to self-determination. SANA added that talks also revolved around the situation in Lebanon and Egypt. SANA quoted President al-Asad as saying that standing up against Israel's expansionist schemes is a national, pan-Arab, and human duty. He asserted the determination to topple the Camp David course as it does not lead to true peace. SANA added that the president expressed confidence that Egypt will return to its Arab nation without the Camp David shackles and that it will regain the stature it once had prior to the Al-Sadat era.

Observers noticed an escalation in military tension in the occupied Syrian Golan. This escalation emerged in the wake of provocative measures recently adopted by the occupation forces. These measures included the callup of thousands of reserves, the deployment of 1,750 tanks on the cease-fire lines with Syria, the closing of new areas in the Golan, and a curfew on civilians there because it is considered a military area.

As a result of these provocations, the Syrian Government has officially warned that Israel is planning to launch a premeditated aggression against Syria to prevent it from achieving strategic balance with Israel.

U.S. officials predicted that the Golan Heights would be the scene of a new military confrontation in the region after President Reagan received an urgent CIA report stating that Israel is making preparations to ignite a new war in the region and that it would need the 6th Fleet to assist it if the need arises.

Political observers in Damascus stress that the U.S. aggression against Libya is the beginning of a series of operations Washington and Tel Aviv intend to carry out in the region which are part of the secret agreement Israel and the United States recently signed on stockpiling additional weapons in occupied Palestine. Shim'on Peres secretly visited the Golan area and recently inspected the confrontation lines with Syria.

The USSR media has also warned of an Israeli aggression against Syria. The USSR and Syria are bound by a treaty of friendship and cooperation which was signed in 1980 under which Moscow is committed to protect Syrian territory from any foreign attack which may be carried out against it.

A ranking Syrian official believes that an Israeli aggression against Syria may take place at any moment following the U.S. aggression against Libya. The Syrian official believes that this aggression will take place either this spring or summer. However, the Syrian official stressed that Israel will pay a very prohibitive price for any aggression it may carry out against Syria.

It appears from the Syrian official's statements that Damascus is behaving as if the aggression may take place at any moment and that the Israeli threats to Syria are the precursor of a premeditated aggression. Syrian political circles believe that the region will witness important developments and events.

Modern USSR Arms To Surface If Israel Attacks

GF031025 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* today quotes a prominent political source in Beirut as saying that the USSR will bring to the fore sophisticated modern weapons if Syria is subjected to any surprise Israeli aggression. The paper ascribes to this source the statement that regional circumstances are not reassuring but encourage the belief that the Israeli enemy might carry out a new aggression against Syria, particularly following the testing of Soviet weapons during the recent U.S. assaults on Libya in the Gulf of Sidra.

The source said that the United States has provided Israel with comprehensive information on the Soviet weapons it tested in Libya in order to encourage and incite it to launch a similar aggression against Syria.

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN021841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali arrived in Damascus this evening for a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the deputy chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus and embassy staff.

People's Assembly Speaker Receives LCY's Belovski

JN021808 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Dimce Belovski, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Commitee Presidency, has highly valued Syria's militant course and wise and courageous policy under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the aggressive challenges of imperialism and Zionism against this important region of the world. Belovski firmly affirmed his country's stand supporting just Arab causes. This came when he and his delegation were received by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi this afternoon in the presence of Central Committee member 'Abd al-Karim Bilal and the Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus.

At the beginning of the meeting, Al-Zu'bi referred to the importance of this visit, which is within the framework of entrenching relations between the two friendly countries in all fields. Al-Zu'bi then explained the most important cultural achievements under the corrective movement, particularly the People's Assembly and its role in entrenching popular democracy in Syria and representing all public sectors. Al-Zu'bi reviewed the People's Assembly's tasks in legislation and scrutiny on the local level, as well as its activities on the Arab and international level. Al-Zu'bi expressed his appreciation for Yugoslavia's stands supporting Arab causes, for its constructive role in the Nonaligned Movement, and for its militant stand alongside the movements of liberation and progress in the world.

Belovski conveyed the greetings of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly's president and members to the People's Assembly speaker and members. Al-Zu'bi accepted them with thanks and asked Belovski to convey his greetings in return.

Belovski expressed his happiness at this visit. He highly valued the great achievements that his delegation saw in all fields. He praised the historic relations between the two friendly countries on the bilateral and international levels, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement. He stressed the importance of continuing to bolster and promote relations in all fields, including parliamentary fields, to serve issues of interest to the two friendly countries.

Al-Shar' Receives Former PNC Speaker Al-Fahum

JN021235 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received Khalid al-Fahum, [former] PNC speaker. The discussion dealt with the current situation in the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

AAPSO Secretary General Departs Damascus

JN021829 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — An AAPSO delegation led by Secretary General Nuri 'Abd al-Razzaq left Damascus this afternoon following a week-long visit to the country during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Ahmad al-As'ad, deputy chairman of the AAPSO committee in Syria.

Damascus on Peres U.S. Visit, Israeli Designs

JN021332 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is visiting the United States ostensibly to attend the jubilee celebrations of the World Jewish Congress, but actually to hold talks with U.S. officials. It is said that these talks aim at reactivating the so-called Middle East peace process, but the fact is these talks cannot be isolated from the legacy of Israeli visits to Washington. By this legacy we mean the preparation for new aggressions against the Arabs and the cause of peace in the Middle East. What helps very much in remembering this conspiratorial, sanguinary legacy is the uproar which Israel is creating over the Golan, the preparations it is making for aggression, and the dates which Israeli officials are setting for a war against Syria. What also helps in remembering this legacy is the United States' hostile moves in the Mediterranean, the serious escalation of tension, and the possibilities of a conflagration in the region.

Therefore, the talk about peace and combating terrorism does not deceive anyone. The whole world knows that the Israeli rulers' talk about peace is always followed by their aggressions, and that their visits to Washington are also very often followed by their aggressions. The world public already knows from what has been published in the United States and Israel that the United States gave Israel the green light to invade Lebanon in 1982 during Ari'el Sharon's visit to Washington.

Only 2 days ago, Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said that if the Syrian president wages war on Israel, he will pay a heavy price deep inside Syrian territory. Before that, Rabin and Moshe Levi talked about directing a strike at Syria. The bases and objectives of this Israeli aggressive design will be the topic of discussion in Washington between Peres and U.S. officials, although Peres made it a point to hint in Washington statements that his visit might result in a new peace initiative.

If Peres truly wants peace, why is he beating around the bush and setting conditions that prevent peace? The path to peace is clear. Israel must give up the Arab territories which it occupied in the 1967 aggression without any conditions or delay and recognize the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, especially their right to determine their own destiny and establish their national state on their territory. Israel must also agree to all the UN resolutions, not just some of them, and also agree to an international Middle East peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations and the participation of the USSR and United States and all the parties concerned. If Peres wanted peace, there would have been no need to go to Washington to announce initiatives. It is simply a matter of Israel giving up its occupation of other people's territories and usurpation of other people's rights and respecting the UN Charter and international law.

The advice may not be heeded. However, it behooves the Israeli and U.S. rulers to carefully examine what President Hafiz al-Asad said a few days ago — that Syria will not retreat before threats, aggressive plans, and provocations, and that it adheres to just peace and the right of the Arabs to their territory and self-determination. Syria knows the price of its stand and defense of its nation. It also knows how to defend these stands and the territories and rights of the nation. Those who may try to push the wheel of progress backward in the region will have to pay a very dear price.

Peres Meets Shultz, Views Peace Process, U.S. Ties

TA022034 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Report from Washington by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram, including interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on 2 April — videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Ram] Before he left for New York this evening, the prime minister visited Secretary of State George Shultz at his residence. They examined the peace process and how to resume this process, which has been frozen. The prime minister believes that Husayn wants peace but cannot conduct negotiations without the PLO or act without the PLO leadership. It has been learned that at today's talk the U.S. secretary of state spoke about continuing efforts to attain Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli talks with U.S. accompaniment. It was also said that the United States will increase U.S. Army purchases for Europe from Israel. This is a matter of hundreds of millions of dollars.

[Peres] I think that at this stage it is necessary to keep the doors to peace open, particularly in Judaea and Samaria and elsewhere, and, together with Jordan, to perhaps search for another level of contacts in order to continue with the peace process.

[Ram] What level?

[Peres] I do not want to go into detail. I am not yet prepared to do so.

[Ram] Mr Peres, regarding the arms for Saudi Arabia, would it be correct to say that Israel has given up?

[Peres] No. Israel has not changed its position. I have said this in public and in the presence of official representatives of the U.S. Administration. We are against the sale of weapons to any country whatsoever that is in a state of war with Israel, and this also applies to Saudi Arabia.

[Ram] Will we fight against the intended arms sale to Saudi Arabia?

[Peres] We will insist on our views. We will not worsen relations with the U.S. Administration, but we will insist on our views, and they have not changed.

[Ram] On other matters, Israel will soon receive $375 million, 50 percent of the special aid that has not yet been granted. Regarding the economic development plan for the Middle East, this issue will be raised at the economic summit meeting in Tokyo this May. The prime minister is optimistic that the idea will be actualized. On UNIFIL, the prime minister says that the force has a place inside Lebanon, but not on the border with Israel. And on relations with Egypt, Shultz believes that Mubarak is committed to peace and that the United States will help solve the problems that remain.

Comments on Talks, Waldheim Affair

TA030542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Now to Prime Minister Peres' visit to the United States: The prime minister spoke by telephone last night with President Reagan. Jonathan Shechter reports on the phone discussion and other developments in the premier's visit to New York.

[Begin recording] [Shechter] President Reagan telephoned the prime minister from his vacation ranch in California, greeting him with the Hebrew word: Shalom. Peres told the President in private what he has been saying publicly all along during this trip, that the U.S. action in the Gulf of Sidra was, in his words, right, brave, and what was needed for the free world. I asked the prime minister how the President responded.

[Peres] He has expressed his appreciation for the position Israel took on the exercise of the U.S. Navy in the Sidra Strait which is really our feeling and our position. Then we went over quite a long list of issues that I have discussed this morning with Secretary Shultz, and the President has expressed his support for some of the ideas that we were discussing.

[Shechter] One of those ideas the prime minister discussed with Secretary of State Shultz was his proposed Marshall-type plan for the broad economic development of the Middle East. The regional economy, said Peres, was likely to become the overriding issue within the Middle East within the coming decade.

[Peres] The fact that there is a drop in the price of oil cuts the income of the Arab countries by $100 billion and an economic crisis may create some other crises, and I think it will be wise on the part of the Western countries to take steps ahead of this storm. Actually, when the oil-producing countries are losing $100 billion somebody is gaining it, among them I think most of the European countries and Japan. I think this is a needed approach. I do have a reason to believe that the Europeans are ready to meet the challenge. I don't believe it is for the United States to be the major investment in this sort of a plan.

[Shechter] On another topic, Prime Minister Peres was repeatedly asked about Israel's official reticence regarding the Waldheim affair. He refused to pass judgment on the former secretary general, saying the specific questions raised by the documents must be met by Waldheim with specific answers. But then Peres was asked whether Israel would ask the United Nations to release its own war crimes case files on Waldheim if no other government did. His response:

[Peres] If there will be a need for it, yes.

[Shechter] Sources here, however, tell me that may not be necessary. They expect another, still undisclosed, country to make that request within the next few days. [end recording]

In his meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz, Prime Minister Peres was promised that Shultz will work toward setting up a three-way meeting between Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinian representatives. The meeting, Shultz said, would be under U.S. or British sponsorship. The idea would be to have at least two Israeli-approved members of the Palestinian delegation as well as officials in the Israeli Prime Minister's Office and the office of the Jordanian Palace.

Israel radio's Washington correspondent also reports that in his talks with Vice President George Bush, Peres said Israel would welcome any change in the position or leadership of the PLO. In his public appearances in the United States, however, Peres has continued to dismiss any talk of negotiations with the PLO.

Rabin Demands Egypt Explain Role in Daqar Sinking

TA030935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has demanded that Egypt clarify a report that Egypt sank the *Daqar* submarine. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Mr Rabin is demanding that Egypt explain the reported remarks made by former Egyptian Chief of Staff Muhammad Fawzi. The daily *AL-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ*, which appears in the Persian Gulf, quotes him as saying that Egypt sank the submarine.

Our correspondent notes that the defense minister recently said that the searches for the *Daqar* submarine will continue shortly and will be conducted by U.S. search teams. To date, no official information is available on the circumstances surrounding the submarine's disappearance. Various rumors were rife and a Soviet defector recently said that the Soviet Union had been involved in the incident. The *Daqar* submarine disappeared on 28 January 1968 with 69 crew members aboard.

Deputy Chief of Staff Views Syrian Threat

TA022330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Interview with Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal — recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Shomron] It was the Americans who learned the lessons [from the action in the Gulf of Sidra], not us. We were not partners there, but I think that at least those who use SAM-5's should learn lessons, that this weapon can apparently be rendered ineffective and is not so wonderful that it can be relied on totally.

[Tal] Major General Dan Shomron, what are the basic assumptions for 1986 as regards threats to Israel?

[Shomron] We do not expect a comprehensive war with an Arab coalition this year. Although the term reasonable is unpopular, the reasonable chance of a comprehensive war with Syria appears to us to be small. At the same time, there is a risk of a deterioration. The third assumption is that the IDF must prepare itself for the possibility of war with Syria in 1986. The fourth assumption is that there may be, or there is the possibility of political changes — toward the creation of coalitions — in 1986. Such a process is naturally a slow one, but if there really is a development in this direction, it will compel us to invest additional resources toward immediate preparedness at the expense of long-term strengthening.

[Tal] How do you describe what is called strategic balance, from the Syrians' viewpoint and from ours?

[Shomron] Strategic balance, as we understand it and apparently also as the Syrians understand it, on the basis of what they know of their own abilities, is not their achieving such a size that they can hope to obtain victory on the battlefield. From their viewpoint, it is building up an army of such size and quality that even a victory by us would demand a very costly price. This would naturally keep us in a constant dilemma as to whether or not to use force. As a result of this, from their viewpoint they would have political freedom of action. This is how I think they view the matter of strategic balance and not, as I sometimes hear, a genuine ability by them to cope with us on the battlefield.

[Tal] And what about the possibility of the Syrians trying to make a more limited move?

[Shomron] The Syrians could decide on a limited move, but for this they need a partner who would accept it as a limited move, and they can certainly assume that what they see as limited will not be accepted as such by us. Therefore, any limited move, from their viewpoint, must be based on the assumption that it is a step toward a comprehensive war.

[Tal] Is this your advice to the Syrians?

[Shomron] I do not think they need my advice. I assume that we are not in a state of war because they understand this on their own.

[Tal] There has been talk recently about a Syrian threat, a chemical weapons threat, in the long term. Is this threat being considered?

[Shomron] I do not know that there is a threat. However, I do know we have reports they are dealing with this type of weapon. We know and we are also getting organized, and the Syrians know that we know.

Soviet Ships Return to Positions Opposite Coast

TA021158 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Apr 86 p 9

[Report by Yosef Walter]

[Text] One week after it removed most of the spy ships it had been sailing opposite the Israeli coastline, the Soviet Union has sent them back and simultaneously increased its naval deployment approximately 50 miles off the coast. Israel is closely following the movements of the Soviet naval vessels.

The Soviet Union had deployed its ships — one spy ship and two auxiliary ships — opposite the Israeli coast after Israel Air Force planes intercepted a Libyan passenger airliner approximately 1 and 1/2 months ago. Ten days ago the two auxiliary ships left the area, and the spy ship moved further away from the Israeli coast.

Israeli observers had regarded this as an encouraging sign of reduced tension in the region, stressing that the Soviet Union usually deploys its ships in areas of tension the moment the tension increases and it fears that one of its allies might be attacked.

However, several days ago the two auxiliary ships and the spy ship were sent back to the region and were deployed at a distance of 50 miles from the Israeli coast. Observers note that the Soviet Union has sent ships to positions opposite the Libyan coast, and that at the moment it is unclear why Moscow is continuing to maintain the three ships opposite the Israeli coast.

Waqf Members Try To Block Access to Temple Mount

TA030942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] This morning members of the Waqf tried to block the access to what is called the Small Wall on the Temple Mount by erecting an improvised gate. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that police forces were summoned to the site and restored order. A police force is still at the site.

Al-Tirah Teachers College Ordered Closed

TA021436 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic 1 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Ramallah — An order has been issued by the Ramallah area military governor to close the female teachers college in Al-Tirah until further notice. This comes in the aftermath of demonstrations held by the students on the 10th anniversary of Land Day.

Sources at the college said the Army had detained 21 students, who were returning to their homes, at a checkpoint erected by the Army on the way to the institute.

Security Forces Uncover PFLP Terrorist Squad

TA021809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The security forces have uncovered the terrorist squad whose members are attributed with the murder of the soldier Moshe Tamam about 18 months ago. This has been reported by military sources. The squad members belong to George Habash's PFLP and include Arabs from Israel.

Bomb Explodes 2 Apr in Bet Shemesh; No Casualties

TA021612 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] A small bomb exploded at nearly 1400 today in the business center in Bet Shemesh. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. The bomb exploded as the police bomb disposal experts were neutralizing it.

AL-SHA'B Expects Nothing New From Peres' U.S. Visit

TA021701 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Peres Goes to Washington"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres flew to Washington yesterday on a visit to the United States. During the visit he will hold talks with a number of senior U.S. officials.

In recent days Peres and other Israeli officials have promoted two basic issues that the current and future talks in the U.S. capital will focus on. The first issue concerns new ideas that will be raised to revive the "peace" process, which has broken down and failed. The second issue concerns Peres' ideas to initiate a "Marshall plan" for the development of the Middle East. This is within the framework of the Israeli record that we have heard played many times during the past 2 years on developing the West Bank and Gaza Strip and improving living standards there. The two issues are undoubtedly related to continuing Israeli efforts to distort the crux and essence of the Palestinian problem, and to drown it in details and trivialities in order to completely write this problem off.

The "new" Peres "ideas" are very old because they stem from the same Israeli policy foundations that ignore the realities of the situation and refuse to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Moreover, talk of improving the standard of living is the same record that is played whenever Israeli officials pay a visit to the United States and Western Europe.

If the firm Palestinian position, which adheres to national principles, has succeeded in obstructing the U.S. plan, signs indicate that efforts to revive this plan will continue in the next round. However, it is certain that this plan, which U.S. officials and Peres will reiterate during the Washington talks, is doomed to certain failure because it lacks the elements of a just peace and because it is determined to strike at the cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

MA'ARIV Views Policy Toward Syria, PLO

TA021850 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Apr 86 p 10

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "The Objective: To Undermine Syria"]

[Text] The purpose of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' trip to the United States and his talks with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz is to exchange views about the freeze in the political process in our region, but it is doubtful that the talks will give an impetus to peace. The key to peace is currently held by Syria and the Palestinians whether Israel and the United States admit it or not, although both Reagan and Peres are prepared to change their previous view which was based exclusively on King Husayn.

This development is the result of Israel's failure in the Lebanese war. As in the Yom Kippur War, when the fact that Israel abstained from removing the Egyptian bridgehead on the east bank of the Suez Canal and from destroying the 3d Egyptian Army was portrayed by Al-Sadat as a victory, the fact that Israel abstained from destroying the PLO in Beirut and Tripoli as well as the continuing Syrian stronghold in Al-Biqa' has been portrayed as a victory by President al-Asad and 'Arafat.

It is true that the war in Lebanon smashed the PLO's military force and restricted the Syrian Army's room for maneuvering. However, these achievements did not have lasting effects, and at the end of 4 years Al-Asad and 'Arafat have regained their former status. Despite the split in its ranks, the PLO remained the Palestinians' most prominent representative and even the Soviet Union and Jordan have found no way to get away from it, while the rehabilitation of the Syrian Army restored its ability for political maneuvering and for foiling compromises.

Only a short time after the Lebanon war the United States and Israel could have taken advantage of the shock caused by the PLO's expulsion from Beirut and the destruction of the Syrian missile battery in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' to impose a solution. It was Mordekhay Gur who at that time called for an accommodation with Syria in Lebanon and the Golan Heights, while the United States, which announced the Reagan plan on 1 September 1982, could have prevented the sudden appeasement between Husayn and 'Arafat and persuaded the Jordanian king to conduct a more vigorous peace peace policy. However, Israel and the United States missed that chance. Therefore, just as Al-Sadat achieved peace on his conditions and squeezed a full Sinai withdrawal out of Menahem Begin, Al-Asad and 'Arafat are now trying to arrive at a settlement on their terms: For Syria, a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights; and for 'Arafat, U.S. and Israeli recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination as a condition for an arrangement within the framework of a confederation with Jordan.

Israel and the United States are now confronted with the choice of accepting the new reality or trying to alter it by adopting a more active policy toward Al-Asad and 'Arafat.

Such a policy would be quite a considerable ambition. For years now Israel has been declaring that the "fight against the PLO is not a one-time action, but a protracted war." However, it is a fact that this policy has not been consistently carried out and there have been long breaks in it.

Therefore, if Israel continues to adhere to the policy of "settlement with the Palestinians without the PLO," it must put into practice its avowed policy of methodically hitting the terrorist organizations and proving to the Palestinians that "it is a shame to waste time" and it would be better for them to join the negotiations with Israel and Jordan over the fate of the West Bank.

The same applies to Syria. Despite Al-Asad's last two speeches, Syria is not as strong as Israel was panicked into believing. Al-Asad himself has admitted as much. His aggressive talk is only aimed at justifying continued large defense allocations at the expense of a continued blow to public services. Furthermore, in view of the hysterical reaction in Israel, Al-Asad feared an Israeli preemptive strike, and therefore he himself took the trouble to calm matters down, saying in effect that there had been no intention to indicate a war in the near future, but rather a long-term ambition to achieve strategic balance with Israel.

Once more: Conducting a more aggressive policy toward Al-Asad is not unattainable. Syria's domestic front is at present much more undermined than it appears to be on the surface. Syria blamed Iraq after the two car bombs exploded in Damascus last month. However, there are signs that for the first time since the Hamah massacre more than 5 years ago, the Muslim Brotherhood has resumed its subversive activity in Damascus and, according to Western intelligence sources, at least some of the latest acts of terrorism were carried out by this group.

Because of his pact with Iran and the fact that he belongs to the Shi'ite 'Alawite sect, Al-Asad is finding himself in trouble; he cannot come out openly against Sunni Islam, to which the majority of his country are adherents, but neither can he ignore the resumption of the Muslim Brotherhood's activity. The increasing economic distress, the decrease in oil aid from Iran, the cessation of income reaching him from the flow of oil in the Iraqi pipeline, and the return to Syria of thousands of Syrian workers from the oil emirates in the Persian Gulf: All these have resulted in a significant cut in Syria's income and have been taken advantage of by the Muslim Brotherhood, with Iraqi support, to increase ferment against the regime.

Israel can also look for an ally to undermine the Syrian grasp on Lebanon and even strike a blow at the stability of the Damascus regime. During the years between the Sinai campaign in 1958 and Al-Nasir's death in 1970, Israel waged an active policy against Egypt and took every opportunity to damage its prestige. A combination of a far-sighted foreign policy and highly sophisticated intelligence activity made it possible for Israel to break into Asia and Africa, make pacts with Turkey and Iran, and, through these two countries and with U.S. aid, even attain the ability to coordinate with moderate Arab regimes.

However, since the Yom Kippur War Israeli political intitiatives have decreased and have lacked vision. Apart from the peace with Egypt, whose value has increased with each day, there has been almost no outstanding sophisticated Israeli initiative. As for intelligence, we must regrettably state that despite the enormous improvement in the ability of the intelligence branches to collect information — expressed in operations against the terrorist organizations and in other actions that must remain secret — research is on a constant downswing. The ill-considered reaction to Al-Asad's two speeches is only the latest example of this.

LIBYA

Tripoli Reports Explosion on TWA Airliner

LD031122 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A bomb exploded in a U.S. TWA airliner at 10,000 feet while en route from Rome to Athens. The explosion killed four persons and injured nine others. The airliner was able to land.

Al-Qadhdhafi Denies Involvement

LD031229 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi, rejecting charges of his country's involvement in the explosion on the U.S. TWA aircraft, yesterday counselled Reagan to give up such pretexts for launching an attack on Libya. Speaking during an interview given to UPI in Tripoli, the Libyan leader added: This is a terrorist action against a nonmilitary target, and we totally oppose it.

In view of Al-Qadhdhafi's threat to avenge the abortive U.S. aggression against Libya, the U.S. press and media attempted to attribute yesterday's explosion on the TWA aircraft, which caused the death and injury of a number of people, to Libya. Col al-Qadhdahfi said: How could we resort to such action! The airliner passengers were an assortment of individuals and not just U.S. citizens. He added: U.S. use of such a pretext for redispatching its 6th Fleet to Libya's coastal waters would mean that the United States perpetrated the aircraft explosion in order to justify an attack on our country.

U.S. Military Official Acknowledges Missing Plane

LD021501 Tripoli JANA in English 14278 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Augusta, Rajab 22, April 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A U.S. Sixth Fleet military official has acknowledged that a military plane of U.S. Navy is now missing and that the U.S. aircraft-carrier, *America*, has been inflicted with damage.

He has alleged that this mssing plane is a helicopter and was destroyed on board the flying and landing site in the above aircraft-carrier while at anchor in Augusta Base in the Italian island of Sicily.

He adds that a number of military people were wounded in this incident and that at present estimates of the damage inflicted are studied.

It is worth mentioning that aircraft-carrier, *America*, has participated in the recent U.S. aggression against Al-Jamahiriyah.

In his important historic speech on the 16th anniversary of the eviction of British bases from the Libyan Arab soil, the leader of the revolution confirmed that the U.S. Government, which is considered the most deceitful government in the world, will announce, even after one year, the missing or crashing of some of its military aircraft until they will become three which is the number of aircraft shot down during the brave confrontation of the Libyan Arab people with U.S. aggression. This is all done to save it admitting the shooting down of any of its planes during the confrontation with Libya.

Communique Explains Strain in U.S.-Libyan Relations

PA030303 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Apr 86 p 4

["Political Coliseum" column by Baltazar Renan Aizpurua: "Communique of the Arab Libyan Committee of Solidarity and Peace Over U.S. Aggression Against the Jamahiriyah's People" — no date given]

[Text] At a time when all peace-loving peoples of the world have expressed their condemnation of the U.S. terrorism against the Jamahiriyah's security and sovereignty, the terrorist Reagan administration continues its attacks and provocations.

Since the beginning of this year, the terrorist Reagan administration has held a number of provocative maneuvers, stating that it is trying to cross parallel 32.5 with its planes and fleet, thereby violating the sovereignty of the people of the Jamahiriyah over their land and airspace.

Since March, the U.S. Administration has been gathering dozens of ships and three aircraft carriers off Libya's coast.

The U.S. Administration constantly asserts that it is trying to provoke the people of the Jamahiriyah and their armed forces and, through these actions, this terrorist administration finds an adequate climate for a confrontation and an attack on the people of the Jamahiriyah. As a matter of fact, U.S. planes attacked and bombed the city of Surt on Monday, 24 March.

The Arab Libyan Committee for Solidarity and Peace presents this reality to the friends of the Committees for Peace and Solidarity and states the following:

1. The United States of America is committing an unwarranted act of aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and their sovereignty and thereby entitles the people of the Jamahiriyah to respond to this attack in accordance with Article (15) of the UN Charter.

2. The waters of the Gulf of Sidra and the airspace above are subject to the Jamahiriyah's sovereignty and parallel 32.5 is the line of death as stated by Colonel M'uammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September.

3. The U.S. arguments to justify its aggressive policy on Libya — that Libya was behind the attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports — are not based on reality because the confrontation with the forces of the 6th Fleet took place before August 1981, when the Libyan Arab Navy had the confrontation with the U.S. planes in the Gulf of Sidra.

4. The crazy shows of force by the terrorist Reagan administration will not cow the people of the Jamahiriyah, who will defeat

the U.S. forces the same way they were defeated in Vietnam and were expelled from Lebanon.

5. This aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah by the imperialist power necessitates a position of solidarity with the Arab people of Libya with every available means in order to condemn and repudiate the actions of the U.S. Administration.

Arab Libyan Committee for Solidarity and Peace.

PDRY Foreign Minister Voices Support for Libya

LD022043 Tripoli JANA in English 1807 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 22, Apr. 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr. 'Abd al-Aziz al-Dali the foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) left Tripoli this afternoon.

In a statement he made to JANA's correspondant before his departure, he confirmed the solidarity of the people and the revolution of PDRY with the Libyan Arab people and its revolution in the heroic brave confrontation with U.S. threats.

Dr. Al-Dali explained that the actions of the U.S. Government against the people of Jamahiriyah constitute another proof that it does not give any consideration to international law.

He said: "The decisive victory of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership over the American aggression has proved America's failure in confronting the steadfast people of Jamahiriyah".

He added that this victory is a victory for the people and the revolution in Yemen and the progressive forces in the Arab homeland and the whole world.

'Umar, Egyptian Party Delegation Meet 1 Apr

LD022303 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A meeting was held yesterday in Tripoli between General People's Congress Secretary Dr Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar and members of an Egyptian Socialist Labor Party delegation led by Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, which is visiting the Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

Budget, Illiteracy Secretariats Created

AB021222 Paris AFP in French 1626 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 1 Apr (AFP) — Two secretariats of state, one at the Ministry of Economy and Finance in charge of the budget and the second one at the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Telecommunications in charge of the fight against illiteracy, were created within the Mauritanian Government on Tuesday, an official release said in Nouakchott. Samba Thiam is the secretary of state in charge of the budget, and Isselmou Ould Mohamed is the secretary of state in charge of the fight against illiteracy.

Observers in Nouakchott said it is the first time such secretariats of state have been created in the government of Colonel Maaouiya Sid' Ahmed Ould Taya, the Mauritanian head of state. According to the same observers, the creation of a secretariat of state in charge of illiteracy is related to the vast campaign against illiteracy launched throughout the country by the government last month. Indeed, the Mauritanian authorities think illiteracy to be "the main reason for the backward mentality of some people who are opposed to any development," and only 33 percent of the children now attend school, the local press disclosed.

SUDAN

Officials Comment on Progress of Elections

JN030948 Khartoum SUNA in English 0927 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr. 3, (SUNA) — Reports from elections centres show no fraud or breach of order all over the country, Interior Minister Gen. "Police" 'Abbas Madani affirmed in a statement issued today.

On the other hand Defense Minister Gen. 'Uthman 'Abdallah said the situation has been stable and that elections are going smoothly in 31 constituencies in the south of the country.

The daily *AL-AYYAM* quoted the minister today as saying elections in these constituencies are going as scheduled.

However in the national capital four people stand trial for committing infractions.

The case of the four persons — three men and a woman — was the only fraud incident reported so far since the beginning of the elections last Tuesday.

Importance of Cabinet Integration Decision Stressed

JN021104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1008 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Arpil 2, (SUNA) — Acting Foreign Minister Amin Makki Madani Tuesday said the Cabinets decision disbanding integration institutions does mean abolition of the principle of integration. [as received]

He said the Cabinets decision had emphasized the importance of integration in principle saying that the decision was meant to correct the process of integration and to direct it towards production and development activities.

Madani said the matter was left to the elected constituent assembly to be discussed by the peoples representatives.

He said work on existing projects would continue under the supervision of the concerned ministries.

Opposition Party Calls for Inclusion in Government

JN021106 Khartoum SUNA in English 1006 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Juba, April 2 (SUNA) — The Sudan African People Congress (SAPCO) has declared that it will not take part in any government in Khartoum which will not consider the party's programme.

Addressing a political rally here last Sunday SAPCO's President Maurs Lawiya said his party is calling for federalism, abrogation of Islamic laws and opening channels of dialogue with opposition (Alomare?) inside the country and abroad.

He condemned John Garang for resorting to fighting with the assistance of foreign circles.

Lawiya who is calling for retaining of Equatoria as separate region accused the regional executives fo malpractices in the elections compaigns of some contenders he did not name.

Al-Mahdi Warned Against Criticism of SPLM-SPLA

EA021904 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Member of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] High Command and Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration and Logistics, Major Arok Thuon Arok, has commented this morning on the repeated attacks and criticism being launched against the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement]-SPLA and its leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, by Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Ummah Party. Maj Arok said Sadiq should cease criticizing the SPLM-SPLA because Sadiq himself had contributed to complicating Sudan's problems when he was prime minister and was now trying to impose his views on others, relying on the fact that he was a grandson of the Mahdi. Maj Arok went on to say that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi should know that the SPLM-SPLA had respect for the Mahdist Revolution but is under no obligation to accord respect to any of the Mahdi's grandsons who have perpetrated crimes against the people of this country.

In conclusion Maj Arok noted that it was well known that Sadiq al-Mahdi was trying to come back to power in order to institutionalize racialism, sectarianism, and religious bigotry in Sudan. The SPLM-SPLA would be ready to combat these trends said Maj Arok.

Rampaging Government Forces Leave 16 Dead

EA021732 (Clandestine) Radio of The Sudanese People's Liberation Army English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Reports from Wau say the government forces in Wau Town went on the rampage last Thursday, 27th March 1986. According to correspondents for radio SPLA in Bahr al-Ghazal, the government forces were shooting indiscriminately at citizens. As a result 16 people were killed. Twelve of them were paraded and shot at close range. Many others were wounded. Correspondents in the area said that the shooting was started by the remnants of the government army who had arrived to Wau from Rumbek and were joined later by their colleagues in Wau Town. According to our correspondent the situation in Wau Town has become vey tense and many citizens are now leaving the town.

CAR

Opposition Party Denies Involvement in Explosion

AB021957 Paris AFP in French 1605 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 2 Apr (AFP) — The Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party (FPO-PT, opposition party) in a communique issued today in Paris asserted that the opposition was "not responsible" for the bomb explosion which occurred yesterday in Bangui.

"In view of the present situation in the country, CAR nationals have no possibility of organizing themselves efficiently and even less so to introduce into the country devices of death," the communique asserted.

It will be recalled that CAR authorities have "blamed pro-Libyan elements" for the explosion which has destroyed a small bridge and dug a 2 meter-wide hole in the road leading to the airport in Bangui without claiming any casualties.

"Blaming everything on Libya" is a mistake, the PFPO-PT continued, adding that "it is necessary to first of all, to look to the CAR Army." "In the face of the expressions of popular discontent over the accident of the French Jaguar on Thursday," the communique continued, "the CAR Army needs to prove that the CAR is threatened in order to justify the presence of the French Army in the CAR." "The CAR, in view of its position and the special ties it has with Chad, must play a mediator's role in the Chadian conflict," instead of serving as "a starting base for punitive operations against Chad," the communique concluded.

For its part, the CAR Collective Group, a group made up of several organizations which claims 500 out of the 2,000 CAR nationals living in France are its members and which has been fighting for the reestablishment of the constitution, has called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in the CAR.

CHAD

GUNT's Goukouni Says Civil War To Continue

AU031053 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 3 apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 3 (AFP) — The civil war will continue in Chad for the time being, opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei said Thrusday after the failure of planned talks with his rival Hissein Habre in congo last week.

Speaking from Tripoli in a telephone interview, his first since the talks collapsed because he did not show up, Mr. Goukouni put the prinicpal blame on Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for referring to Mr. habre beforehand as "letitimate president" of Chad.

Mr. Goukouni heads the Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) which was thrown out of the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, in June 1982 but still holds most of the north of the country with Libyan support.

The OAU and the United Nations now recognises Mr. Habre's regime, but the GUNT and its allies have always refused to do so.

Mr. Goukouni said the statement by Mr. Diouf was "serious", because it "legitimises the Ndjamena group supported by French imperialism, and the French intervention in Chad. One cannot be judge and advocate."

France, which supports Mr. Habre, sent troops into Chad in February after a new flare-up of fighting between the two sides.

Mr. Goukouni said he was prepared to hold talks "as one of the parties in the conflict" without "preconditions." The GUNT "reaffirms its total readines to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict, on a healthy basis", he added.

He admitted that the GUNT had serious differences with the Ndjamena regime, but said, "that should not rule out any possibility of a meeting." "All these differences should be put aside and a real peace achieved," he added.

Mr. Goukouni said the GUNT favoured a peaceful solution to the 20-year-old war in Chad, which was "imposed on us by imperialism and its agents." But he added, "if a rapid solution cannot be found, we will be obliged to continue the war."

Referring to Mr. Habre's statement after the collapse of the talks that he would now only deal with Libya and not its "puppets", Mr. Goukouni said that was "his business."

"I am prepared to talk with him. If he wants to approach Libya let him do it, he will see what answer he gets. As for me I am present in the field and I am convinced that Hissein Habre will be obliged to talk with me."

Demanding the withdrawal of French troops from Chad, Mr. Goukouni said, "Hissein Habre will understand what we are saying very quickly if they went".

ZAIRE

Reported Transit of U.S. Arms for UNITA Denied

AB021752 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, April 2 (AFP) — Zairian authorities Wednesday denied South African press reports that the United States was supplying advanced anti-aircraft missiles via Zaire to rebels in neighbouring Angola.

The South African daily *BEELD* reported Tuesday that U.S.-made Stinger surface-to-air missiles were being supplied to the South African-backed UNITA rebel movement in Angola via Zaire in order to avoid directly involving Pretoria in the affair.

A Zairian official labelled the *BEELD* report "a pure invention aimed at tarnishing Zaire's good image in Africa and at torpedoing the excellent relations between Angola and Zaire."

Acting State Telecommunications Commissioner Named

AB021556 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Apr (AZAP) — Citizen Ilunga Ilukamba, secretary of state for state investment who has been appointed by the Executive Council to act as state commissioner for posts, telephone, and telegraph, on Tuesday took over from the outgoing commissioner, Citizen Mukuku Afuka W'etonda, in the presence of senior officials of Zairian national posts and telecommunications department and of the associated services.

On this occasion, Citizen Mukuku informed the new acting state commissioner about the major projects initiated by the Department of Posts, Telephone, and Telegraph within the framework of the 1986-1990 5-year development plan and called on the personnel of both the department and the associated services to give their full support to the secretary of state for state investments.

In his reply, Citizen Ilunga Ilukamba stated that he would continue with the program of the department as defined by the Executive Council. The acting state commissioner for posts, telephone, and telegraph assured all the officials of the department that "each of them will remain in his place" and warned troublemakers who could take advantage of the change. Citizen Mukuku was dismissed recently by a presidential decree.

New West German Envoy Arrives in Kinshasa

AB021748 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1720 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 2 Apr (AZAP) — Mr Dietrich Venzlaff, the new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Zaire, on Tuesday evening arrived in Kinshasa on a Lufthansa flight from Frankfurt together with his spouse and two children. Mr Dietrich Venzlaff who comes to assume his function as Envoy in the Zairian capital, succeeds Mr Walter Konig who left Zaire for good last month on completion of his 4-year mandate.

BURKINA FASO

First National CDR Conference Opens

AB012244 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The first national conference of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] opened this afternoon at the Maison du Peuple in Ouagadougou with the theme: For the Strengthening and Harmonization of Revolutionary Action Within the CDR's. The opening session was presided over by Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of Burkina Faso. With him were the commander in chief of the People's Army, the minister of state delegated to the presidency, and the national secretary of the CDR's and his deputy. Also present were members of the CNR, the revolutionary government, delegates from the 30 provinces [as heard] led by their high commissioners, and invited guests, among whom were members of UNAB, the National Union of Burkina Elders.

After the installation of the presidium of the first national CDR conference, four speeches were made. They were notably the addresses by the representative of the pioneers, the UNAB representative, the high commissioner for Gadero, and finally the opening speech delivered by Captain Pierre Ouedraogo. Our reporters at the Maison du Peuple give us the highlights of these speeches.

The speech of the representative of the pioneers was followed by that of the UNAB, represented by former President El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, who first of all stressed the importance of this conference whose theme, he said, demonstrates the great importance of the task which the Burkinabe people and the CNR have entrusted to the CDR's. He added that the old people know that all revolutions imply structural upheaval with all the possible consequences. According to the representative of the elders, the Burkinabe revolution is therefore a progressive and popular one. It must in any case shake up and knock about the old practice of entrusting the management of state affairs exclusively to a few individuals.

The conference which opened this afternoon is tainted with mourning. This mourning is further proof that the revolutionary struggle which we had the great duty of waging in the country was rough and harsh. These were the words used by the national CDR secretary general to start his address. He added that we have had successes and failures and that many of us even had to go as far as to make the ultimate sacrifice, thus entering the pantheon of the heroes of our people. In fact, yesterday Comrades Yeye Moussa and Donald Bernard, both from Sourou, fell on the battlefield on their way to Ouagadougou with the provincial delegation from Sourou in order to participate in the first national CDR conference. This is why Capt Pierre Ouedraogo asked all those present at the opening of the conference to observe a minute's silence in memory of these two valiant combatants.

Next, the CDR's national secretary addressed the president of Burkina Faso by saying that his call made on 4 February has been heard and the general mobilization which followed this call both inside and outside of Burkina is proof of this. The intensity and quality of the discussions prove to what extent the decision to organize this first national CDR conference corresponds with a deep aspiration of the popular masses and constitutes a just furtherance of the spirit of the 4 August 1983 orientation speech. The CDR executive continued his address to the head of state in these words:

[Begin Ouedraogo recording] Some revolutionaries with insufficient training and knowledge of our organizational principles thought this was a disavowal of the CDR's. Some reactionaries — crazy people, it must be said — saw in it the much expected beginning of the end of the revolutionary era and some of them even saw in it the beginning of a turn to the right. All this was wrong, for as the first official in charge of the conduct of the revolution and the first CDR militant of Burkina Faso, it was your duty to make a critical assessment of the exercise of popular power without complacency. The hope and confidence which the members have placed in the revolution forbid you from adopting any other attitude. This is why the opening of this first conference is an opportunity for us militants of the CDR's to salute this clairvoyant attitude and to ask you to continue to watch our future actions in order to guide us relentlessly on the path of success and total and irreversible transformation of our present society.

Comrade CDR militants, we are opening our first national conference today. This day must be marked with white stone. This day is historic because for the first time we have the opportunity of observing at the highest level the democratic and popular contents of our revolution. For the first time, detailed and basic discussions on the life of our organization have been held in the remotest parts of our country and for the first time we are going together to take a closer look at our revolutionary actions.

Each one of us has had the occasion to criticize some action of a CDR militant or of a CDR structure without placing them in the right framework to pass judgment on them. Today, this framework has been created. The question now is for us to put a stop to our egocentricism, our egotism, and our excessive sensitivity in order to frankly and sincerely tackle the theme of our conference which is aimed at the strengthening and harmonization of the revolutionary action within the CDR's whose importance demands of all honest and responsible revolutionaries a complete mobilization. This was understood by everyone and it is without any complacency that in the name of the national general secretariat of the CDR's, I express to you our full satisfaction.

Comrade militants, we have refused to be fully ourselves; we have consciously or unconsciously refused to live like revolutionaries, that is by being absolutely intransigent as far as our principles are concerned. We have sometimes been harsh in our action without being pure. If we fail to purify ourselves regularly in accordance with the directives of the DOP [Political Orientation Speech] and the general statutes of the CDR's we will becme targets of easy criticisms and denunciations. This is why thieves and opportunists were able to infiltrate our ranks and soil our reputation. Some braggarts and some people who flaunt their emotions have fraudulently infiltrated our ranks and have committed inadmissible and outrageous acts. Some neofeudal elements and some mad persons thirsting for power have used our instrument [the CDR] in order to finally slow down the revolutionary zeal of the masses. The regionalist and tribalist elements have unfortunately utilized our structures in order to isolate themselves in their mental backwardness at this time of general revolutionary movement. [applause] Some people may tell us that these were errors of youth which characterize all new movements. This is certainly an easy justification of a fundamentally defeatist nature which cannot satisfy us. [end recording]

The national secretary general of the CDR's reminded his audience that the conference will discuss political, economic, social, cultural, sports, and military problems. I deemed it important to remind you of this, he said, in order to draw your attention to the fact that the conference is not a place of spectacle but a sanctuary from where you must emerge enriched by the discussions. This conference is taking place at a time when our people are mobilizing themselves for the great battle represented by the first 5-year national development plan. This plan constitutes the first step toward the realization of the real independence of our people, Captain Pierre Ouedraogo also said.

CEAO Demands $33 Million in Fraud Case

AB021955 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, April 2 (AFP) — The West African Economic Community (CEAO) asked a court here Wednesday to order three defendants accused of defrauding the organisation to pay it more than 33 million dollars to make up for the money lost, plus damages and interest.

Lawyers for the eight-member CEAO asked the "People's Revolutionary Tribunal" to order Mohamed Diawara, a former Ivory Coast minister turned businessman, and Moussa Diakite, former head of the CEAO's Solidarity and Development Fund, to pay more than 9.5 billion CFA francs (around 27.2 million dollars).

Former CEAO Secretary-General Moussa N'Gom should pay 2,125 million CFA francs (around 6 million dollars), plus 12 million francs (34,000 dollars) in cheques made out to him by Mr Diawara. In addition, the CEAO asked for 10 percent of any fines imposed on the three by the court. The defendants are accused of embezzling more than 6.5 billion CFA francs (18,650,000 dollars), which were allegedly transferred into European fringe banks in which Mr Diawara had an interest and never recovered. They are also accused of forgery and illegal enrichment.

GHANA

Statement Asks U.S. To Reconsider Aid to UNITA

AB021634 Dakar PANA in English 1611 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Accra, 2 April (GNA/PANA) — Ghana today condemned the Reagan administration's decision to supply sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles to the rebel UNITA Movement and asked it to reconsider its decision to "retrieve its image in the world."

A Foreign Ministry statement issued in Accra today said Ghana considered the decision to give the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola up to 15 million dollars in military aid "particularly abhorrent." "This is because the United States was fully aware that Jonas Savimbi's UNITA bandit group was waging a war to overthrow the legitimate Government of Angola," the statement said. It added that by this decision, the U.S. had openly joined forces with the racist South African regime to destabilise countries of southern Africa and in the perpetuation of apartheid and colonialism.

UNITA's military aid is expected to include several hundred Stringers and two anti-tank missiles.

The statement stressed that support for a rebel group attempting to oust a legally constituted government was a negation of all the noble principles that Americans espouse, as well as a flagrant violation of every known principle of international law. "It is the hope of the Ghana Government that the U.S. Administration would reconsider its decision to aid the rebel UNITA bandits and thereby retrieve its image in Africa and the world at large," the statement said.

Jewish Lobby Influence on Reagan Policies Viewed

AB022023 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] In an article in the *GRAPHIC* under the heading "Reaganism in a Crisis," a writer says: in 1980 the Jewish lobby in the United States which controlled the establishment, backed Ronald Reagan because they needed a strong man to deal with what they regard as stubborn leaders in the Third World. And, since President Reagan assumed office, he has done everything in his power to deal with such leaders resulting in confrontation with countries such as Libya, Nicaragua and Syria to mention a few. However, Reaganism is in a crisis. This is because developing countries are growing stronger every day in their resistance against imperialism, fascism, zionism and reaction. The writer says the Reagan administration's warmongering policies, like the confrontation with Libya, its support for the Contra rebels in Nicaragua, and the constructive engagement in South Africa have all failed, and has made President Reagan and his advisers a desperate regime.

According to the writer, two clear options are open: President Reagan should either face the reality that the price for intervention in Libya will be too high, and therefore he should follow the Soviet leader Mr Gorbatchev's steps to search for genuine peace, or else, take the risk of plunging the world into a third catastrophe. The American people will opt for the first, but the Jews may push him to the second. Much sympathy to Reagan, concludes the writer.

Closed Border Entry Points Reportedly Still in Use

AB022219 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Vehicles and passengers continue to use the Elubo and Newtown entry points between Ghana and the Ivory Coast inspite of the fact that these roads had been closed. Our Western Region correspondent says drivers have begun to use the Axim-Mpataba-Elubo road which leads to these entry points even though it is expected to be completed in May this year.

The nation is losing revenue because the customs and excise officials in charge of the two entry points have been transferred elsewhere following the closure. The only officials at these points are soldiers from the 2d Battalion in Takoradi. The chief of Newtown, Nana Amo-Akwaa, told newsmen that before the closure customs officials were collecting about 200,000 cedis a month from these two entry points. He appealed to the government to review the decision to close down these two entry points. Nana Amo-Akwaa also appealed to the government for assistance to construct the road from Newtown to Half-Assini. At the moment, vehicles use the bridge to travel to Newtown when the tide is low.

Brazil To Retain Custody of Arrested Mercenaries

AB022010 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The 10 Argentine and 8 American mercenaries recently arrested in Brazil for trying to smuggle 6 tons of arms and ammunition to destabilize the Ghana Government are to remain in custody. This was announced at a news conference by the country's police chief, Mr Romeo Tuma. Mr Tuma said their fate will be known when a judge gives his ruling whether they should be tried or expelled from Brazil. If convicted, the accused could face prison sentences of up to 4 years each. Mr Tuma said the seized arms, which included machineguns, rifles, pistols and grenades will be kept by the Brazilian Army.

Defendant in Treason Trials Refutes Allegations

AB022210 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Kyeremeh Djan, the third accused, who is standing trial with Mawuli Kofi Dra Goka and 13 others for preparing to overthrow the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], told the tribunal today that the guns and ammunition found under his sister, Evelyn Djan's, bed by the police might have been planted there.

Answering questions during cross-examination by prosecution, Kyeremeh Djan said until his sister, Evelyn Djan gave evidence to the tribunal that arms were found under her bed, he, Kyeremeh Djan, had no knowledge of their existence. He also denied ever plotting with anybody to procure arms and ammunition to overthrow the government. Kyeremeh Djan agreed with the prosecution that he visited Burma Camp in the company of the seventh accused, Alanko, to see one soldier whose identity he cannot recollect. He, however, denied any knowledge of the 50,000 cedis he allegedly gave Alanko to procure arms.

LIBERIA

UPP Joins Opposition Coalition 2 Apr

AB021730 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, April 2 (AFP) — The opposition United People's Party (UPP) of former Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews on Wednesday became the fourth party to join a coalition opposing the government of President Samuel Doe.

The UPP was invited Monday to join the grouping by the three other member parties, the Liberia Action Party (LAP), the Unity Party (UP) and the Liberia Unification Party (LUP).

A statement issued by the coalition Wednesday said UPP Acting Chairman Wesley Johnson would be a vice chairman of the coalition alongside LAP leader Jackson Doe and Edward B. Kessely of the Unity Party. William Gabriel Kpoleh, head of the LUP, is the coalition's chairman.

The coalition has accused the Doe government of violating the constitution by altering existing laws without due process and illegally jailing opponents.

LAP's Johnson-Sirleaf Indicted by Grand Jury

AB022138 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, member of Liberia Action Party, LAP, was today indicted by the grand jury of Criminal Court A on charge of treason. Mrs Sirleaf, who was last senator-elect for Montserrado County, was charged for alleged involvement in the 12 November abortive invasion last year. It was, however, not specified when she is expected to appear in court.

According to the indictment, Mrs Sirleaf collaborated with James Holder, Robert Philip, Harry Greaves, Jr and the late Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa in their attempt to overthrow the Liberian Government on 12 November 1985. The indictment accused her of borrowing a Toyota jeep from the president of the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment, David Vicent, for use by the rebels. It also alleged that the jeep with licence No. Bc3487 was seen on the morning of 12 November [words indistinct] under the command of the late Thomas Quiwonkpa. The indictment further accused Mrs Sirleaf of providing food for some of the rebel soldiers in the forenoon of 12 November at her mother's house in Kangatown where she also used to communicate with the rebels by way of a walkie-talkie.

According to the indictment, following news reports about the takeover by the rebels, Mrs Sirleaf overtly embraced Harry Greaves, Jr and her mother's (?manservant) Johnson (Tuazeh) in Kangatown, and said: we have done it!

Meanwhile six persons have been named to testify in the case as witnesses when the trial begins. Those to testify include the assistant director of police for operations, Colonel Jacob Nimley; Mrs Sirleaf's mother's driver, James Karpoh; a member of LAP, Harry Greaves, Sr; Bill Jenkin; (R.T.T. Weatuh), and John Y. Robertson, among others.

MALI

National Council Session Ends, Resolutions Noted

AB012305 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The fourth ordinary session of the National Council ended yesterday afternoon at the People's Palace under the chairmanship of the secretary general of the party and president of the republic, General Moussa Traore.

This fourth session's agenda was centered on the present state of our nation. At the end of the deliberations, the secretary general of the party, in his closing speech, affirmed that the just-ended session was a historical, militant, and mature one. Here is a report on the outcome of this session by Baba Diakite.

[Diakite] Conducted in an atmosphere of serenity, lucidity, courage, and determination, the deliberations of the fourth session of the National Council of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], which lasted 3 days, have ended with results that demonstrate the cardinal qualities of our people, the party's secretary general stated.

Following are the highlights of the general resolutions adopted by the fourth ordinary session of the National Council of the UDPM:

The National Council, considering that the party has been suffering from a series of ills and from insufficient internal dynamism, recommends that in the concrete implementation of the party's programs — economic, social, and cultural programs — the officials must be guided primarily by a national vision of the problems. They must be guided by the search for a rational attitude from all the active forces of the nation and a search for solutions in harmony with the level of development and the real capacity of the country. It finally recommends intransigence in the application of administrative regulations which guarantee good moral conduct and clarity of operations as far as the militants are concerned.

The National Council, considering that our national army has always carried out honorably its sacred mission of national defense, recommends that its defense capacity and participation in tasks of national economic and social development should be increased. On the other hand, the Council recommends the clarification of relations between the armed and security forces and the other active forces of the nation so as to bring about solidarity and mutual respect under the banner of the party.

The National Council also recommends that officials should only be appointed according to their merits and the conditions defined by the party. The National Council mandates the secretary general of the party to create and see to the functioning of the national committe for combating corruption and illegal self enrichment made up of all the active forces of the nation. It will be charged with seeing to the intelligent and responsible application of the existing laws and regulations against corruption.

The National Council, further considering the issues of corruption and nepotism — the administration is suffering from a poor organization of labor and from its own weight — requests the simplification of administrative structures so as to have them better adapted to the needs of the people and recommends that new administrative structures should not be created unless in the case of the reduction of the size of a structure or the replacement of already existing structures. The National Council, considering the country's economic situation which is seriously perturbed by both internal and external factors, reaffirms the need to conduct with the necessary rigor and determination the current economic and financial recovery program and urges the party to associate all the social classes with it so that they may take part in the exceptionally important effort to redress the serious distortions noticed and to foster an urgent return to normalcy.

Considering the increasing imbalance in incomes and the cost of living, causing an increased deterioration in the purchasing power of salaried workers, the National Council requests the party to take drastic measures in order to reestablish a just relationship between prices and incomes.

Considering the still alarming situation of state enterprises and companies despite the efforts made to redeem the situation, the National Council urges the party to take every necessary step to disengage itself through privatization, self-administration, or the liquidation of all enterprises considered nonstrategic and nonprofit-making and to pursue with firmness the recovery measures which have already been engaged in some sectors of the state.

The National Council also requests the government to take all necessary steps aimed at a rapid installation of young graduates by putting at their disposal special loans and by intensifying studies leading to the identification of zones to be prepared for the installation. The Council also urges the party to take the necessary measures aimed at the retraining of workers dismissed for redundancy.

Considering the great importance to the nation of the decisions made, the Council recommends that the terms of this resolution should be the basic elements for a veritable national charter of orientation and conduct of public life.

The Council decides to establish within it an ad hoc commission which will be charged with the elaboration of a draft national charter of orientation and conduct of public life to be submitted to an extraordinary congress.

NIGERIA

Papers Comment on Oil Market Situation

AB020955 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The outcome of the last OPEC meeting in Geneva is the issue examined by the *DAILY SKETCH* and the *GUARDIAN*. While the *GUARDIAN*'s view is that it is too early to condemn the oil ministers for the inability to agree on new production quotas for member-states, the *SKETCH* hopes that when the meeting reconvenes later this month, a decision that will be in the overall interest of OPEC will be taken. The *SKETCH* agrees that in spite of its problems, OPEC still remains the only stabilizing force in the volatile oil market. The *GUARDIAN* on its part, says that there will be reasons to have a multinational solution to the current oil glut rather than one determined by only the OPEC. [sentence as heard] It therefore advises the organization to take non-OPEC members into consideration in arriving at a decision at its next meeting.

ANGOLA

Cuban Official Arrives Bearing Message From Castro

MB021607 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Jorge Risquet, Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, [title as heard] arrived in Luanda early this morning for a several-day visit to our country. On arrival, the Cuban official, carrying a message from Commandant Fidel Castro, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, spoke about the objectives of his visit to the People's Republic of Angola:

[Begin Risquet recording in Spanish] The aim of my visit to Angola is to bring a message from Commandant Fidel Castro to Comrade President Eduardo dos Santos [words indistinct] exchange views on the problems facing the Angolan revolution and the burning issues of southern Africa — the struggle for the independence of Namibia, the struggle against the odious regime of apartheid in South Africa — as well as discuss bilateral cooperation [words indistinct] [end recording]

On arrival at the 4th February International Airport, the vice president of the Council of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba was welcomed by Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, FAPLA chief of general staff; Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, and Ismael Martins, the ministers of external relations and foreign trade respectively. Also present at the airport were Pedro Pacavira, the Angolan Ambassador to Cuba, and Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro, the Cuban ambassador to Angola.

LESOTHO

Government Issues Ban on Political Activity

MB021528 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The Government of Lesotho has issued in a government gazette extraordinary an Order Number 4 of 1986 known as the Suspension of Political Activities Order 1986 which is an order to suspend all party political activities until such time as the goals of national reconciliation shall have been achieved and a new constitution shall have been agreed upon.

The order further states that no person shall manage to take part in, or raise funds or in any way encourage the management of any political party, or organize or take part in any public meeting, or publish any political ideas or information with the aim of propagating or furthering the aims and objectives of any political party or organization.

The order states that any person who contravenes this section of the order will be committing an offense and is liable to a fine of 2,000 maluti or imprisonment for 2 years or both.

Four ANC Members Detained, May Be Deported

MB030712 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Lesotho police have detained four members of the ANC. ANC sources say they were taken into custody after police searches of their homes turned up ANC literature but no weapons. It is believed the four are to be deported.

Lesotho has expelled about 100 ANC members since a coup by military officers in January. Maseru says it will continue to accept South African refugees but will take steps against ANC members if necessary for their and Lesotho's security.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Returns Home From Visit to USSR

MB021149 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] This morning President Samora Machel returned home from the USSR where he began a working and friendly visit on Sunday. The visit was cut short yesterday due to the serious air accident that took place in Mozambique, killing 49 people. On his arrival, the Mozambican head of state was received by Sebastiao Mabote, member of the political bureau, chief of general staff and deputy minister of defense. At Maputo Airport, President Machel met with high-ranking party and state officials to learn about the situation.

Goals Met 'In General'

MB021537 Dakar PANA in English 1440 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Maputo, 2 April (AIM/PANA) — President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this morning from the Soviet Union.

His visit to the USSR was not scheduled to end until Friday, but President Samora Machel decided to cut short his stay when he learnt of the air disaster that took place in the northern Mozambican town of Pemba on Sunday.

Mozambican Government sources believe that, despite the interruption of the visit, its main goals were achieved "in general" particularly the direct contact between the Mozambican leadership and the new leadership of the Soviet Communist Party under Mikhail Gorbachev.

Sources in the Mozambican delegation add that President Samora Machel's meetings on Tuesday with Mikhail Gorbachev "renewed the close ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, peoples and states."

On his return, President Machel stopped for five hours in the city of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, one of the fifteen republics that constitute the USSR. The Mozambican delegation was received by Valentina Chevtenko, president of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Soviet.

On arrival in Maputo this morning, President Machel was greeted by members of the government and of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, in an atmosphere of sorrow and mourning for the Pemba tragedy in which 49 people died. Among those that lost their lives was Maria Chipande, wife of Mozambican defence minister Gen. Alberto Chipande.

The minister in the presidency Armando Guebuza, who visited Pemba immediately after the crash, briefed President Machel on the disaster.

Meanwhile the five survivors of the accident are still reported to be in a critical condition. They are undergoing treatment in Maputo Central Hospital.

Health Minister Pascal Mucumbi told the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY (AIM) today that the authorities were making efforts to ensure that the survivors can benefit from more highly specialised medical care.

Messages of condolences from various parts of the world have arrived in Maputo. On Tuesday messages were received from Presidents Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, Jaoa Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau, Erich Honecker of the German Democratic Republic, and Mario Soares of Portugal.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Commenrary on 'Failure' of Wisner Visit

MB021119 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "Why should we pay for our independence?"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State for foreign affairs recently sent Frank Wisner on a southern African tour to sell Pretoria-Namibia-Reagan's initiative in African capitals. However, he failed in his trading trip in this region. The African leaders in the region smelled a rat despite the lavish praise displayed by the American traveling politician and his group and described the [word indistinct] American deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs proved to be unacceptable.

It will be recalled that the South African racist leader, Pieter Botha, [passage indistinct] the process of granting independence to Namibia. Pretoria's insistence on the withdrawal of the Cuban contingent from the People's Republic of Angola as a condition for the Namibian settlement makes South Africa's sincerity in the whole issue questionable.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Cuban troops came to Angola at the request of that country's legitimate government to help repulse racist South African aggression in the first place. Secondly, it is a clear fact that, for the last decade now, South Africa's armed provocations against Angola have not ceased for a moment, and in this connection the aggressors are using occupied Namibia as their launching pad.

On the other hand, the governments of Angola and Cuba have put forward a plan for the phased withdrawal of Cuban troops in case Namibia gains her independence. At many occasions, Cuba has also made it abundantly clear that its internationalist force would not be stationed permanently in Angola. (?troops aside,) it does not suit the United States and racist Pretoria. They demand that Angola renounce its friendly relations with Cuba at once. This [passage indistinct] with racist troops continuously making incursions into sovereign Angola. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has of late said that a contingent of South African forces have [passage indistinct]

The United States, on its part, is taking a keen part with the racists in arming to teeth anti-Angolan UNITA rebels. This sort of attitude on the part of the two forces in the so-called constructive engagement jeopardizes the security and stability of the frontline states in the region.

It is in this line that it was not accidental that the director of the AIM news agency in Mozambique, Carlos Cardoso, has written in noticias that Washington's unequivocal support for Pretoria creates a precedent in relation to Mozambique. And Zimbabwe's minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, in a reference to Frank Wisner, U.S. deputy assistant secretary for African Affairs, said and we quote: Recent journeys by emissaries to thrash out a plan for Namibia's independence are far from (?being amenable). We stood firm against this pressure and reaffirmed the solidarity with Angola and Namibian peoples. Against ths background, we wonder why should the whole of southern Africa pay for Namibia's independence. The UN resolution outlines the principles which will lead to peaceful settlement in Namibia. Why should America and the Botha's of South Africa try to deprive the people of Namibia of their just demand for their national liberation. It has now become clear that since the rejection of all states in the region to [word indistinct] the early implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibia, above all Resolution 435/78 without any conditions or reservations. However, in the absence of a peaceful solution to the Namibian conflict, there will be no alternative but to carry on with the armed liberation struggle as a means to achieve [passage indistinct] until victory is achieved. The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

SOUTH AFRICA

Government, Others Respond to Tutu Sanction Call

Strange Objective for a 'Christian'

MB021800 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1753 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 2, SAPA — The South African Government has "taken note of Bishop Tutu's call for punitive economic sanctions against SA," the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said tonight.

In a statement issued in Pretoria Mr Nel said: "I would like to make the following points in this regard:

— Sanctions would be particularly disastrous for black

South Africans, as well as for the people of neighbouring countries — but not for the bishop of Johannesburg;

— Sanctions would lead to unemployment and misery, would increase polarisation and escalate violence in South Africa. Bishop Tutu is well aware of this. This is a strange objective for a Christian, a Nobel Peace laureate and a holder of the Martin Luther King non-violent peace prize;

— Bishop Tutu has no mandate to call for such action. He shows an unfortunate lack of compassion for the less-fortunate;

— The South African Government will not succumb to pressure from whatever quarter, but will continue along the difficult path of peaceful constitutional development. I find it surprising that the bishop has never seen fit to call on black South African leaders to participate in these peaceful constitutional negotiations;

— The South African Government will not abandon its responsibility to maintain and promote free political, economic, religious and cultural institutions in South Africa, nor its determination to protect the rights of all minorities — regardless of what radicals might demand or do."

"Bishop Tutu must state clearly whether he has now rejected the path of peaceful political negotiation and evolution."

No Support From Industry Group

MB021836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — The Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] cannot support Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for punitive international sanctions against South Africa, the president, Mr John Wilson, said in a statement tonight.

"Bishop Tutu has doubtless expressed the frustration of many blacks in calling now for punitive international sanctions, but the Federated Chamber of Industries cannot, however, support a unilateral telescoping of the timetable for change asked for by the bishop and to which he himself is committed," Mr Wilson said.

He said constraint and responsibility were needed by all leaders in South Africa if serious conflict and human tragedy were to be minimised.

Regretted by Chambers of Commerce

MB021834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1633 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — The Association of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) today said it "regrets" the call by Bishop Desmond Tutu for full-scale punitive economic sanctions against South Africa as a method of inducing political change.

The chief executive of ASSOCOM, Mr Raymond Parsons, says in a statement released in Johannesburg: "Like Bishop Tutu, business has been involved in the process of change for many decades and believes that a growing economy remains an essential condition for evolutionary reform in South Africa.

"Foreign participation in the South African economy is vital to our overall economic performance."

Mr Parsons said businessmen in South Africa find it hard to reconcile a call for economic sanctions with their daily experience of blacks seeking work at shops, offices and factories. Governments do not suffer pain, people do.

"If further economic sanctions are successfully applied the costs thereof will undoubtedly be passed on to the South African population at large and to neighbouring countries in southern Africa."

He said successful economic sanctions will also weaken the blacks in the very sphere in which their power has been growing — on the labour market. Effective sanctions will undermine the best strategies available for further black advancement.

"Bishop Tutu is correct when he says that there is still a large fund of internal goodwill available to solve South Africa's problems, but ASSOCOM believes that a call for punitive economic sanctions can only deplete this reservoir of goodwill," Mr Parsons said.

Tutu Doubts Effectiveness of 'Eminent Persons'

MB021719 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu, who today called for punitive sanctions against South Africa, doubted the "eminent persons" group sent here recently by the Commonwealth would be very effective in promoting change.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, the city's Anglican bishop said he was "realistic" about the effect the group's efforts would have.

"I remain a prisoner of hope but also one who is realistic."

He doubted "a great deal" would come from their efforts, but added: "I will be the first to celebrate being wrong."

"I and all blacks love this country passionately. "And nothing is further from my mind than seeing this country destroyed.

"And if the EEC (European Economic Community) is successful, I will dance on the rooftops."

Earlier, explaining his call for economic sanctions, the bishop said the non-violent strategy of international economic sanctions would help establish a "new South Africa, non-racial, democratic, participatory and just."

Contradictory Reports Appear on Mandela 'Unbanning'

Mrs Mandela Still Listed

MB021612 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1605 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — The attorney for Mrs Winnie Mandela, whose banning order was lifted today by order of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said she was still "listed" and could not be quoted.

Mr Ismail Ayob said he had been told by telephone by a member of the State Attorney's office this morning that Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, had been unbanned." He said he had not been given any details.

Mr Le Grange has referred all inquiries about Mrs Mandela to the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

In a brief statement, quoted by a police spokesman, Mr Le Grange said his statement laid before the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court on March 22, when the banning order on community leader Mr Mkhuseli Jack was declared invalid, applied to Mrs Mandela.

The police spokesman said Mr Le Grange had said in his statement that he would review banning and detention orders in the light of "current events." The spokesman said Mr Le Grange had "nothing further to add."

Official Denies Unbanning

MB031131 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The restriction order on Winnie Mandela has not been lifted. According to a spokesman for the department of law and order, the banning order on the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela has not been lifted. He says it is only under review by the minister.

Yesterday Mrs Mandela's attorney, Ismail Ayob, announced that a member of the state attorney's office had said over the telephone that she had been unbanned. The spokesman for the department of law and order has denied that the state attorney made such a statement.

Le Grange Discusses Order

MB031435 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and his advisors today discussed the banning orders on Mrs Winnie Mandela and other persons similarly affected.

A spokesman for the minister's office said no comment could be made at this stage about the discussions. Our political news staff reports that confusion arose yesterday over Mrs Mandela, wife of the ANC leader Nelson Mandela, after her lawyer issued a statement in Johannesburg to the effect that her banning order had effectively been lifted. They say that at this stage it is clear that the banning order is still in force.

Pik Botha Says Cuban Withdrawal Still Needed

MB021715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1659 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 2, SAPA — An agreement over the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola remained a condition for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 in SWA/Namibia on August 1 this year, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement in Cape Town today.

Mr Botha was responding to an SABC report in whcih the UN special advisor for SWA/Namibia, Mr Marti Attissari, was alleged to have stated that the UN was completely commited to the implementation of Resolution 435 on August 1 this year without any preconditions.

As Mr Attissari was on his way home to New York it could not be established from him whether he had made such a statement, and if so, what exactly he had said.

"If Mr Attissari has been correctly reported it should be pointed out that the implementation of Resolution 435 on August 1 can only be given effect once an agreement has been reached on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola.

"The U.S. has welcomed SA's standpoint on the matter and even the Angolan Government has admitted in principle that a Cuban withdrawal and the implementation of Resolution 435 are linked," Mr Botha said.

Additional on School Attendance Levels

'Encouraging' Picture

MB021445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 2, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training (DET) reported that attendance at nearly all of the schools under its control was above 80 per cent today.

Mr Job Schoeman, chief Public Relations Officer for the DET, recorded attendance figures above 80 per cent.

"The picture generally is encouraging and we hope pupils will now get down to their studies," he said.

In Soweto near Johannesburg attendance was "fair" although students at eight secondary schools were refusing to attend classes. One of the demands at these schools was that all students, including those who failed last year, be automatically promoted, he said.

In Vosloorus on the east Rand attendance was "bordering on zero" where students are waiting to attend the funeral tomorrow of a suspected ANC insurgent allegedly killed in a shoot-out with police last week.

Mr Schoeman said attendance at Mamelodi near Pretoria was "normal". However, some students, at schools where classes had been suspended, were protesting at a DET order that their parents sign an undertaking of responsibility for their childrens actions.

Attendance at two secondary schools and a primary school in the Warmbaths area "was" below 30 per cent", he said. Students at these townships are demanding the release of detained colleagues.

He said attendance at Witbank Schools was "normal". Earlier reports said pupils from this area were also demanding the release of pupils in detention.

Mr Schoeman could not comment on reports that students at Alexandra Township near Johannesburg were attending school but refusing to undergo tuition until detained colleagues are released.

Durban Classes 'Almost Full'

MB021144 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122 GMT
2 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 2, SAPA — Teachers in the Durban area this morning reported their classes were almost full as pupils streamed back to school after the Easter holidays.

Following the declaration by the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] last Saturday that children should go back to school, teachers at four black schools in Lamontville, Inanda and Umlazi said they had been very encouraged by the turnout.

A teacher at Lamontville high school said more than 600 of the complement of 869 pupils had arrived for classes today. He described this number as "really quite good."

Mr V.O. Mkize, principal of another secondary school in Lamontville, the A.J. Mwelase, said he practically had a 100 percent attendance figiure.

At the Ziphembeleni senior secondary in Inanda new town, Mr T.M. Myeza said he was "very happy indeed" with the pupils.

"In fact I would say the school is back to normal. For the first day of any term you can expect a certain number of pupils not to arrive. But 605 of the 670 are here."

The same situation applied to Umlazi secondary school where teacher Mr Robert Zulu said all 500 pupils had returned to school.

There were, however, unconfirmed reports that students in some Durban townships, stoned PUTCO buses today. The students were, reacting to PUTCO's alleged role in transporting Zulu "impis" that attacked the NECC meeting on the weekend, the reports said.

Police Dispense 1,000 Youths With Teargas

MB030827 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0808 GMT
3 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 3, SAPA — Members of the security force used teargas to disperse about 1,000 youths this morning in Vosloorus near Boksburg as residents stayed away from work and school to attend a fuenral of an alleged ANC insurgent.

Eyewitnesses said police used teargas to disperse people who marched along the M.C. Botha Avenue to the administraton offices.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the incidents had not yet been reported to him.

Last night the Vosloorus Stayaway Supporters Committee distributed pamphlets calling on residents to stay away from work and attend the funeral of Mr Samuel Segola. He was killed in a shootout with security forces last Monday in Katlehong. The pamphlets also called on pupils to stay away from school tomorrow.

This morning no transport left the township. Security forces patrolled the area. PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] and taxi drivers were advised not to go to work or take any form of transport into the township.

During the night vigil last night, chanting youths marched in the direction of the development board buildings and scores are believed to have been arrested.

Yesterday there was confusion when residents were prevented from going to work and school by youths who thought the funeral was that day.

Unrest first flared on Tuesday when youths form neighbouring townships went to the home of Mr Segole at 992 Mokgako Street to attend a night vigil.

When told that members of the security forces delivered a restriction order, the youths went on the rampage, burning vehicles and stoning buses.

Yesterday morning unrest broke out again. Several vehciles were damaged as youths stoned them, apparently trying to prevent people from going to work.

'Hundreds' of Youths Detained in Cape Township

MB030534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2132 GMT
2 Apr 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] — A large contingent of police and troops today moved into Zolani Township, outside Ashton in the Boland, detaining "hundreds" of children and youths.

Tonight reporters randomly contacted nine Zolani residents listed in the telephone book, and every household reported a member or members of their family as having been detained.

All were youths, with the youngest age given as six, the oldest 20. A spokesperson for the repression monitoring groups relief centre said tonight that they had "over 50 names" of detained people and they believed between 250 and 300 youths were being held.

The detentions followed a march on the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB) today by job-seekers, after a construction company, CMTM Construction, evidently promised to provide a large number of jobs to unemployed youths.

Residents alleged that when a large crowd of youths turned up at the development board offices to sign on for work, they were told the company was no longer hiring labour.

The regional representative of the WCDB, Mr W. Oosthuizen, slammed the telephone down when approached for comment tonight.

Before he did this, the sounds of a large crowd of screaming and shouting people could be heard in the background. He said before he slammed down the telephone that "this is just a routine investigation, a number of people have been picked up but nobody has been arrested."

The crowd of young people subsequently regrouped and marched on the WCDB offices carrying placards reading "peace no violence," and police fired tear smoke to disperse them, residents said.

Starting at about 5 pm, residents said, troops and police sealed off the township and began house-to-house searches, assisted by an informer, who allegedly pointed out children to the police.

All those pointed at were detained and taken to the administration board offices for questioning. Some of the children were released tonight.

A Boland police liaison officer, Captain R. Strydom, said he had no comment to make on the alleged mass arrests.

Azanian People's Organization Pledges Self-Defense

MB021519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT
2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] will in future defend itself and its members from attack, a Johannesburg press conference chaired by AZAPO publicity secretary Mr Muntu Myeza heard today.

An AZAPO planning congress resolved in Durban over the Easter to condemn Inkatha for its reheated attacks and to "use all means at our disposal" to protect AZAPO members and Natal's blacks against the "amabutho," Mr Myeza said.

The AZAPO Student Movement [AZASM] said in a statement also released at today's conference it did not attend the National Education Crisis Conference [NECC], held in Durban over Easter, as the NECC had been constituted through a sectarian, undemocratic and manipulative process.

However, NECC decisions that conflicted with AZAPO Student Movement or National Forum strategy would not be allowed to be exploited by "the enemy." The forum would therefore welcome discussions with organizations that sought to cooperate with it, the statement said.

AZASM called for a national school stayaway from May 1 to May 4 to complement a national work stayaway over the same period in protest agaisnt the government's refusal to heed black workers demands and to declare May 1 a public holiday.

AZASM would also engage in "student solidarity actions" from June 16 to June 26 to "mark a decade of resistance against foreign invasion."

AZASM also called for a boycott of the "so-called SA Olympic Games" scheduled to start in Johannesburg this Friday as it was "a last-ditch effort to save the ailing Johannesburg centenary celebrations."

AZASM, moreover, pledged solidarity with black students at MEDUNSA [Medical University of South Africa] who opposed the admission of white students.

AZAPO's planning congress in Durban had also:

— Noted that Inkatha and the PFP had arranged a "ruling class ploy" of foisting the Kwa-Natal option on Natal's blacks;

— Condemned the "aggressive, imperialist" policies of the Reagan administration;

— Pledged solidarity with the people of Libya and everyone affected by imperialist aggression;

— Condemned the "reimposition of the state of emergency on the black majority in another form by banning all meetings;"

— Resolved to embark on a pamphleteering campaign and organise workshops and symposia to inform the masses of the socialist struggle.

Citizenship, Land Talks Held with Bophuthatswana

MB021729 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
2 Apr 86

[Text] High-level talks between South Africa and Bophuthatswana on the question of citizenship and land consolidation were held in Mmabatho today. The South African delegation was led by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Bophuthatswana delegation by President Lucas Mangope.

Mr Heunis said after the talks that it had been agreed that the issue of citizenship for Batswana in South Africa should be referred to the technical advisors of the respective governments to work out the details. The advisors would report to their governments, and this would be followed by a meeting between the two ministers responsible for the citizenship issue.

On land consolidation, Mr Heunis said it had been agreed that in cases where a decision on the inclusion of land had been taken, the necessary legislation would be passed through Parliament during the present session. In the case of land which had already been acquired, steps would be taken to have it transferred to Bophuthatswana.

Gold Company Chairman Urges More Land for Blacks

MB010747 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The chairman of the Anglo American Gold Investment Company, [AAGIC], Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson says as gold mines continue to invest heavily in training programs to enable black employees to occupy more senior operating positions, it has becone essential that additional land for urban settlement be made available in mining areas on the basis of freehold ownership. Mr Ogilvie Thompson said in his annual company review that the government's recent announcement that any black South African citizen could now own a house in an urban area was to be welcomed, but the existing availability of land and houses, particularly in the mining areas' was insufficient to meet present demand.

On the international role of gold, Mr Ogilvie Thompson said uncertainty about adjustments on the world banking system and future international currency arrangements emphasized the longer term strategic role of gold. According to Mr Ogilvie Thompson, the future of the rand-dollar exchange rate was difficult to predict. As far as the exchange rate was concerned, there were not only economic considerations, but political ones as well. There was more uncertainty regarding the short term future of the gold price than usual, although the average rand price of gold so far this year was 10 percent higher than that of last year.

Mr Ogilvie Thompson said there was also hope that the high inflation would decrease.

Metal Workers Union Seeks Wage Negotiation Talks

MB011906 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 1, SAPA — The Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) has called shop steward councils to meet nationally to discuss the annual wage negotiations for the metal industry, a statement from the union said today.

It said the shop steward councils will be held on April 5 in Germiston, Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

The meeting will discuss MAWU's demands for the negotiations, which begin on April 15 at Alberton.

The demands submitted by MAWU are: a minimum wage of R3.50 per hour; a 40-hour week without loss of pay; the right to strike without dismissal; six months paid maternity leave.

MAWU has also called for a mass rally to be held in each region on April 12. All metalworkers are invited to attend these rallies to discuss the negotiations. Venues will be publicised later, the statement said.

Whites To Fill Vacancies Caused by Black Stayaway

MB021052 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The stayaway by black workers at Nelspruit and White River which began yesterday continued today. Our correspondent reports that white staff and school children will fill the vacancies left by many absent black workers. Industrial and commercial concerns and municipal offices in both towns are continuing to function. The chairman of the Afrikaanse Sake Kamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] at White River, Mr Stoffel de Kock, says a list of unemployed whites and scholars whose services are available is to be compiled and local businessmen will be able to make use of their services.

Natal-KwaZulu Indaba Opens in Durban

MB030802 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0752 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 3, SAPA — A single legislative assembly for Natal and KwaZulu would permanently diffuse the ongoing unrest and high tension between groups in South Africa, the chairman of the Natal/KwaZulu indaba, Prof Desmond Clarence, said today.

Opening the indaba in the Durban City Hall, Professor Clarence said the 31 participating organisations were there "to work in a spirit of compromise, goodwill and with far-sightedness for future."

The opening took place under top security against the background of increasing opposition from both the extreme right and left to the indaba.

The government, he said, had committed itself to full citizenship and full political participation for all — "I believe we have been given the opportunity to make a contribution towards these goals."

It was a challenge to show that it was not necessary to destroy everything to redress wrongs.

The success of the indaba would be the result of the determination of the participants to reach out and find each other in debate, putting behind them fears, prejudices and distrust which they may have had in the past.

"They will be giving of their time to find a way to build bridges between white, black and brown and in so doing rid our community of racial tension."

He asked whether the ideas from the indaba could eventually influence events in other parts of the country.

Although the indaba would concentrate on the Natal/KwaZulu region it was being done within the context of the whole country with the aim to bring people closer together.

Professor Clarence said he was disappointed that nine organisations had refused invitations to attend the indaba as their presence would have widened the base of the indaba.

He appealed to those who had refused to reconsider their stance.

Released Robben Island Prisoner on 'Struggle'

MB310956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 31, SAPA — One does not have to be "a hot-headed radical" to be loyal to the struggle, according to Mr Trevor Wentzel, who was released from Robben Island on Thursday [27 March] evening after he won an appeal against a terrorism conviction.

"I see the struggle first as a non-violent struggle, really, although I must admit the state has created conditions that push people into violence," he said in an interview yesterday.

He said his feelings about being a free man after more than a year in prison were mixed. "One is sad for having left behind certain very good, very great people. Govan Mbeki for instance is an intellectual giant and a real fatherly figure. On the other hand I'm glad because I'll be able to resume what I've always been doing. I will not end my commitment to working for a change in South Africa.

"Robben Island has a special status. The level of understanding, of intellectual development, is extremely high. The prisoners' morale is high. They have been very much taken up by the heroic deeds of the people against apartheid. They have been given more hope."

Mr Wentzel who has been a community worker and activist since he left Alexander Sinton High School except for a short spell in plastics factory, has been detained twice.

On the future he said: "Definitely we are going to have a non-racial South Africa built on the will of the people and with the release of Mandela, Sisulu and all the other colleagues. But we can't put a date to it."

After a rest it would be back to work "in the labour advice area" and ultimately, he hoped, in the trade union movement.

One Death, Injuries Reported in Gang Clash

MB021122 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 2, SAPA — A man was killed and four others seriously injured when two rival gangs clashed in Phoenix last night.

Members of the TDK and Amigos clashed with firearms, bushknives and sticks, police said.

Mr Roland "Bushy" James (31) of Weylan Close, Phoenix, was standing with some of his friends in Grovebury Place when about 20 members of the TDK gang allegedly attacked them, according to a police spokesman. Five shots were fired and two hit Mr James in the throat and on his left upper arm. He died instantly.

Four other members of the Amigos were then attacked with bushknives and sticks.

Police arrived soon afterwards and arrested two men. Police also took possession of a .38 special revolver.

Zondo Receives Death Sentence in Amanzimtoti Case

MB021440 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The man who planted a limpet mine at an Amanzimtoti shopping center and killed five people has been sentenced. Carmel Rickard has the story.

[Rickard] Nineteen-year-old Andrew Sibusiso Zondo has been sentenced to death for each of the five murder counts, and he has been refused leave to appeal against his sentence. The presiding judge said he found no extenuating circumstances, although he had taken into account the youth of Zondo and the fact that South Africa is, as the judge put it, a divided and deeply troubled society. Asked if there was anything he wanted to say before sentence was passed, Zondo said, and these were his words: To everyone who might have lost friends, kids, and family, I say that I am sorry. Next thing I wish is that my country be friendly to its neighboring countries. After he had heard the death sentence repeated five times, Zondo shouted: "Amandla," and immediately left the dock.

Cache of Petrol Bombs Found in Durban

MB021010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0818 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 2, SAPA — Police have found a large cache of petrol bombs on a vacant piece of ground near a temple in Chatsworth in Durban.

A police spokesman said that 104 petrol bombs fashioned from beer bottles were found next to the Rajput temple yesterday.

It is believed that the find was made by members of the Durban Corporation who were clearing bush in the area. Further investigations are being carried out.

Police Save Mossel Bay Bus Driver From Death

MB021841 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1758 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 2, SAPA — A Mossel Bay bus driver, who was being dragged back towards his burning bus by a mob of stonethrowers, was saved from almost certain death by the arrival of police late today.

Mr J.G. Gerber of Mossel Bay was abandoned by his attackers when they spotted the approaching police van.

Shocked but suffering from only minor injuries, Mr Gerber was driven to hospital where he was treated and discharged.

Colonel Eddie Snyman, a police liaison officer for the South Western Districts, said Mr Gerber was returning from delivering a load of passengers in the JCC [expansion unknown] camp, a township near Mossel Bay, when a large group of youths stoned the bus and brought it to a standstill about 5.20 pm.

Mr Gerber was hit in the face by a rock and caught by the crowd as he fled, bleeding, from the bus. The bus was then set alight.

The vehicle belioged to the Cape Provincial Administration.

No arrests had been made by late today, Colonel Snyman said.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 2 April

MB021751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 2, SAPA — The directorate of the South African Police Report for the unrest situation up to 7 pm today:

At Matsulu, near Louws Creek in the eastern Transvaal, three buses and 2 private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were set on fire.

In the same area, the development board offices and a beerhall were extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Kabokweni, near White River, also in the eastern Transvaal, a cement factory and two private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were set on fire.

At Frankfort, in the Orange Free State, a private home was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

At Kayamazane, in the eastern Transvaal, police vehicles and buses were stoned and petrol-bombed. A youth was arrested in connection with these incidents.

In another incident, a shot was fired at a police vehicle from among a group of stone throwers. The burnt body of a black man was found by a police patrol.

At Vosloorus, near Boksburg, a private vehicle was damaged by stone throwers.

At Kathlehong, near Germiston, a private home and a private vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

In Pinetown, Natal, a large mob gathered illegally at the bus deport. They were dispersed with tearsmoke.

At old Crossroads, in the Western Province, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was petrol-bombed. A coloured youth was slightly injured during this incident.

At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, the driver of a private vehicle was slightly injured when his vehicle was petrol-bombed.

At Zwelitzia, near Addo, in the Boland, a primary school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Sandkraal, near George, the driver of a Provincial Administration Vehicle was assaulted and robbed of his vehicle. The vehicle was later found, destroyed by fire.

At Khutsong, near Oberholzer, in the western Transvaal, a police vehicle was stoned. Three youths were arrested in connection with this incident.

Early 3 April

MB030620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0606 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 3, SAPA — Here follows the 8 am unrest situation report issued by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria:

"Minor acts of unrest were reported overnight. In most instances only small groups were responsible for the incidents which did occur.

"At Mbekweni near Paarl 5 blacks stoned a number of private vehicles. A driver of one of the vehicles fired a shot causing the group to disperse. No injuries were reported.

"In Zwide near Port Elizabeth a guard at a councillors house fired birdshot when a small group of blacks started hurling petrol-bombs at the house. No injuries were reported and the group dispersed.

"At Daveyton on the East Rand about 40 blacks stole a Pick and Pay [chain store] vehicle. Police are investigating.

"Ten blacks were arrested at Bophalong on the West Rand after an illegal gathering."

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB291155 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 27 Mar-3 Apr 86 p4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Detentions (since beginning of 1986 according to DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] latest figures):**

Number of people detained:

January	44
February	43
March (so far)	68

Number released in the last two months: 39 (This includes detainees who have been held since 1984)
Number still held: 170

The DPSC says these figures are estimates only, as these are the ones they have been notified of. When police figures are released they are much higher. They estimate the total number of people believed to be still in detention at 300.

During the state of emergency at least 11,500 people were detained during the eight month period, under emergency and other legislation. Of those detained, more than 2,000 were under the age of 16. According to figures released in Parliament by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, there were altogether 1,924 unrest-related detentions made in terms of section 50 (1) of the Internal Security Act last year, compared with 166 in 1984. Of those detained last year, 114 were charged and eight convicted. In 1984, 60 were charged and none convicted.

According to figures for 1985 provided by the minister:

Number detained for 14 days:	505
Number detained for 13 days:	462
Number detained for 12 days:	146
Number detained for 11 days:	54
Number detained for 2 days:	405
Number detained for 1 day:	193

The rest have been held for periods between three and 10 days.

SADF Deaths

Altogether 104 members of the South African Defence Force were killed in military operations and training exercises last year, the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan said in reply to a question by Philip Myburgh (PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Wynberg). He declined to give numbers of wounded.

Unrest Death Toll

In a recent report by [the South African Institute of] Race Relations it was stated that the number of deaths over the past 18 months had risen to 1,237, and that 107 people died in February, making it the worst month of the emergency since August 1985, when 163 died.

Race Reclassifications

The minister of home affairs, Stoffel Botha, disclosed in Parliament that last year more than 1,000 people were reclassified from one race group to another. The figures were: 702 coloured people turned white; 10 whites became coloured; one Indian became white; three Chinese became white; 50 Indians became coloured; 43 coloureds became Indians; 21 Indians became Malay; 30 Malays turned Indian; 249 blacks became coloured; 20 coloureds became black; two blacks became "other Asians"; one black was classified Griqua; 11 coloureds became Chinese; three coloureds went Malay; one Chinese became coloured; eight Malays became coloured; three blacks were classified as Malay; no blacks became white and no whites became black.

Health and Medicine Statistics

There were 44,106 reported cases of tuberculosis in South Africa last year (figures exclude homelands and independent states). Of these 698 were whites, 11,421 coloureds, 595 Asians, and 31,392 blacks. Altogether 34,716 victims were hospitalised and 1,455 died. (Willie van Niekerk, minister of national health and population development).

Of the 4,954 applications for admission to medical schools at universities of the Free State, Witwatersrand, Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Cape Town and Natal, only 959 were accepted. Of these, 773 (80.6 percent) were whites, 44 (4.5 percent) coloureds, 84 (7.7 percent) Indians, and 66 (6.8 percent) blacks (Piet Claase, white "own affairs" minister of education and culture).

Prisoner of Conscience: Jomo Kasu

Johnson Mahlomola Kasu, 25, a UDF [United Democratic Front] National Executive member of the Northern Cape and a member of the Huhudi Civic Association, was detained on 6 September, 1985.

He has been held without trial for seven months at Kimberley Prison.

He was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and is being held incommunicado. He is unmarried and was detained in Huhudi, Vryburg, Northern Cape.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Questions U.S. Sincerity on Africa

MB021621 Dakar PANA in English 1540 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Lusaka, 2 April (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda today expressed Zambia's doubts in America's sincerity in seeking a genuine solution to the South African and Namibian issues because of her involvement with UNITA rebels in Angola.

The president said although Zambia appreciated America's efforts in seeking a peaceful solution to the South African and Namibian questions, he did not agree with America's support for the UNITA rebels.

Speaking when he opened the inaugural conference of African international lawyers at Mulungushi Hall today, Dr. Kaunda pointed out that America's open support for UNITA rebels in Angola created doubts as to the credibility of the United States as an honest broker.

He said, however, that Zambia will continue to support all those who are genuinely searching for a peaceful solution to the problems of the region because war was a dangerous and destructive method of settling disputes.

The Zambian president told delegates drawn from 29 African and four European countries that the theme of the conference, decolonisation and human rights, was relevant to the region in the wake of South Africa's continued disregard for international law. He noted that South Africa continued to defy world opinion by clinging to power in Namibia in defiance of the decision of the international court of justice.

Dr. Kaunda, who pointed out that the key to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia lay in Resolution 435 of the United Nations, called on all member states of the United Nations' full mandate on the Namibian question.

The president, who reiterated Zambia's stand on the linkage of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, urged both the United States and South Africa to drop the linkage because it had no legal backing.

He called for the exertion of pressure by the international community on President Pieter Botha to force him to conform to world opinion on the independence of Namibia as well as the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa.

He emphasised that Zambia could stand firm in rejecting reasons advanced by some Western countries against the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa adding that the rejection to impose sanctions on South Africa only served to mask the serving of self-interests by the countries concerned.

The president stressed that genuine peace in southern Africa hinged on the implementation by President Botha of a four-point plan.

He said this included the dismantling of apartheid, lifting of the state of emergency, lifting ban on the African National Congress and releasing of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners.

On the role of international law and international lawyers in the promotion of peace security and cooperation in the world, the president said lawyers had a crucial role to play in the realisation of these goals because international organisations relied on them for the operation, development and reform of the laws that govern the world.

He said he was pleased to note that the conference will cover subjects like decolonisation, human rights and economic development which he said were vexing questions for Africa which needed urgent answers.

Dr. Kaunda pledged Zambia's commitment to the principle of the rule of law and respect for individual liberty.

He said Zambia was against arbitrary arrests because she fought for independence to ensure freedom for every citizen.

Earlier, chairman of the conference and Minister for Legal Affairs Mr. Gibson Chigaga told the president that it had taken six years for the inaugural conference to materialise due to a number of hurdles.

He said the conference looked forward to being a viable vehicle for Africa's legal image in the world.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Criticizes U.S. for Radio Truth Support

MB021314 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The United States has come under heavy criticism from the deputy minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Comrade Naomi Nhiwatiwa, for supporting the racist and propaganda station, Radio Truth, in South Africa. Comrade Nhiwatiwa told broadcasting chiefs and engineers from Kenya and the SADCC countries in Harare today that Radio Truth is being beamed to the Frontline States by the Pretoria regime to foment trouble.

The deputy minister said the radio station has drawn funds and personnel from the United States to support UNITA bandits in Angola, MNR rebels in Mozambique and super-ZAPU dissidents in Zimbabwe. Comrade Nhiwatiwa urged governments to use broadcasting systems to promote peace, unity, and development instead of using such facilities for propagandistic purposes.

She called for cooperation among SADCC radio stations in the exchange of programs and in the standardization of equipment with the final aim of manufacturing the equipment themselves. Noting that 70 percent of the region's population is iliterate, Comrade Nhiwatiwa said one way of communicating with them is through radio.

The broadcasting chiefs are looking at ways of improving planning, implementation, and management of broadcasting systems in the SADCC region. The 7-day workshop is being sponsosred by the International Telecommunications Union, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, the International Program for the Development of Communication, and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation.

MP's Attack Minister Over Railways Irregularities

MB021026 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The debate on the alleged irregular sale of the National Railways of Zimbabwe [NRZ] property continued in Parliament yesterday with some members calling for the suspension of the estmates committee. Tempers rose and there were angry exchanges from ZANU-PF MP's as they criticized contributions made by some members of the public accounts committee during the debate.

Contributing to the debate was ZANU-PF MP for Mutare East, Comrade Lazarus Nzarayebani, who referred to the report as prejudiced and full of personal atacks and uncalled-for politicking. He said instead of reporting on how the railways' funds were misused, the committee deliberately chose to attack the minister of transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze. The ZANU-PF MP for Goromonzi, Comrade Kenneth Bute, also supported comrade Nzarayebani in calling for the suspension of the committee and shelving the report.

Speaking on the same issue, the ZANU-PF MP for Mutare Urban, Comrade, Edgar Tekere, appealed to members to discuss ways of making the NRZ a viable establishment. Commenting on the report, he said if the minister of transport feels that the report is a lot of nonsense, then he should prove it wrong. He noted that it is not necessary to talk about the color of people's skins and their political allegiance as the issue in question is the wellbeing of the NRZ. Referring to a part in the report where Comrade Ushewokunze was quoted as calling the auditor general a cousin of Hitler, Comrade Tekere said: we are not talking of Hitler, but Zimbabwe Railways after independence.

In his contribution to the debate, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe Mazowe-Mutoko MP, Mr Mark Partridge, said the government cannot stand aside when ministers undermine established authority by assuming powers they do not have. He accused Comrade Ushewokunze of interfering with the day to day running of the NRZ and defending a colleague in crime. He suggested that the minister be removed from his post. The other contributors were the ZANU-PF MP for Rushinga, Comrade Paddington Zvorwadza, who criticized the report as a conspiracy against the minister of transport.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice, Legal, and Parliamentary Affairs is investigating the alleged irregular sale of the railway property to determine whether those involved can be charged under the Prevention of Corruption Act. Speaking in Parliament yesterday, the minister, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, said he has given instructions to senior ministry officials to conduct a thorough investigation of the report. He told the house that two of the persons implicated in the sale of the railway properties have already appeared in court on fraud charges.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 APRIL 1986

TWA Explosion

Italian claims that the bomb aboard the TWA airliner was placed by a passenger who boarded the plane at Cairo Airport were termed "fabricated stories" in a Cairo radio report accusing the Italians of trying to absolve the Rome Airport security authorities of responsibility for failing to detect the bomb.

Reporting the Italian defense minister's comments on the TWA explosion, JANA also noted his view that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's threats against Italy are "funny and do not scare us." While Tehran radio reported Al-Qadhdhafi's statement to UPI denouncing the bombing as a terrorist action, monitored Libyan media have not been observed to mention his remarks on the incident.

Libya

A Foreign Liaison Bureau spokesman cited by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio denied "rumors" that Col Al-Qadhdhafi's recent contacts with the Saudi and Moroccan kings were aimed at seeking ways to negotiate with the United States. The Jamahiriyah will not negotiate with the United States unless the latter pledges to behave as a civilized country and abandons its "terrorist" actions, the spokesman asserted.

Egypt

Police conscripts on trial for participating in the recent riots are charged with offenses that carry the death penalty, the attorney general disclosed at a news conference reported by MENA. Over 1,000 rioters will be tried by the courts, he said, noting that most of the defendants are conscripts.

Commenting on reaction to *AL-AHRAM*'s 31 March report that Egypt rejected U.S. calls for joint military action against Libya, *AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION stressed that this* article did not claim to speak on behalf of the Egyptian Government because *AL-AHRAM* rejects being described as Egypt's "semi-official" paper.

Sudan

Security police have arrested several supporters of former President Ja'far Numayri who are suspected of involvement in a plot to destabilize the country and seize power, Omdurman radio announced.

In another development, the defense minister stated that a military transport aircraft crashed near Bor 2 April due to "technical problems," SUNA reported. However, the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) radio asserted that SPLA air defenses downed the plane with a SAM.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported a new escalation in the fighting between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen, noting attempts by Amal to tighten its siege round the Shatila and Sabra camps. Amal also transferred around 1,000 gunmen to Beirut from the Al-Biqa' Valley, according to the radio. The Voice of Lebanon pointed out that the fighting occurred on the eve of the Amal congress, which is expected to elect a new leadership and reorganize Amal's structure.

In other developments, Beirut radio reported the departure of the 45 French observers from Lebanon, while Jerusalem radio announced that an Army of southern Lebanon soldier was killed in a 4 April ambush in Israel's security zone.

Jordan-USSR

Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, arrived in Jordan and met with Prince Hasan and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Amman radio reported, adding that the two sides discussed all aspects of the Palestine question and exchanged views on ways to reactivate the peace process.

Iran-Iraq War

IRNA reported that Iranian troops launched another attack northeast of Al-Sulaymaniyah the night of 3 April, killing "hundreds" of Iraqi soldiers.

Iran

Announcing Mohammad Kazem Shariat-Madari's death from cancer, IRNA added that Shariat-Madari's title of ayatollah was removed after his participation in a 1982 coup plot. One of the former ayatollah's relatives told AFP that Shariat-Madari spent the last 5 years of his life under house arrest and that the authorities refused to let him seek treatment abroad.

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PLO's Khalaf Addresses Rally in Kuwait

LD032001 Kuwait KUNA in English 1857 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 3 (KUNA) — Fatah movement's Central Committee member Salah Khalaf Thursday affirmed the PLO's rejection of the 242 and 338 Security Council resolutions and said the Palestinian people will never succumb to any settlement that would undermine their full legitimate rights.

In a speech rally organized here on the Land Day anniversary, Khalaf said the two U.N. resolutions would not settle the Palestinian problem because they do not touch the core of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Palestinian official disclosed that pressure by "neighbors and brothers" is being imposed on the PLO to recognize these two resolutions. "But the PLO has announced on many occasions that it would never bargain or forfeit the rights of the Palestinian people," Khalaf underlined. He elaborated by saying the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement could not survive because Jordan has asked the PLO to drop its right to represent the Palestinian people at any peace negotiations in the region.

On the ongoing fighting between the Lebanese Amal movement and Palestinians around refugee camps in Beirut, Khalaf said the attack on the camps came following an agreement between the Amal movement and Israel. He added that Amal has started the fighting in order to give Israel a chance to tighten its security belt in southern Lebanon following the rising anti-Israeli attacks.

The Fatah official called on all Palestinian factions to accept an unconditional national dialogue to discuss means of clearing all obstacles impeding the way for national unity.

Khalaf said on its part, Fatah has offered compromises at the Aden and Algiers agreement in a bid to consolidate national unity. He added that opposition Palestinian factions were offered a chance to come up with a unified national council (parliament).

The Fatah movement, headed by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has even told them it is ready to abrogate the Amman agreement and to solve the current Palestine National Council in return for their acceptance to join in a dialogue, he maintained.

Speaking on the Iraq-Iran war, Khalaf said Iran should withdraw all its forces from Iraqi territories and accept peace negotiations to settle their conflict.

He also said that the Palestinian revolution stands with Libya in the same trench against the U.S. aggression, pointing out that the Palestinians will never change their Arab nationalist and revolutionary character. Tonight's speech rally was attended by a number of Palestinian officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

'Arafat Making Efforts To Convene Arab Summit

GF041151 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Apr (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has stated that efforts are being made to hold an Arab summit conference and that his current Gulf tour aims at discussing this summit with Gulf leaders, although the venue of this summit has not been yet determined.

In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper *AL ITTIHAD*, 'Arafat said that Arab League Secretary Chedli Klibi will make an Arab tour to explore the possibility of holding this summit.

Concerning the talks which PNC member Salih al-Barghuthi is currently making in Damascus to restore Palestinian national unity, 'Arafat denied that Al-Barghuthi has been asked by the PLO to hold such talks. He also denied that he has any connection with these efforts or that there are inter-Palestinian differences. He affirmed that the Palestinian unity among Palestinian people, particularly inside the occupied territories, has not been as strong as it is now.

Concerning relations with Syria, the PLO Executive Committee chairman said that some Syrian-Palestinian contacts have been held but have not produced any tangible results.

Concerning his view about the visit which enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is making to the United States, and on whether Peres is carrying new proposals to push forward the peace process in the Middle East, 'Arafat said: The Labor Party has an old plan for peace, the Yigal Allon plan, which gives the Palestinians autonomy in some areas in the West Bank and Gaza in return for peace. But this plan is not proposed at present.

Would Attend International Talks

JN031810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed the need to convene an emergency Arab summit before it is too late. In a statement to the Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL KHALIJ*, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that his current tour of the region is aimed at holding talks with officials on convening an Arab summit. Abu 'Ammar expressed his willingness to attend an effective international conference on the Middle East to be attended by the permanent members in the Security Council. He also said that the Palestinian presence in southern Lebanon is essential and that 90 percent of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon have been rebuilt.

Departs Manama for Iraq

GF031951 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat has left for Baghdad following a 2-day visit to the state of Bahrain. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Qatar.

Arrives in Baghdad 3 Apr

JN040817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here last night. He was welcomed on arrival by the director and members of the RCC's Arab Liberation Movements Bureau.

UAE Paper Reports High-Level PLO-Syrian Meeting

GF021802 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1745 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Apr (WAM) — *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper has stated that a high-level Syrian-Palestinian meeting was held in a foreign capital recently between Major General Hikmat al-Shihabi, Syrian chief of staff, and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee member.

Quoting Arab diplomatic sources, the newspaper added that the meeting was positive on the level of Palestinian-Syrian relations, and that following the meeting Damascus released a great number of Fatah detainees as a positive move by Syria to improve relations with the PLO.

Chedli Klibi Departs Tunisia for Malta 3 Apr

LD031617 Tunis TAP in French 1315 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 Apr (TAP) -- The secretary general of the League of Arab States, Mr Chedli Klibi, left Tunis on Thursday for Valletta for an official visit to Malta on the invitation of the Maltese prime minister, Mr Mifsud Bonnici.

During his stay in Valletta, Mr Klibi will have talks on relations between Malta and the Arab states and the situation in the Mediterranean with Maltese leaders.

PLO Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations

JN031742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted incendiary charges in a Zionist truck depot in a Zionist settlement west of occupied Jerusalem. The explosion last night burned the depot, caused heavy damage, destroyed and damaged several vehicles, and killed or wounded several enemy personnel. Our combat group left the operation area successfuly. Revolution until victory!
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The Palestinian military spokesman also stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland has planted time explosive charges inside a Zionist military store in the Bet Shemesh area. The charges went off yesterday. Several Zionists were killed or wounded and heavy damage was caused to the contents of the store. The occupation forces besieged the area, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested a number of Palestinians on the pretext of having connections with the operation. Despite these measures, our combat group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory!
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Joint Forces Shell Israel, Lahd

JN031802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used katyushas to shell several military positions belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the town of Al-'Ayshiyah, southern Lebanon, yesterday. Direct hits were scored on the positions, a number of agent personnel were killed or wounded, and several military vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

The joint forces detonated explosive charges under two Zionist military patrols yesterday. The first was on the road of the town of (Al-Hulaybah) and the second in the town of Dayr Mimas in southern Lebanon. Two Zionist military vehicles were destroyed and their occupants were killed or wounded.

The joint forces men used katyushas to shell joint positions of the occupation forces and their agent militias at the triangle of (Kafr Homs) and (Tallat 17) in Bint Jubayl. The shelling caused heavy damage to these positions and killed or wounded several enemy and agent personnel.

Palestinians Repulse Amal Attacks on Beirut Camps

JN031837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The agent Amal movement militias have continued their ugly aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut for the 6th successive day. Reports from Beirut say the Palestinian fighters defending the camps today repulsed several attempts by the aggressors to storm Sabra and Shatila, inflicting heavy losses.

The reports add that the Palestinian fighters launched an extensive attack yesterday against the Amal militias besieging Sabra and Shatila for the past 6 days. They managed to recapture three important positions around the two camps and killed or wounded several agent elements. Reports say the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade intervened alongside the Amal gangs and used tanks and artillery in the fighting around the camps.

Kuwaiti Paper on Reviving Peace Process

GF031920 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 2 Apr 86 pp 1, 25

['Abdallah Hamdan dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Palestinian sources in Amman have stated that despite the impasse in the political efforts following Jordan's decision to halt political coordination with the PLO, there is a secret political move adopted by many sides including Egypt, France, and

Morocco. This is designed to revive the peace efforts with the participation of the United States as well. These sources pointed out that the recent visits of Hanna Sanyurah and Fayiz Abu Ramhamah, candidate members in the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, to the U.S. capital is linked to silent moves currently taking place in the international arena to resume peace efforts. These sources went on to say that other contacts have been taking place for some time between U.S. officials and Arab capitals, designed to bring closer the views dealing with the peace process. The U.S. circles, which received the three Palestinian formulas, have not hitherto responded to them. Yet these circles, according to the Palestinian sources, indicate that a U.S. response is likely to be shortly released either through some amendments to the U.S. position or through asking the EEC countries to launch a new peace initiative. These sources added that the current PLO policy includes launching a large-scale campaign in the Arab and international arenas to recognize the Arab peace plan, known as the "Fes plan," as the basis for a settlement and to ask the United Nations to call for an international peace conference.

The Palestinian sources provided *AL-WATAN* with the texts of the three formulas presented by the PLO to the United States through Jordan.

The first draft legal formula that pertains to convening an international Middle East peace conference states that in case an invitation is sent to the PLO to attend an international conference with full authority — to hammer out a peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue and to terminate the Middle East dispute with the participation of the permanent UN members and the attendance of the concerned Arab sides — the PLO would accept taking part in this conference on an equal footing within a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation based on guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination through a confederation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in accordance with the Amman agreement signed on 5 February 1985, and based on implementing the UN resolutions which pertain to the Palestinian issue, including Resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO also asserts in this regard its denunciation and rejection of terrorism, which was confirmed in the Cairo declaration. The steps would be as follows:

a. This draft plan would be given to his majesty the king.
b. The PLO would then ask his majesty to obtain a written commitment from the United States addressed to him which stresses supporting the right to self-determination as outlined in the Amman agreement.
c. The PLO's proclamation of its conditional approval of Resolution 242 would coincide with the U.S. Government's commitment to recognizing the right to self-determination.

The second draft legal formula which pertains to convening an international Middle East peace conference states that the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, stresses its firm faith that the peace procession must lead to just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the Middle East in addition to guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination within the Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. In light of its sincere desire to attain peace, it expresses its readiness to hold negotiations as part of the international conference — to be attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council together with all of the concerned sides, including Israel — and in accordance with the Amman agreement signed on 11 February 1985 and on the bases of UN resolutions which pertain to the Palestinian issue, including Resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO, in this regard, stresses its denunciation of terrorism and its refusal to resort to it as asserted in the Cairo declaration of November 1985.

The Steps:

a. This draft plan would be given to his majesty the king.
b. The PLO would then ask his majesty the king to obtain a commitment from the United States which asserts backing of the right to self-determination as outlined in the Amman agreement.
c. The PLO's proclamation of its conditional approval of Resolution 242 would coincide with the U.S. Government's commitment to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The third draft legal formula which pertains to convening an international Middle East peace conference states that the call for the convocation of an international peace conference to settle the Middle East and Palestinian issue must be sponsored by the United Nations, in its capacity as the international organization establishd after World War II to end the suffering of the people, to prevent aggression, to safeguard justice, and to respect human rights. The UN Charter's introduction, issued in 1945, states the need to attain international cooperation to solve international issues, recognition of basic human rights, and the people's right to self-determination. Since the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East issue, the call to convene an international conference to solve the dispute, to attain peace in the region, and to guarantee the implementation of whatever resolutions and measures to be adopted must be associated with the participation of the UN permanent members and the attendance of the concerned Arab countries, including the PLO, on an equal footing and with the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

According to the UN Charter — which stresses recognition of basic human rights, the right of the peoples to self-determination based on UN resolutions which pertain to the Palestinian issue and the Arab region, including Resolutions 242 and 338 — the PLO would participate in the international peace conference in its capacity as sole representative of the Palestinian people, recognized on Arab and international levels and having the nature of being an observer member at the UN since 1974. The PLO's participation in the international conference must be based on guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination through the confederation agreed upon in the Amman agreement signed in February 1985.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on Visit by Yasir 'Arafat

Issues Discussed With Amir

GF030909 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, today received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, who is visiting Bahrain within a tour of the region.

His highness the amir of Bahrain reviewed with the Palestinian leader the latest developments in the Palestinian question, including the situation in the occupied Arab territories; the situation in southern Lebanon; the Middle East issue; and Gulf issues, particularly those connected with the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and the efforts to end this war by peaceful means through the Islamic Good Offices Committee and other Islamic and international forums.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and 'Arafat discussed current developments in the Arab region, the preparation for an Arab summit conference in order to discuss the serious developments through which the Arab world is passing, and international issues.

'Arafat informed his highness of the results of his tour of a number of Arab countries.

His highness the amir of Bahrain reaffirmed to the Palestinian leader Bahrain's constant stand in support of the Palestinian cause and the just Palestinian struggle to regain the Palestinian people's right to their land under PLO leadership.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; Jawid al-Ghusayn, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the Palestinian National Fund; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Saqir, deputy director of the PLO office in Bahrain.

Received by Foreign Minister

GF031550 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1315 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Manama.

The meeting was attended by Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO Executive Committee member and chairman of the Palestinian National Fund; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha.

The meeting is to conclude talks conducted earlier between 'Arafat and his highness the amir of Bahrain and which centered on the latest developments of the Palestinian issue, the Iraq-Iran war, and the current developments in the Arab and international arenas.

'Arafat on Iran-Iraq War

GF031705 Manama WAKH in English 1655 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat described the six year old Iraq-Iran war as catastrophic for the both belligerents as well as the Arab and Muslim nations.

The most side effected by the war was the Palestinian issue.

In a statement to WAKH the Palestinian leader urged Iran to response to the peace calls conducted by the Arab, Muslims, international and Non-aligned Movement states.

Mr 'Arafat reiterated the PLO's stand with the Arab Gulf states towards the Iranian challenges, and any foreign aggression.

The Palestinian revolution stood beside the Iranian Government when it faced the U.S. invasion, the PLO leader said.

The PLO leader said he reviewed with H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah the possibility of holding an Arab summit to discuss latest developments of the Arab world.

'Arafat said that he met Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and discussed with him various issues at the Arab, Palestinian and international levels and means of doubling efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war

'Arafat said that he expressed his appreciations to efforts made by H.H. Shaykh 'Isa Al Khalifah to restore the Jordanian Palestinian dialogue to support the Palestinian cause.

Jordanian Commander Departs After 3-Day Visit

GF031613 Manama WAKH in English 1535 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — Commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lieutenant General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir and his accompanying delegation left Manama today after a three-day official visit to Bahrain.

During his stay, the Jordanian official held talks on promoting bilateral military cooperation.

Gen. Shakir was seen off by Chief-of-Staff of Bahrain Defence Force Major General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah and the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Finance Minister Says Assets in U.S. Safe

GF031046 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
2 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait's Finance Minister Jasim al-Khurafi yesterday discounted speculation that the American authorities may freeze

Kuwaiti investments in the United States after freezing the Libyan and Iranian assets there.

"Such political fears are unfounded," Al-Khurafi told a press conference. He called for a campaign to explain Kuwaiti Government measures to activate the slackening national economy, brought about by the world oil market situation, the five-year-old war between neighboring Iraq and Iran and the August 1982 crash of the Al-Manakh stock market.

Pressure

The Kuwaiti minister assured critics that his country's investment policy was based on "the distribution of risks."

"We have our own visualization on how to minimize the risks," he said. "We cannot ignore the dollar's outstanding position in the investment sphere. Nevertheless we have to take precautions," Al-Khurafi said without elaborating.

The Kuwaiti Government has been under increasing pressure from members of parliament and journalists to curtail Kuwait's investments in the United States, put by the minister recently at KD4,217 million.

The critics have contended in diverse parliamentary statements and newspaper editorials that the U.S. Administration would not hesitate to freeze Kuwait's investments in the United States should a crisis erupt between the two countries.

The Kuwaiti minister conceded that the government was planning to cut its budget for the coming fiscal year starting July 1, as a result of the rapidly retreating oil income.

"However, the government's approach is not to allow the fall in the oil revenues to influence the country's economic cycle, he said.

The Kuwaiti minister announced that the state-owned Kuwait Investment Authority has started buying the shares of 25 Kuwaiti closed companies.

The companies were dissolved earlier this year, as the minister said "due to poor performance and in line with the government's visualization for remedying the economic situation."

Kuwaiti Closed Companies are the name given to those companies whose shares were brought entirely by founding shareholders. He denied the existence of any approach to curtail the role of the private sector.

National Assembly Discusses Issues, Makes Statement

GF031538 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
2 Apr 86 p 1

[By Amir Abu al-Sa'ud]

[Text] Kuwait's National Assembly yesterday condemned U.S. "aggression" against Libya.

In a statement, the Assembly called for implementation of the Arab League mutual Defence Pact which calls for "standing by the side of any Arab country victim of foreign aggression, in conformity with our Arab traditions."

Libyan forces and the U.S. Sixth Fleet clashed with the American's staged manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra, which is claimed by Libya as territorial waters.

There was a heated debate at yesterday's meeting of the Assembly on the recent government decision banning deputies from taking part in seminars and lectures at Kuwait University.

The Assembly then voted in favour of asking the government to rescind the ban.

The Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, said that deputies were free to say what they liked inside the Assembly, but "our children should be left to their studies in order to benefit the country."

He stressed that the decision of the Council of Ministers did not apply only to deputies but to everybody, and was based on the university's internal charters which stated that those who wanted to give lectures or take part in seminars had to get the university's permission two weeks in advance.

The education minister, Dr Hasan al-Ibrahim, who is chancellor of the university, explained that the decision did not bar deputies from taking part in seminars and student meetings but was meant to ensure the university's independence and to keep students out of matters unrelated to their studies.

Dr al-Ibrahim said the main reason the government issued its decision was that it noticed a number of departments and students societies held seminars and other meetings not related to their studies.

Deputy Dr 'Abdallah al-Nafisi said the decision was clear and singled out National Assembly deputies for the ban. He said he believed the government was preparing people for something big, and only God knew what it was. He said the government was irritating the Assembly in all ways to achieve something.

Other deputies also rejected the education minister's statement that the decision was not aimed at the deputies only. They also rejected the minister's intention of separating education and politics at the university. They said the minister's measures were undemocratic and restrictive.

Earlier in the meeting the Assembly approved a government demand for a fortnight's postponement of discussion on an Audit Bureau report on financial violations committed by the Al-Manakh small dealers security fund.

The meeting began with discussion of complaints and letters. Some deputies commented on a letter from the speaker of the Syrian Parliament, who called for the condemnation of the U.S. aggression on Libya Deputy Yusuf al-Mukhlid said the Assembly should ask for a letter from the Syrian speaker supporting the Arab people of Iraq.

Deputy Sa'd Tami demanded that the Syrian Parliament should put pressure on its government to change its attitude towards the Gulf war.

The deputies demanded that Kuwait Petroleum Corporation allow its employees to form a trade union.

Minister Cited on Measures To Stabilize Oil Prices

LD031436 Kuwait KUNA in English 1323 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 3 (KUNA) — Kuwait and its five GCC partners have taken precautionary measures to confront any further deterioration in oil prices and its repercussions, Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa was quoted here Thursday as saying.

Shaykh 'Ali told *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper due to these measures he is optimistic about the future of the oil industry in Kuwait and the other five members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

In a symposium held here two days ago, Shaykh 'Ali said he is certain the 13 OPEC countries will soon win the current "oil war", and that oil prices, which dropped to less than 10 dollars per barrel, will start surging again.

"At worst conditions, oil production would be ceased if prices fall under production costs," he noted, but said such a possibility is farfetched.

Following reports from Washington indicating that U.S. Vice President George Bush will hold talks in the Gulf next week on stabilizing the oil market, oil prices yesterday increased by one dollar at European oil trading centers.

QATAR

QNA Details Bush's Visit, Issues To Be Discussed

GF040806 Doha QNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (QNA) — U.S. Vice President George Bush left Washington late last night, beginning a 10-day tour of four Arab countries: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the YAR.

Bush is expected to make a 1-day stopover at the Rheinmain U.S. base in the FRG on a private visit. He will continue his trip by leaving for Riyadh on Saturday.

The U.S. vice president's visit to Saudi Arabia will begin in Riyadh on Saturday. He will leave Riyadh on Sunday for Dhahran to meet with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. Bush will leave Dhahran for Manama on Monday to visit Bahrain, during which he will meet with Bahrain Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. He will leave for Muscat on Wednesday and will travel to Salalah on Thursday to meet with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. Bush will leave Salalah for Sanaa on Thursday to hold talks with YAR president 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He will then leave Sanaa for Washington on Saturday.

The topics which Bush will discuss with officials in these countries can be classified under two subjects: security and economics. The developments of the war between Iraq and Iran will top the security issues which Bush will discuss. A political observer in Washington has said that "Bush's visit will be a token of U.S. commitment to the region." Bush has stated that the purpose of his tour to the Gulf region will be to reiterate U.S. commitment for the region's stability and security.

A senior U.S. Administration official has said that the message which Bush will convey to the region is that the United States is committed to assist them in defending themselves against any foreign military threats.

U.S. arms sales will top the issues which the U.S. vice president will discuss with officials in Saudi Arabia. The U.S. vice president has stated that the U.S. Administration will continue its efforts with Congress to urge it to sell advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia. Bush's talks will touch upon other topics, such as international terrorism and its threat to the region's countries and the feasibility of international cooperation to combat terrorism. His talks will also deal with the situation in Afghanistan and recent developments in the PDRY.

Concerning economic issues, Bush will focus on trade and economic relations between the United States and the region's countries and the means to consolidate them.

Before departing Washington, Bush stated that "relations between the United States and the region's countries do not rely completely on oil." He said: "Despite the slump on the oil market and the drop in oil prices, the United States is committed to its relations with the region because these relations are independent of the daily drop and rise in oil prices." Thus, oil prices will be one of the main issues Bush will discuss with officials in Saudi Arabia and the region's countries.

Bush's predeparture statements caused an uproar in Washington. He expressed the U.S. Administration's desire to stop the drop in oil prices and the negative effects on the U.S. economy of a continued drop in these prices. The White House was forced the following day to reiterate through Larry Speakes that the U.S. Administration will not interfere in oil prices. At any rate, the statements by Bush and Speakes raised a number of questions on the U.S. Administration's stand on oil prices. It has been reported in Washington that a special working group has been formed in the White House to discuss the expected effects of the drop in oil prices on the U.S. economy and national security.

That is why the U.S. vice president's visit to the region draws special importance in view of these developments. However, it is expected that this visit will not yield certain results. Bush himself affirmed that the main objective of this visit is to exchange views with officials in the region.

Bush will be accompanied on his tour by Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and Gordon Brown, director of the Arabian Peninsula Affairs Department at the State Department.

PDRY

Soviet Economic Delegation Arrives in Aden

GF031724 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A Soviet technical economic delegation arrived in Aden this morning to hold talks with officials in our country on economic and technical matters. The delegation includes government officials from ministries and organizations of planning, fisheries, oil and minerals, electricity, and trade. The delegation is to attend a number of meetings with officials of our country on implementing economic and technical protocols on the progress of economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Presidium Holds Ordinary Session, Adopts Decisions

GF031541 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Supreme People's Council Presidium held its sixth ordinary session today under the chairmanship of Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. Al-'Attas presented a political report reviewing the current political situation in the Arab region, particularly the situation on the Yemeni arena and the efforts being made by the political leadership in the southern part of the homeland to achieve further coordination and cooperation and to make further contacts between the two parts of the homeland.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium adopted a number of decisions and measures to implement all unity agreements and take further steps to lay a firm basis to reestablish Yemeni unity. The Supreme People's Council Presidium affirmed that the consolidation of unity between the two parts of the homeland serves our Yemeni people's security, stability, progress, and unity and that our people's supreme interest requires making all sincere national efforts to achieve this unity and thwart any plan that does not serve their interest and aspirations.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium also discussed a memorandum on the preparations for the second elections of the Supreme People's Council and for the fourth elections of the people's local councils and a draft resolution to reorganize the high elections committee and to assign its duties. It also discussed a report on the security situation in the Republic and on the judiciary's situation, a memorandum about the military judiciary and prosecution. It adopted appropriate resolutions on them.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium praised the efforts made by military and security organs to restore security and stability and highly valued all measures taken for this purpose. It discussed a number of other topics listed on its agenda.

Unity Minister Departs for YAR Talks

GF031617 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs, left for Sanaa this morning to hold talks with brothers in the northern part of the homeland on unity affairs between the two parts.

In a predeparture statement to ANA, Rashid Muhammad Thabit said: This visit comes at the instruction of leaders Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to activate unity action by putting forward programs for meetings to be held by the Secretariat of the Yemeni Supreme Council, the ministerial committee, and other joint committees and companies in implementation of unity agreements between the two parts of the homeland.

He affirmed that this meeting shows the two leaders' anxiousness to deal with all issues concerning unity coordination and relations between them to serve our people's goal of reestablishing Yemeni unity. He added that he would meet with Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, to discuss the 1986 plan for meetings by unity committees and the joint unity technical committees in various fields and to find a concept to enhance and improve the activities of these committees.

Iranian Official Brings Relief Supplies

GF040457 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The PDRY Red Crescent director met the director-general of international relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Red Crescent, who is heading a delegation carrying a 74-ton consignment of relief goods from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Muslim people of the PDRY. He said: On behalf of our government and nation, I wish to express my deep gratitude for this assistance as well as its quantity, as we have not received such assistance from any other country.

UAE

U.S. Official Murphy Arrives in Dubayy 3 April

GF040557 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Dubayy, 3 Apr (WAKH) — Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near East and south Asian affairs, arrived in Dubayy tonight on a visit to the UAE as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region. During his tour, Murphy will deliver messages to their leaders from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the latest developments in the region.

Conveys Message to President Zayid

GF041039 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from his excellency U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the relations of cooperation existing between the two countries, the situation in the region in view of developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and on the situation in the Middle East region.

The message was conveyed by Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, during his meeting with the president at the Al-Bahr Palace this morning.

Paper Notes Reagan-Bush 'Conflict' on Oil Prices

GF040822 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0635 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 4 Apr (WAM) — The newspaper *AL KHALIJ* calls on OPEC countries to exploit the split in the U.S. Administration as a result of the drop in oil prices and to use it to increase and stabilize oil prices.

In its editorial today, *AL-KHALIJ* says that the internal conflict of interest, which began in the United States, is between two contradictory sides: one is led by George Bush and the energy secretary, and the other is led by a group of major economic investors rallying around Reagan. This conflict then is a "contradiction between the two antipodes of the U.S. economy; the first is that of the owners of oil wells in the oil states, particularly Texas and Louisiana and their allies the bank owners, and the second is of manufacturers of processed commodities."

AL-KHALIJ suggests that "OPEC countries adopt useful tactics by supporting the stand of those who are against the Reagan administration and of U.S. economic power centers." This can be achieved by discarding minor differences and by making temporary sacrifices which will lead to a remarkable reduction in their oil production, at lease 5 million barrels per day, in order to raise prices again.

In conclusion, *AL-KHALIJ* expresses the conviction that OPEC can kill two birds with one stone by continuing the internal struggle in the United States "by giving fuel to those rebelling against Reagan and by taking the initiative again on the oil market."

YAR

USSR Envoy Conveys Gorbachev Message to President

GF031253 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received a message from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev dealing with issues between the two friendly countries.

The message was delivered by the Soviet charge d'affaires in Sanaa during his meeting with the brother president in his office this afternoon. The brother president and secretary general expresed satisfaction with the content of the message.

Commentary, Reportage on TWA Plane Explosion

'Abd al-Majid Condemns Act

NC031551 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt condemns the explosion that occurred inside the TWA plane. Egypt declares that these terrorist acts are unacceptable, and it regrets the loss of innocent lives.

Reports by Rome Airport Source Denied

NC031740 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "The Rome Airport Authorities Try To Shrug Off Their Responsibility and Place It on Others"]

[Text] A responsible source at the Rome airport has claimed that the bomb that exploded inside the TWA plane during its Rome to Athens flight could have been placed by a passenger who boarded the plane in Cairo.

This Italian source ignores all logic. He is trying to absolve the Rome airport security authorities of any responsibility and to shift this responsibility to others.

This ludicrous tale is full of serious mistakes. Rome airport is responsible for carefully searching the plane before takeoff. Even if an individual had been able to put a bomb inside the plane, the Rome airport authorities would still be considered responsible.

Therefore, the claim by the Rome airport official that the bomb was placed when the plane was in Cairo is ludicrous and is an insult to the intelligence of the public. Such a claim is contrary to logic and does not take account of international norms and practices. This Italian official should have weighed his words carefully. In these difficult times this irresponsible behavior is unwarranted.

We believe that the Rome airport officials know very well that Cairo airport is one of the safest in the world. No hijacking or act of sabotage has occurred at Cairo airport as has been the case at Rome, Athens, Beirut, and other airports.

It must be known to all that Egypt categorically rejects these irresponsible insinuations; such fabricated stories meet with ridicule and contempt. The plane took off from Rome airport. The bomb was placed before the plane had landed at Athens airport. Any other claim is a failed attempt to blame others.

Airport Security Praised

NC032126 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A responsible source at Cairo airport has stated that the security measures there are very strict. The aircraft passes through several security checks before takeoff. The source said that a representative of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] yesterday made an on the spot inspection of the security measures at Cairo airport. The ICAO official praised these measures and said that Cairo airport is one of the safest airports in the world from the point of view of security.

Weekly Repo[illegible]viet Visit 'Highly Successful'

F[illegible]1559 Ca[illegible]L-SHA'B in Arabic
25 [illegible] 86 [illegible]

[Unattributed report: "The Soviets To Return to the High Dam"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak yesterday received the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the delegation accompanying him.

AL-SHA'B has learned that the Soviet delegation's visit was highly successful and that the two sides agreed to increase cooperation between the two countries in various fields, especially the industrial field.

AL-SHA'B has also learned that Soviet experts will repair some of the High Dam's turbines.

It has also been agreed to begin negotiations for the rescheduling of military debts amounting to thousands [as published] of pounds sterling.

Mubarak Addresses NDP Secretaries on Issues

NC031917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has declared that Egypt adheres to the Arab nation's causes and also that Egypt neither puts pressure nor interferes in the affairs of its Arab brothers. This is unlike some Arab regimes which resort to pressure and intimidation in order to extort money from other Arab states.

During his meeting with the NDP women secretaries today, President Mubarak stated: Egypt is a civilized state that respects all its relations and international obligations.

Reviewing current Arab differences, President Mubarak said: These differences are occurring at a time when the Palestinian issue has been discarded from Arab calculations and left to the mercy of fate.

President Mubarak criticized Syria and Libya for supporting Iran against Iraq, indicating that this conflicts with the joint Arab Defense Pact and with Syrian and Libyan membership in the Arab League.

President Mubarak referred to Syria's involvement in Lebanon while the Golan Heights had been under Israeli occupation for almost 20 years.

The president elaborated on Egypt's joint efforts with Jordan to reach a just solution to the Palestinian people's problem.

President Mubarak said that Egypt's relations with other states are based on mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs. He said: We do not permit the establishment of bases on our territory. The people's interest is above any consideration. No one can impose his views on us, either in political or in economic terms. We do not allow any interference in our policies or in our decisions.

President Mubarak added: Our relations are declared and clear. We have our relations with the United States. We also have good relations with the Soviet Union and good relations with the European countries.

President Mubarak praised the atmosphere of democracy in which Egypt lives. He said: Egypt is for all the Egyptians. Every citizen has the right to know the truth. We must have the ability to be frank with each other in full confidence.

In his meeting with the NDP women secretaries, President Mubarak first reviewed a number of domestic issues, including the economic situation and the Egyptian Government's measures to cope with the drop in oil revenues resulting from the fall in oil prices. He also reviewed the government's plan to reform the economy, affirming that these measures will not affect limited-income groups.

Labor Minister, Delegation Leave for PRC, DPRK

NC041020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training and chairman of the General Federation of Egyptian Labor Unions [GFELU], left Cairo this morning. The minister is leading a delegation to Beijing for a visit to the PRC that will last several days, and will be followed by a stop in the DPRK. These visits fall within the framework of cooperation between Egypt and the two countries in the field of labor unions.

The delegation also includes the GFELU's treasurer, Abu Bakr Jad al-Mawla, and 'Abd al-Mun'im Faraj, a member of its Executive Bureau.

Liberian Foreign Minister Makes Statement, Departs

NC031116 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) — Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo left Cairo for Liberia this morning, following a 3-day visit here during which he delivered a message from Liberian President Samuel Doe to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

In a predeparture statement, the Liberian foreign minister said that he is taking with him a handwritten response from President Mubarak to the Liberian president's message. President Mubarak's message deals with international and bilateral relations and ways of promoting them.

Blamo said that a joint communique had been issued, reflecting the points discussed during his talks in Cairo. He stated that he had held talks with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on economic and political issues and the situation in the Middle East.

UAE Paper: 'Source' Denies Army on Alert

GF031313 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Cairo — In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ* a responsible source at the Egyptian Ministry of Information has denied reports on a declared state of alert among the Egyptian Army at the Egyptian-Libyan border and orders by President Husni Mubarak to some of the commanders of the Egyptian Armed Forces to be ready to face any confrontation between Egypt and Libya. The source stated that the situation on the Western front is completely calm, and that the link between the meeting of President Husni Mubarak with the minister of defense and chief of the Egyptian military operations 2 days ago, and the recent Libyan statements on Egypt are incorrect and tendentious.

The source added that Mubarak's meeting with the defense minister and the head of operations was routine.

The source stated that President Husni Mubarak, as the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, periodically holds meetings with the ranking commanders of the Army and that there is no relation between that and any state of combat readiness among the Egyptian Armed Forces at the Western front.

The source added that Egypt is not contemplating conducting military action against any Arab country and that it is not logical to announce maximum combat readiness at the Western front when the soldiers and the officers there are taking their usual periodical leaves without a day missed.

Attorney General Holds News Conference on Riots

NC031844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) — Attorney General Counsellor Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jundi has announced that the Public Prosecutor's Office will refer 1,236 persons interrogated on the recent riots to the Supreme Security Courts for trial.

In a news conference at noon today, the attorney general said that the Prosecutor's Office had released 1,860 of the 3,096 people arrested during the riots. In addition, he said, the Prosecutor's Office had heard 1,204 witnesses, including police chiefs and Major General Ahmad Rushdi, former interior minister.

The attorney general stressed that the inquiries had shown that no foreign, domestic, political, or factional element had had a hand in the riots. The main reason behind the riots was the rumor spread by some that conscription would be extended for 1 more year.

The attorney general said five circuit courts of appeal in Cairo, Al-Jizah, Banha, Asyut, and Sawhaj will hear the cases of 350 central security men, 675 security forces men, and 31 civilians.

According to the attorney general, the incidents began when a rumor spread that the conscripts' tour of duty had been extended by 1 year. Some units had earlier told their conscripts that they had received instructions to postpone mailing the files of those whose term of service had ended. As a result, at 1830 on 25 February, central security forces in one of the Al-Jizah barracks mutinied and went on the rampage, attacking installations.

The attorney general said that former Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi went to the scene to meet with the soldiers. He found them in an agitated mood and tried to convince them to stop this kind of thing, telling them that their service would not be extended for 1 year and promising to come back the next day. But, leaving the barracks, Rushdi found that troops in another barrack had left their camp in open mutiny and were rioting for the same reason.

Other central security forces in barracks in Cairo, Al-Jizah, Al-Qalyubiyah, Asyut, and Sawhaj learned the news through radio broadcasts or their own receivers. Aroused by the news that some barracks had mutinied against the extension of the conscription period, these troops went out in similar acts of protest.

The defendants, the attorney general added, have engaged in murder and in sabotage and arson against public and private installations. During the riots, he said, 54 military personnel and 16 civilians were killed and 158 military personnel and 48 civilians were wounded. Among the property damaged are five hotels, 42 police installations, 120 private installations, and 2,006 cars.

The attorney general said that the Public Prosecutor's Office investigation had revealed other motives behind the riots. These include the poor living conditions of the conscripts who are ill-housed, deprived from leave for long periods, work long hours, and are ill-treated and sometimes tortured by their officers. There is no adequate social or health care for the conscripts, the attorney general stated.

The attorney general said that the investigation had also revealed that none of the citizens or of the members of any political group or party had tried to exploit events. He praised the attitude of the honorable citizens who took a civilized stand on the incidents, having clearly seen through them. The attorney general also commended the Egyptian media's full and prompt coverage of the episode.

As for the servicemen who have not been indicted by the Public Prosecutor's Office, the attorney general said that they had been handed over to their units to face disciplinary action in connection with their failure to fulfill their military duties, a matter which is completely outside the realm of the public prosecutor's duties.

The attorney general pointed out that the defendants did not ask for lawyers to attend the cross-examination. The only exception was one attorney who was arrested during the riots and who demanded the presence of several lawyers. He was later released for lack of evidence.

The attorney general said that no political motives had been uncovered for the attack by some of the defendants on the Turah prison and the release of some of the inmates. The incident was merely part of the rioting and most of those set free were thieves and drug dealers; the majority of them have already been recaptured.

The attorney general lauded the great role of the Egyptian Armed Forces in protecting the domestic front during the incidents and preventing the spread of the riots, as well as in helping to arrest some of the inmates who fled from the jails.

The charges facing the defendants, the attorney general said, carry penalties ranging from imprisonment and payment of fines to death sentences in case of the servicemen.

The defendants are charged with participation in a public gathering leading to assaults on individuals and private and public property. They are also charged with confronting officials carrying out their duties and resorting to force. This led to the murder or injury of military personnel and civilians. In addition, the defendants are charged with sowing sedition among the security and central security forces by mutinying. They are also charged with theft of weapons, ammunition, and other equipment from their barracks.

The defendants are also accused of disobeying officers' orders and of insurrection and instigation of others to follow suit. They are also charged with endangering public means of transportation by blocking roads and stopping traffic.

According to the attorney general, the defendants damaged private and public vehicles, carried weapons and ammunition without a licence and stole weapons for use in acts against public order. The attorney general added that the defendants attacked public and private property, challenged the authorities, and set free prisoners held on various charges.

AFP Reports Further

NC031425 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, April 3 (AFP) — Egyptian Prosecutor-General Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jundi Thursday demanded the death sentence for 1,205 security policemen who mutinied on February 25 and 26.

At least 36 people died and 716 others were wounded when thousands of conscripts rioted after a rumour that their period of service would be extended from three years to four years. Millions of dollars of damage was done to luxury hotels in the pyramids area, and Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi was dismissed.

The prosecutor said he had demanded prison sentences and forced labour for 31 civilians charged in connection with the affair.

More than 1,100 people arrested at the time would be released, he added.

The mutinies were a "spontaneous movement" of the police and threre was "no proof of foreign involvement or incitement by political or religious groups", Mr al-Jundi said.

The defendants will appear at an as yet unspecified date before the State Security Court, which under Egyptian law could commute the death sentences on the strength of mitigating circumstances.

AL-AHRAM on Reports of Anti-Libyan Coordination

PM040813 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 3 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Egyptian Rejection Regarding Libya: Silence of the White House and State Department and a Necessary Word by the Editor"]

[Text] Washington — Agencies — U.S. official sources have confirmed reports published by *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* the day before yesterday that Egypt during the past 8 months rejected three U.S. offers to take part in a military operation against Libya.

A senior U.S. Government source, who insisted on not being named, commenting on the *AL-AHRAM* chief editor's article in which he said that Egypt rejected U.S. offers to participate in operations against Libya, said that the United States has never asked Egypt to carry out action against Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

But statements made by White House spokesman Larry Speakes and State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb neither denied nor confirmed such reports. Both spokesmen only said that the United States and Egypt are bound by common views of the security issues in the area and that relations between the two countries in this field are close and beneficial for both sides.

At the same time *THE WASHINGTON POST* newspaper once again confirmed that the United States held contacts with Egypt over a period of 8 months during which talks centered on carrying out a joint military operation with the aim of toppling al-Qadhdhafi. In its new story, which it attributes to U.S. Government officials, the paper said that President Reagan dispatched Admiral Poindexter, the present national security adviser, and a senior Pentagon official, to discuss military operations with Egypt.

Editor's Comment

When *AL-AHRAM* published details of the [U.S.-Egyptian]contacts which it obtained from U.S. sources in Washington or from reports published in the U.S. press itself it did not mention, in any part of its chief editor's article, whether official sources in Egypt have confirmed or denied such reports.

Also *AL-AHRAM* did not claim to speak on behalf of the Egyptian Government since it rejected and continues to reject the strange label the Western press attaches to it when the paper is described as Egypt's "semi-official paper." If *AL-AHRAM* at one time was of such character it is absolutely no longer so at present under the auspices of the freedom of the press which Egypt has been enjoying for some time, a fact which is recognized by major Western press institutions.

A few weeks ago — during the month of March to be exact — *AL-AHRAM*'s chief editor explained in two successive articles the dimensions of the special relations between Egypt and the United States in various fields. But it appears that there are those who are keen on trying to undermine these special relations between Egypt and the United States. At present we do not wish to accuse anybody but we know for certain who the people are who for so long have been trying to do so.

Nevertheless, *AL-AHRAM* has its own firm and clear principles regarding Egypt's relations with Western countries, particularly the United States, and the need to work to deepen and develop these relations in the interest of Egypt and peace in the Middle East.

Also, one of *AL-AHRAM*'s principles from which it will never deviate, is that it rejects any foreign aggression against any Arab state regardless of any adventure in which the ruler of such a state may be involved.

Paper Says Sudan To Revoke Integration Agreements

NC040751 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — Commenting on the Sudanese Government's decision to revoke the integration agreements between Egypt and Sudan, *AL-AKHBAR* says that Egypt's defense of the integration process stems from its desire to serve the interests of both peoples, first and foremost those of the Sudanese. This fact is well known by the Sudanese people themselves, *AL-AKHBAR* adds. The paper also emphasizes that Egypt is interested in the essence and not in the form of its relations with Sudan.

In today's edition, *AL-AKHBAR* expresses the hope that Sudanese officials will realize both now and in the future that integration between our two countries represents the hope of our people. Regardless of what has taken place, the paper notes, Egypt will continue to represent an extension of Sudan in the north, and Sudan will continue to represent an extension of Egypt in the south.

Asyut University Students Hold Sit-in, Hunger Strike

PM031239 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Apr 86 p 1

[*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Cairo bureau report: "New Move by 'Islamic Groups in Egypt: Asyut Students Stage Sit-in After Taking Over University"]

[Text] Islamic Groups in the Egyptian University of Asyut yesterday took over the university premises and declared a sit-in and a hunger strike after blocking the entrances leading to the university on the second day of demonstrations and processions staged by the students inside the university campus.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the Egyptian security organs have prepared a report to be submitted to the prosecution in order to obtain permission to end the sit-in and to storm the university whose guards left it quietly following the outbreak of incidents.

A rumor had spread among the university students that student Sha'ban 'Abd al-Rahman al-Rashid, who was wounded the day before yesterday by a bullet fired by a "secret" policeman, has died. This occurred while the student was taking part with three other students in placing posters on walls calling for the attendance of a religious seminar in Al-Nur mosque to be addressed by Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman who was previously accused of involvement in cases concerning the Al-Jihad organization and the assassination of late President Anwar al-Sadat.

The seminar was held yesterday attended by approximately 1,500 students and citizens. One of the speakers at the seminar referred to U.S. policy and persistent U.S. attempts to thwart the Islamic groups in Egypt. The recent incident [of the shot student] was part of such attempts.

Pusamah Rushdi, a pharmacology student and leader of the Islamic group, said that the strike will continue unless a number of demands are met, foremost of which is to obtain a guarantee from the prime minister to end provocations by the state security intelligence in Asyut and to hold a meeting with the prime minister or to hold a telephone contact with him in order to explain to him the aggravating provocations.

He called for the amendment of the statement issued by the Ministry of Interior regarding the situation in Asyut, for the release of student 'Abd al-Qawi Siddiq Bakr of the education college, and for the release of the booklets published by the students' union through the university press which had been seized.

At the Armed Forces hospital in al-Ma'adi, to which the injured student was taken by helicopter for treatment on President Mubarak's orders, Major General Hasan al-Sabbagh, the hospital director, said that the injured students' condition was "very poor" and that an urgent operation was carried out on him yesterday afternoon to remove the bullet that was lodged in his head.

The operation was carried out by Dr Sayyid al-Jundi, head of cerebral and neural surgery at the hospital. The bullet has been removed. The student is still in a coma and his condition is not reassuring, he added.

Asyut Governor Major General Sami Khudayr, who assumed his post 4 weeks ago after former Asyut Governor Major General Zaki Badr assumed the post of minister of interior following the recent disturbances, held a meeting attended by the director of Asyut security, local council Chairman Muhammad 'Abd al-Muhsin Salih, and the NDP leadership in Asyut in order to follow up the situation and to seek to calm down the students.

On the other hand, the public prosecution in Asyut has ordered that the secret policeman who opened fire on the student be remanded in custody for 4 days for investigation and pending trial.

Tariq 'Aziz on Mediation With Syria, Other Issues

PM040921 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Mar 86 p 2

[Interview with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Tunis; date, place not given]

[Text] Question: What is your comment on the statement issued by the Arab League Council after its meetings on the Iraq-Iran war?

Answer: The resolution adopted was in harmony with the resolutions passed by the Fes and Casablanca summit conferences and the Arab League's resolution adopted at its emergency session held in March 1984. It expresses the feelings and positions of most of the Arab states. Before we submitted our draft resolution we held contacts with the brother ministers on its main principles which they fully supported. Our aim was to get a number of ministers together to seriously and thoroughly discuss the Arab situation in general and Iran's aggression against Iraq and its threats against the Gulf states in particular. We held frank and in-depth discussions on these issues with the aim of coming out with a united Arab stand based on the fixed Arab principles without coming up with a new position inconsistent with these principles. The fixed principles of joint Arab action are to be found in the Arab League Charter, the joint Defense Pact, the Arab solidarity charter, and the Arab summit conferences' resolutions by which we are guided in our attitude to new developments. It was clear that some ministers, representing some states whose positions on these issues are well known, did not wish to take a stand or support a stand emanating from these principles. They had their own analyses and interpretations which were proven to be inconsistent with the views and attitudes of the majority of the Arab states. That is why the meeting did not produce a unanimous view but it was a useful meeting because it was serious. Accordingly, we decided to take the issue to a full meeting of the Arab League Council which did discuss it and expressed an opinion which was contained in the resolution issued on the matter.

Question: Some states have expressed reservations regarding the resolution. Will new efforts be made to get them to change their position?

Answer: We believe that the Arab states should adhere to the fixed principles of Arab action and that anyone who does not do that would be the loser in the long run. Attitudes not in harmony with the majority might yield some gains, which I cannot describe, but such attitudes are, in our view, shortsighted because all the Arab states without exception are open to threats. Now Iraq is the target of aggression. Tomorrow or thereafter other states might become the target of foreign threats and aggression. What protects us is our solidarity which should be based on the fixed principles. We must continue to explain these essential matters to the Arab public opinion. The states which do not go along with the Arab attitude should be talked to in every possible way. Anyone who can hold bilateral talks should do so.

Question: [Saudi Foreign Minister] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and [Kuwaiti Foreign Minister] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad last month shuttled several times between Damascus and Baghdad. What was submitted to you in all these visits and what point has that mediation reached?

Answer: I leave it to the people concerned, especially Prince Sa'ud and Shaykh Sabah, to talk about the discussions held in Damascus if they deem it fit to do so. I will talk about Iraq's position. We have welcomed these and previous efforts and we have welcomed the committee formed for clearing the Arab atmosphere under the chairmanship of [Saudi Crown Prince] 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Iraq's attitude is based on the Arab League Charter and the joint Defense Pact and it is willing to regulate its relations with Syria on this basis and under the supervision of the atmosphere-clearing committee or the Arab League. Where Syria is concerned we are prepared to adhere to all the provisions of the charter and the pact. What we ask of Syria is minimum commitment to us under that agreement [as published]. We are willing to establish normal relations with it for national and pan-Arab reasons. We are two neighboring countries with common interests and security, not to mention the bond between the two people which dictates that they should get together. We are willing to establish normal relations on the basis I have mentioned, not on any other fabricated basis.

Question: Syria believes that any reconciliation with Iraq should be based on the unity plan arrived at in the seventies. What is your view?

Answer: We believe that such an approach is neither serious nor practical. After everything that has happened between the two countries and Syria's attitude toward the war, we cannot jump from the present state of affairs to a state of unity between the two countries. The logical step is restoration of normal relations between the two countries in accordance with the basic principles which I have mentioned. The doors to cooperation and dialogue, which have been closed for years, could then be reopened and officials could then look for suitable formulas for strengthening relations between the two countries. Making a change in the present abnormal situation conditional on one particular formula is, in our opinion, an impossible precondition which does not show seriousness.

Question: Do you support the holding of an Arab summit conference as proposed by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad?

Answer: I have supported the proposal and I have said that a summit conference is an absolute necessity because the obstacles must be eliminated when there is a pan-Arab need for such a conference. If a small minority does not wish to contribute and attend the conference then it should be left alone. The majority should act. We are all for Arab unanimity and we wish it could be achieved on all issues.

Question: In your view, what is preventing an international stand that would put pressure on Iran to stop the war?

Answer: There are obstacles preventing an Arab pressure stand. In addressing others we should have a united Arab stand to carry to the international sphere and we should back it up with all our resources and international weight. There is an Arab majority in favor of ending the war on legal and legitimate grounds. There is also a clear international stand in favor of that. The UN Security Council's resolutions in this connection — the latest being Resolution 582 — are a clear indication. The latest resolution was neither an Iraqi nor an Arab resolution. It was drafted by the Security Council itself which embodies all the world's blocs. There is a universal desire to end the war but, because of strategic or commercial interests, some states are reluctant to use their influence directly to put pressure on Iran, but the international support for an end to the war continues to be felt and we see it in all international circles.

Question: Do you share the view that the recent escalation might lead to foreign intervention in the region?

Answer: That would depend on Iran's attitude. If Iran went too far in its threats to the Gulf states that would open the way wide to foreign intervention.

Question: There was some tension in your relations with France after the news of the arms smuggled to Iran was revealed. What is the state of your relations now?

Answer: There was no tension in our relations. When we saw the press reports about the arms deal or rather about the French-made equipment shipped from a French port to Iran we contacted the French Government and asked for an explanation. It informed us officially that there was no government decision to supply arms to Iran, that what happened was an illegal move by a French company, and that the government would continue to investigate the matter. Then there was a change of government and a new Cabinet was formed in France only a few days ago. We intend to renew our request for an explanation from the new government.

Commentary on Syrian Propaganda Campaigns

JN031736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1610 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Arab brothers, as the Iraqi victory in Al-Faw draws closer, the Damascus media campaigns against Iraq and its victorious leader Saddam Husayn intensify. A war atmosphere is created between the Syrian regime and the Zionist entity in an exposed attempt to cover the Damascus rulers' pan-Arab treason, which they are unable to hide now that their Iranian allies have occupied some Iraqi territory and threatened the Arab Gulf countries, especially Kuwait. As the Iranian offensive against Al-Faw began, the Syrian president remembered the Golan Heights, which he yielded to the Zionist enemy without fighting in 1967 when he was defense minister. In one of his speeches, the Syrian president said he would not only be able to regain the Golan Heights but would also be able to make them the middle of Syria. However, none of the audience — who were all from his henchmen — asked him what he meant by this or whether or not he had completed strategic parity with the Zionist enemy so he could fight it and liberate Palestine, or at least its northern half, so that the Golan could become central Syria.

Later came reports on possible outbreak of hostilities between Syria and the Zionist entity. The scenarios for the battles were numerous. And although very few paused for long to consider these reports because very few take the Damascus rulers seriously, we will consider these reports and view the possibility that the Syrian regime will invent a battle at any moment. However, any such battle would not be intended to liberate the Golan or any other occupied territory, because the Syrian regime is neither prepared nor able to wage such a battle.

Liberation has certain requirements which the Syrian rulers are weakening instead of consolidating. They are weakening the unity of Arab ranks, which is the most necessary requirement in serious preparations for a battle with the enemy. The Syrian regime is working painstakingly to avoid this.

Why, then, are the Damascus rulers making these statements? Why do the Zionists respond to these statements? Why do the Western press and some Arab newspapers talk about imminent war between the two sides?

It is our belief that the Syrian president, whose mask was torn away by the Al-Faw battle, is now in a very precarious position, from the Syrian, Arab, and international viewpoints. The only way to hide this position is to play the tune of liberation and order his media to portray him as a pan-Arab leader. Knowing that nobody will buy these claims, that the Arab masses are rallying round the genuine pan-Arab hero Saddam Husayn, and that this support will increase and be entrenched when Al-Faw is liberated from the Persian filth, Hafiz al-Asad found himself facing two alternatives: either he renounces his national and pan-Arab allegations — something which cannot make him appear victorious — or ignite a war with the Zionist enemy in order to pull the walls of the temple down on everybody's head, like Samson. He did the same in June 1967. The second alternative is worse, because the Zionist enemy cannot tolerate even a fake defeat to save the Damascus regime from its stifling isolation.

Any observer of the Damascus media can easily read Hafiz al-Asad's mind and realize the extent of his spite against Iraq. When a person's spite becomes so great, it might kill him or force him to perpetrate the most savage of crimes. This is what we expect of the Syrian regime's president.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian Pumping Station, Tanker Bombed

JN041320 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — Iraqi planes have raided Iran's Emam Hasan oil pumping station, hitting it and setting its main building on fire. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA a short while ago that the planes also scored a direct hit on an oil tanker that was anchoring near the station.

The spokesman described the pumping station as extremely important. All Iraqi planes returned safely to base after leaving flames and columns of smoke rising from the target area.

Station, Tanker Hit Again

JN041507 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1454 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes again raided the Emam Hasan oil pumping station at 1620 [1220 GMT] today. A military spokesman said a short while ago that the planes also pounced on another big oil tanker and delivered a direct hit. Our pilots saw explosions on the tanker. The spokesman said that all planes returned safely to base after accurately carrying out their mission.

Fighter Plane Successes Reported

JN041349 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1324 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes scored an accurate, effective hit on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0930 [0530 GMT] today. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that Iraqi planes also attacked a number of enemy tents, trailers, and command centers inside Iranian territory opposite Iraq's border in the Panjwin area, destroying and burning their targets.

The spokesman noted that Iraqi planes also attacked Iranian artillery units on the VII Army Corps front, inflicting destruction and massive losses. He also said that during raids on Iranian supply lines and roads, Iraqi planes destroyed 49 vehicles of various types, adding that 8 positions for vehicles and 4 large hideouts in the area opposite Panjwin were violently hit. The spokesman said that all Iraqi planes returned safely to base.

Communique No 2,172

JN031636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,172 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 3 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraqi soil will always be protected by men of great courage and immense sacrifices. The noses of the enemies will always be rubbed into the dust. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. An enemy group estimated at an infantry company tried to advance toward our forward positions in the VII Army Corps front, but our heroes confronted the group, inflicted 15 casualties, and forced the rest to flee.

Our forces in this front captured a medium-caliber machinegun and destroyed a 60-mm mortar. They also destroyed one observation post, killing those manning it. They destroyed two infantry positions, three vehicles, and two ammunition dumps, and damaged another vehicle.

2. In the I Army Corps northern sector, our forces captured the following weapons and equipment in addition to what was announced in our previous communiques: one 81-mm mortar, four radio sets, one Dushka machinegun, one (BKC) machinegun, one RPK machinegun, two Kalashnikov rifles, one RPG-7 launcher, one GC rifle, one sniper's rifle, and a quantity of hardware and equipment.

3. One of our brave units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris pulled down a 36-meter bridge and brought it to its base, praise be to God.

The forces of charlatanism shelled Abu al-Khasib District and the suburbs of Khanakin and Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 April 1986

USSR's Polyakov Arrives in Amman, Makes Statement

JN031016 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Amman from Damascus this morning on a 2-day visit to Jordan as part of his tour of some countries in the region.

In a statement to PETRA-JNA, Polyakov said he will discuss with senior Jordanian officials the latest developments in the region and issues of concern to the two friendly countries. He added that the contacts and consultations he will hold in Jordan are aimed at achieving peace in the region, in addition to reviewing relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Received by Prince Hasan

JN031515 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1456 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 3 Apr (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning. His highness the prince heard a briefing from Polyakov on the Soviet stand on a number of international issues, including nuclear disarmament, and the Soviet Union's viewpoint regarding the Middle East issue. His highness reviewed the Palestine question and Jordan's stands on developments in the Middle East issue.

Holds Discussions With Foreign Minister

JN031941 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — A lengthy meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon between the Jordanian side led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and the Soviet side led by Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides discussed the Middle East crisis and all aspects of the Palestine question. They also made a comprehensive review of efforts to achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict and the Palestine question.

In a frank and cordial atmosphere, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on means to reactivate the peace process. They also agreed on the principles and constants of the basis of a peaceful settlement — a settlement that would secure a lasting peace in the region to guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The two sides discussed means to end the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as a basic step toward reinforcing efforts to achieve comprehensive peace in the region. The talks also dealt with all forms of international terrorism and the need for mobilizing efforts to combat terrorism.

The two sides held a comprehensive review of relations between the two friendly countries and means of promoting them. The two sides agreed to resume dialogue and contacts on all levels.

Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side was Taysir Tuqan, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry. The Soviet ambassador in Amman and the delegation accompanying Polyakov attended on the Soviet side.

Commentary on Visit

JN031248 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Amman this morning on a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Jordanian officials on the development of the situation in the Middle East.

It is noteworthy that Polyakov's visit to Amman is the first visit to Jordan by a Soviet official after King Husayn had suspended dialogue with the PLO and after the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement had been frozen following this suspension. It will be recalled that the Soviet Union had earlier objected to the Amman agreement. Moreover, Polyakov's visit to Jordan coincides with the Jordanian officials' announcement on their intention to purchase weapons from the Soviet Union, France, and Britain after the U.S. Congress had turned down a bill on the sale of sophisticated weapons to Jordan.

In another development, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chief of the PLO's Popular Organization Department, has decided to freeze the activity of this department and to transfer all its employees in Jordan to the Social Affairs Department. The Popular Organization Department was established in Amman in 1964 in order to organize Palestinian action in Jordan, particularly in the camps.

AL-RA'Y Reacts to Shultz, Peres Peace Plan

JN040814 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Wrong Equation"]

[Text] The statements recently made by Shultz and Peres uncover the emergence of a U.S.-Israeli equation stating that peace and economic progress in the Middle East must be met with stability in the region. The U.S. and Israeli officials explained that in the words of this equation peace means a sort of settlement with Israel, that economic progress means Western investments in the region similar to the U.S. Marshal Plan, and that stability means eliminating policies hostile to the United States in the Middle East.

This explanation means that removing policies hostile to the United States is the precondition for achieving a settlement with Israel, without prior definition of the nature of such a settlement, and also for the entry of Western investments into the region. It is clear that the U.S.-Israeli equation puts the cart before the horse and gives a false description of peace. Peace is what would remove these policies and not vice versa. Moreover, peace does not mean a sort of settlement with Israel, but a just, comprehensive settlement which returns rights to their owners.

As for Western investments, it should be remembered that their real value requires them to be devoid of any conditions violating the sovereignty of beneficiary countries. Otherwise, such investments would turn into an expensive temporary narcotic which would not contribute to achieving economic progress in the region.

It should also be remembered that real stability requires relinquishing attempts to spread hegemony over the region. The concept of true stability is not confined to relinquishing policies hostile to the United States.

Thus, it is clear that the U.S.-Israeli equation is a wrong one and is only a mere maneuver. The correct equation is one admitting that a just, comprehensive settlement, as well as investments which do not violate the sovereignty of countries, and the end of attempts to have hegemony over others mean peace, economic progress, and stability in the region. This, if available, will remove the dangers and fears which U.S. policy itself helped create.

U.S. Denial of Weapons Termed 'Political Error'

JN040708 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Apr 86 pp 1, 15

[Text] Amman — Commenting on the statement the U.S. State Department spokesman made yesterday [as published] regarding arms supplies to Jordan, a responsible Jordanian source said that the U.S. Congress' decision to cancel the recent arms deal with Jordan was an unjustified political error.

In an exclusive statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, the source added that linking the supply of U.S. defensive weapons to Jordan with the Middle East peace process and the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is part of the pressure being put on Jordan to force it to accept formulas and bargains of a solution which Jordan strongly rejects and toward which it has an already known attitude.

The source stressed that the Congress' decision to cancel the arms deal will not affect relations between Jordan and the United States although political issues should be separated from arms deals.

He indicated that Jordan will diversify the sources of its weapons and purcahse them from various countries, including the Soviet Union, as this is legitimate and stems from independent Jordanian decisionmaking.

U.S. State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said yesterday that the U.S. Government remains committed to providing Jordan with arms although it was forced to delay selling it the defensive weapons it recently requested.

However, Kalb declined to explain whether the U.S. Government would again try to sell modern weapons to Jordan, particularly fighter bombers and antiaircraft missiles, worth about $2 billion. This deal, first requested last year, was delayed under Congressional pressure until March, but President Reagan was forced to withdraw the request from the Congress in February to avoid an official rejection of it.

The U.S. spokesman said: We know that Jordan turned to other sources when it was unable in the past to obtain the defensive weapons it required from the United States.

Nation Officially Asks UN To Renew UNIFIL Mandate

NC040710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Lebanon has officially asked the UN Security Council to renew the UNIFIL mandate for another 6 months beginning on 19 April, the day the present mandate ends. This request came in a message sent by Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, Lebanon's permanent envoy to the United Nations, to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. In his message he said: Despite the prevailing situation in the south, the Lebanese Government is convinced that the UNIFIL force, which embodies the will of the international community, remains an important factor of stability and a better choice to achieve regional peace and security. New and constant efforts are now necessary if this force is to be able to perform the task entrusted to it in the best possible way.

The Lebanese envoy expressed his government's gratitude and appreciation for the UNIFIL force and the countries participating in it, as well as for the effort and sacrifices they have made in the service of peace in Lebanon.

Demonstrations Greet Opening of Amal Congress

Security Alerted

NC030925 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Amal Movement has received information that officials opposed to Minister Birri plan to march in armed demonstrations to the venue of the movement's prospective congress. In light of such reports, the Amal security organ in West Beirut has been alerted.

Minister Birri has vested this security apparatus with the power to arrest anyone suspected of being involved in any such operation.

Protests in West Beirut

NC031659 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] About 400 people staged a demonstration at 1700 today. The demonstrators went to the house of Mrs Rabab al-Sadr in Al-Rawshah [in West Beirut] to protest the convening of the Amal Movement's congress.

At 1715 shots were heard near the military beach but it was found out later that the shots had been fired to celebrate the wedding of a first class sergeant in the Amal Movement.

Meanwhile, leaflets were distributed in West Beirut today demanding the return to Beirut of Hasan Hashim, chairman of the Amal Executive Committee. The leaflets also demanded that Hashim hold a news conference to explain why he was boycotting the Amal congress. The leaflets warned that Hashim's absence would lead to passive stands.

Congress Opens

NC041003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A demonstration was organized in Al-Musaytibah this morning, and the marchers chanted slogans hostile to Minister Nabih Birri.

Meanwhile, the Amal Movement's annual congress, which was opened this morning with speeches by Minister Birri, Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, and Rabab al-Sadr, continues.

French Observers Depart Lebanon on Ship

NC031437 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A total of 45 French observers sailed from Juniyah Naval Base for their country this afternoon [3 Apr]. They left aboard the ship *(Lawrence)* in accordance with the French Government's decision to withdraw its observers from Lebanon. The ship *(Oregon)* is expected to arrive later to transport the observers' equipment and vehicles to France.

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Ireland

NC031359 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A second parliamentary delegation led by Deputy Dr Rafiq Shahin left Beirut for Ireland via Paris today to tour decision-making capitals of the world to explain the question of the south. The delegation will visit Ireland, Britain, and the United States.

AUB Classes Suspended To Protest Disappearances

NC031228 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Classes were suspended at the American University of Beirut [AUB] today [3 April] in protest against the disappearance of British teacher John Leigh Douglas and director of the International Center for Languages Philip Patfield.

AUB sources affirmed that the strike will be resumed if efforts to determine the fate of the two teachers fail. The sources expect university workers to organize a symbolic strike within the next 48 hours and warned against compelling the university's board of trustees to agree to transfer the university's headquarters from West Beirut if attacks against it continue. A delegation representing AUB teachers visited Education Minister Salim al-Huss today and discussed this matter with him.

Classes To Resume

NC031920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The General Assembly of the AUB Professors League held a second meeting at the West Hall today to discuss the continued disappearance of Dr John Leigh Douglas and his two [as heard] companions and its decision to suspend classes. The assembly decided to resume the classes in order to make it possible for the follow-up committee to contact all officials, leaders, and functionaries. The General Assembly further decided to meet again on Thursday to acquaint itself with the results of the follow-up committee's contacts and adopt the appropriate stands in light of the results.

Amal Brings 1,000 Gunmen to Beirut Suburb

NC040836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] According to security reports, the Amal Movement has transferred approximately 1,000 gunmen from the Al-Biqa' to Beirut's southern suburb in the last 24 hours.

Fighting Around Palestinian Refugee Camps Reported

'Heavy' Gunfire in Farhat

NC311439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The security situation around the Sabra and Shatila camps suffered a setback this afternoon. There has been heavy shooting involving machineguns, 60-mm artillery, and RPG-7's in Farhat since about 1340 today.

The Amal Movement has reported that one of its members, 'Imad al-Khatib, was martyred at the southern entrance to Sabra.

In another development, the state of security along the Kafr Shima-al-Shuwayfat and Bsaba-al-Ma'rufiyah combat lines deteriorated at 1400 today; artillery and rockets have been used in the fighting there. Residential areas on both sides of the contact lines have been the targets of artillery shells; the security committee has taken steps to correct the situation.

Snipers firing at neighborhoods in Al-Ashrafiyah have seriously wounded a young member of the Sa'b family, who has been taken to the American University Hospital.

Amal Seige Tightened

NC032002 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1630 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] There has been a new escalation of developments in the war of the camps on the eve of the convocation of the Amal Movement's annual congress tomorrow [4 April] to elect a new leadership and reorganize the movement's structure. Today's battles were characterized by random shelling which went beyond military positions to reach deep into the western area in Al-Awza'i, Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' and Summerland, where two people were killed and six others injured. What is new is that the tanks force played a heavy part near the Sabra and Shatila camps this afternoon. Palestinian officials asked the inhabitants of Mar Ilyas camp in the UNESCO area to go to safer places. The Amal Movement tried to tighten its siege around the Sabra and Shatila camps at 1845.

Meanwhile, a delegation representing the Palestinian Salvation Front left for Damascus to brief Syrian officials on the situation. Delegation member Salah Salah said that 11 people were killed and approximately 40 others wounded inside the camps. Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam sent a cable to Syrian chief observer 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani stressing the need for serious work to halt the fighting. The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that the Amal Movement has massed its vehicles in an offensive position around Shatila camp, increasing tension there.

A meeting was held at the Syrian observers headquarters in Al-Ramlah al-Bayda this morning to deal with the situation in the camps. Amal and the Palestinian Salvation Front representatives attended. The conferees agreed to remove the fortifications, withdraw gunmen, and permit ambulances to enter the camps.

A Palestinian spokesman made the following statement at 1645: The comedy is continuing. At a meeting of the Amal Movement, the National Union Front, the Syrians, and the representatives of the Salvation Front, it was agreed that the Coordination Committee would go to the scene to implement the cease-fire. At the time agreed upon, the savage shelling of the camps intensified and the situation remains volatile.

According to new reports we have just received, the Palestinians have installed a 107-mm short-range ground-to-ground rocket network after receiving information that attempts are being made to tighten the siege around the two camps. The Airport-Kuwaiti Embassy road is still cut off because of sniper fire and intermittent shelling.

Palestinians Meet With Karami

NC032021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received a delegation at his home tonight representing the Palestinian Salvation Front. The delegation consisted of Salah Salah, Hatim Ka'wash, Abu Khalid al-Shamali, and Abu al-Walid. They discussed the fighting that has been going on in the vicinity of the Sabra and Shatila camps for the past 7 days and how to end the fighting and return to normal.

Following the 1-hour meeting, Salah Salah said: The prime minister expressed concern over the fighting among brothers in the same trench. He gave his blessings to all efforts to end the fighting and lift the siege on the camps. Karami emphasized that he will contact Minister Nabih Birri and other Amal Movement leaders. He asked us to devote more time and efforts to the situation.

Salah added: We are convinced that Amal's political leaders and Nabih Birri personally are as eager as we are to stop the fighting and prevent its recurrence. Salah expressed his fear that the war of the camps would expand to become a very grave matter beyond anyone's control.

Cease-fire Violations Blamed on Amal

NC032104 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 3 (AFP) — Al Fatah, the main Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) grouping, Thursday blamed the Shi'ite Amal Movement for ceasefire violations in Shatila Palestinian refugee camp, scene of fighting since last week.

In a communique telephoned to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Al Fatah denied an accusation by Amal, which is besieging the Palestinians, that supporters of PLO Yasir 'Arafat are responsible for the fighting.

"It is exactly the contrary," the communique said. "It was Amal that breached all the ceasefires" proclaimed since fighting started.

"Amal," it continued, "has been fiercely shelling Shatila camp with cannon and mortar fire since Thursday morning, causing many casualties."

The situation of the camp's 3,000 inhabitants was becoming alarming, the communique said.

"Ambulances are not allowed to go into the camp," it said, "and food for children is beginning to be scarce."

Camps Shelled by Amal

NC040636 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] While the fighting between Amal and the Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps did not stop last night, it occasionally became less intense.

The ferocity of the clashes between the two groups picked up at 0500 today [4 April]; both rockets and medium machinegunswere used. Palestinian sources have reported that the shelling of the camps was directed from Amal positions in Al-Janah, the stadium, and San Simon.

Socialists Battle Amal Gunmen in Karakas

NC040642 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] According to security reports, fighting broke out last night between socialist members of the strike force and Amal gunmen in Karakas. Amal threatened the strike force, saying it would use military means to secure the release of one of its men, who is nicknamed Abu al-Himam. He was arrested by the Socialists during the clash.

Syrians Seize Palestinian Artillery Emplacements

NC030657 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] According to press reports this morning, the special units of Syrian forces have seized Palestinian artillery emplacements in the mountain area, notably in 'Ayn 'Nub, Ba'lshmay, and Falugha, overlooking Beirut. The Syrians took this step after certain information was leaked to them by pro-Syrian Palestinian leaders, whose headquarters are in Shtawrah in Al-Biqa'. According to this information, those manning the emplacements had been given orders to shell Amal Movement positions in West Beirut and its southern suburb, in retaliation for the renewal of military operations against the Sabra and Shatila camps.

It has been learned that Syrian special units have instituted mechanized patrols of some mountain areas overlooking Beirut, to ensure that Palestinian artillery emplacements will not be used in the camps war.

Explosive Charge Kills ASL Soldier During Patrol

JN041124 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] An explosive charge went off at 0630 today when an Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] patrol was passing by on the Rshaf Road. A soldier was martyred and another was wounded.

Ba'th Party, LCY Complete Talks, Sign Agreement

JN031234 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Party talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the party assistant secretary general, and the LCY delegation led by Comrade Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, resumed at the National Command headquarters this morning. The two sides completed their discussions on the international situation and developments in the Middle East and the Mediterranean basin, particularly those of interest to both parties and countries.

The two sides stressed the need for periodic meetings to promote relations of cooperation and friendship between both parties and countries. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit which reflect the spirit of friendship and cooperation between both parties and peoples, as well as a common desire to promote them.

Comrade Belovski asserted his country's firm stand supporting the Arab struggle against the Israeli aggression to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to recognize the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination. He also stressed the importance of Syria's positive role in attaining peace in the region and in confronting the policy of hegemony as well as in supporting the Lebanese people, safeguarding Lebanon's independence and unity, and achieving national accord among its sons. He also stressed Syria's role in working to bolster Arab solidarity against the Israeli aggression.

At the end of the session, an agreement between the two parties was signed. Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar signed the agreement for the Ba'th Party and Comrade Dimce Belovski signed it for the LCY.

Belovski Makes Statement, Departs

JN031611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — A League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation led by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Central Committee Presidency, left Damascus this afternoon following a 4-day visit to the country during which it met with President Hafiz al-Asad and a number of officials. The delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Comrade Sami al-'Atari, Regional Command member; Comrade 'Abd al-Karim Bilal, Ba'th Party Central Committee member; a number of party comrades; the Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus; and embassy staff.

Comrade Belovski told a SANA correspondent: First, I must thank President Hafiz al-Asad, whom we had the honor of meeting and hearing his important remarks on numerous issues, as well as for his kind attention. He added: We are very satisfied with the talks we held with the Ba'th Party delegation — talks which were characterized by joint understanding of current international issues and centered on promoting brotherly relations between Syria and Yugoslavia. The role and activities of the nonaligned states, particularly in the coming phase, were reviewed. We agreed that Syria and Yugoslavia would play a greater role in the Nonaligned Movement. Belovski affirmed Yugoslavia's full support for the Arab nation in its struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Al-Shar' Confers With PDRY Foreign Minister

JN031157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali this morning, and PDRY Ambassador in Damascus 'Abd 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman attended. Talks revolved around the current situation in the Arab region, bilateral relations, and issues of mutual interest.

Peres Interviewed on Discussions in U.S.

TA040550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0507 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by New York correspondent Razi Barqay — recorded, in New York, 3 Apr]

[Text][Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, can you speculate as to when the tri-partite preliminary talks you spoke about in Washington will be held?

[Peres] I believe the studies for this will start in the next few days. There is still no agreement on this, and I am not sure that there will be agreement. I believe that from the Israeli point of view the most important thing is to constantly maintain the initiative and to appear as having the initiative.

[Barqay] When you say that there should be studies do you mean that we should expect a U.S. envoy to arrive in Israel?

[Peres] Maybe.

[Barqay] We have also heard it is possible that another envoy will come for a different purpose: to look into the Marshall plan. Is this correct?

[Peres] I do not know whether he will arrive in Israel, but it is possible that a special official will be appointed to deal with this issue.

[Barqay] Mr Peres, have you received a promise that the issue will be raised in the Tokyo conference next month?

[Peres] I have not asked for such a promise, and therefore have not received it. However, I must point out that the treatment of this proposal was very serious and positive.

[Barqay] However, $25 billion within 10 years is an enormous sum, even for the Europeans and the Japanese?

[Peres] I do not think so. The Europeans and the Japanese only this year netted $70 billion from the decrease in oil prices. Twenty-five billion is a small sum, which can be met.

[Barqay] According to our information, who is responsible for the TWA bombing? Abu Nidal?

[Peres] It was probably perpetrated by the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] Fatah faction with the aid of Abu Nidal.

[Barqay] Have these two begun cooperating?

[Peres] They have cooperated in the past. They are both located in the same country, Syria, and I believe the Syrians will also have to give answers as to what is taking place there. Syria claims it is not behind terrorism, but these two dangerous organizations are located on its soil.

[Barqay] Do the Americans know about this information you just mentioned?

[Peres] I believe they do.

[Barqay] Let us turn to the Waldheim affair. Your last comment was that Israel would be willing to demand that the UN secretary general open the archives. What is the position of the Israeli Government on this issue?

[Peres] The government has not discussed this issue, and I have not come here to deal with the Waldheim affair. I was extremely surprised to hear that the United Nations possesses secret documents. If there is one organization that has nothing to hide, and that must hide nothing, it is the United Nations. If it transpires that there is a need to make public so called secret documents, then why should we not ask for them?

[Barqay] Am I to understand that, if necessary, Israel will appeal to the United Nations on this issue?

[Peres] If the need transpires we will do so. Perhaps they will publicize them of their own initiative. However, I don't usually treat issues hysterically.

Assesses Achievements of Tour

TA040635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is now on his way back to Israel after concluding a 4-day visit to the United States. Before leaving New York, the prime minister said his discussions in Washington had been productive and he was moved by the show of support and enthusiasm he had received from the administration. The prime minister said that the information at Israel's disposal points to the involvement of two Syrian-backed terror organizations in the TWA bombing. He named Abu Nidal and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] terror groups.

On the question of the peace process, the prime minister said that two American emissaries would shortly arrive in the Middle East. From New York, Jonathan Shechter has this assessment of the Peres visit:

[Begin recording] Briefing reporters at the end of his visit, Prime Minister Peres outlined four areas of what he considered major achievements. The most important, he said, were the discussions with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz about his proposals for broad regional economic development. The subject, he claimed, is now the number one crucial issue in the Middle East. The prime minister said U.S. officials responded very positively to the plan, which, he said, has captured the imagination of all the world leaders with whom he had spoken.

A second area of discussion was of new ways to encourage the peace process between Israel and Jordan. It was very important, Peres stressed, for Israel not to get caught in the morass of stalemate in the split between Jordan and the PLO. He confirmed that the discussions included the possibility of low-level talks among Israeli, Jordanian, and Palestinian officials. Peres said he had suggested this in the past, and the possibility of small working groups still stands. There are, he said, a number of

Palestinian candidates available, but he would not mention specific names.

While in Washington, Peres also discussed ways in which the United States might be able to purchase more Israeli exports. In particular, talks focused on purchases of Israeli materials by the U.S. Army, which he said currently spends some $14 billion each year on goods bought in Europe.

The fourth area seen by the prime minister as a positive achievement of his visit was what he called the unprecedented support by the U.S. Administration for Operation Independence. In what he termed a very significant gesture, the State Department hosted a well-publicized meeting with the leaders of the project. The message, said Peres, was: We stand behind you, and the prime minister came away particularly moved.

On the whole, said Peres, his visit confirmed that relations between the United States and Israel had grown much stronger over the past year. I hope I don't exaggerate, he remarked, if I say we have reached so high a level in relations, it's hard to imagine anything closer between the two countries. As an example, Peres added, the language used by President Reagan in their phone call Wednesday evening was so warm, that even the prime minister was surprised. And, Peres revealed, that among other topics discussed in that conversation, was the situation of Jews in Syria and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Speaking earlier to leaders of the President's Conference of Major Jewish American Organizations, Prime Minister Peres said that King Husayn is not Israel's permanent enemy, and he has shown that he understands that Middle East peace does not rest with the PLO. This report from Judy Lessing in New York:

[Begin recording] [Lessing] The prime minister, speaking to a packed meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said the king has ignored his subjects on the West Bank in recent years, and now they are not responding to him. He said it's not possible to look to the PLO as the way to bring preace. Mr Peres was asked what Israel could do next:

[Peres] Basically, I believe that we can facilitate conditions to solve the problem, but we cannot be the ones who will solve it. It is for the Palestinians very much to solve their own problem, and I think on the road to solution is the PLO. I think the PLO is the greatest tragedy that ever occurred to the Palestinian life.

[Lessing] For 20 years the PLO has closed every opportunity for a settlement and put obstacles in the way of every peace route. The prime minister said it's obvious King Husayn's declaration this week shows he also believes the PLO was the problem, and not the solution. The prime minister said he believes King Husayn is serious about trying to open negotiations, and Israel can only offer the Palestinians a fair solution, he said. [end recording]

Returns, Reports on Topics

TA041139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres returned home from the United States about an hour and a half ago. At Ben-Gurion Airport he told reporters that he had been satisfied with his talks in Washington, and that he hoped Vice President George Bush would be visiting Israel in July. Tony Gadot took the news report microphone to the airport:

[Begin Peres recording] The secretary of state, George Shultz, was kind enough to announce his unqualified support for the purposes and activities of Project Independence, a project which is due to renew the growth of this country, expand its exports, and attract new investment to Israel. Then we were discussing some of the economic matters which are existing between the United States and Israel. I believe that we shall be helped by the U.S. Administration, not in money — that I didn't ask for — but really in expanding our exports, including some purchases for the Armed Forces of the United States abroad.

Then, again, naturally, we went over the prospects for the continuation of the peace momentum. I do believe that we have agreed that first must come the conclusion of the negotiations with Egypt. I do hope that this will take place rather soon. We are looking for new opportunities how to renew a dialogue with Jordan and the non-PLO Palestinians, and maybe there are some openings more than meets the eye. Then we went over the dangers and the possibilities to reduce them stemming from international terror. [end recording]

Rabin on Libyan Role in TWA Explosion

TA041119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Defense Minister Rabin says Libya was behind the terrorist explosion on the TWA airliner 2 days ago. The defense minister was speaking to a meeting of the Israel Bonds leaders in Jerusalem this morning:

[Begin Rabin recording] No doubt in my mind that the attack or the attempt to blow up the TWA plane yesterday was, in a way, encouraged by Libya, might be with another country, Arab country. To the best of our knowledge, it was done by two terrorist groups: Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], sponsored by Syria; Abu Nidal, by Libya and Syria. [end recording]

Shamir on Waldheim Issue, Tabah Negotiations

TA040650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0512 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by announcer David Grossman in the studio and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in Shamir's residence — live]

[Excerpt] [Grossman] Mr Shamir, until the present Israel has done nothing concerning the Waldheim affair except for issuing sometimes contradictory statements. How do you think we should deal with this issue?

[Shamir] Israel is following the reports on this issue with interest. We want to learn the truth, and we are aided by the institutions dealing with this issue.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, let me ask you directly: Is it possible that sometime in the future an Israeli ambassador will present his credentials to Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, if he is indeed elected, before the questions pertaining to his past receive unequivocal answers?

[Shamir] I assume that by that day the truth will be known by us and by the rest of the world.

[Schiffer] This week, however, it transpired that only countries can ask the United Nations for the documents. Will Israel ask the United Nations for the documents which can clarify the past of Kurt Waldheim?

[Shamir] If this proves necessary. It is still not clear that the documents possessed by the United Nations are the documents that can reveal the whole truth. However, if it is necessary we will ask for them.

[Schiffer] To sum up what you are saying, Israel is for the time being only following the developments, and has so far done nothing in this issue?

[Shamir] Israel is not initiating anything, it is not obliged to do so. However, we are following the developments and we want to learn the truth.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, another round of Tabah talks has ended this week. We have heard from the United States a promise that it will get more involved in order to help solve the Tabah crisis. Don't you think that the prime minister is trying to bypass the Inner Cabinet by getting the Americans to be more involved, or else what do you think is behind more U.S. involvement?

[Shamir] I do not believe the prime minister wants to bypass the Inner Cabinet. As for the U.S. involvement, well, its representatives are constantly participating in the talks, they are very familiar with the details of them, and they can naturally increase their involvement in the issue. Generally speaking, however, they are very familiar with the issue, and I believe that if they can exert their influence in order to moderate Egypt's tough stand it will be very welcome.

[Schiffer] What is the root of the argument between Israel and Egypt at this point of the Tabah talks?

[Shamir] First, in regards to the preparation of the arbitration and conciliation on Tabah, the Egyptians are showing unreasonable toughness on phrasing the questions to be presented to the arbiters, and in this kind of negotiations it is unusual for one side not to meet the other halfway at the early stages which precede the arbitration itself. Apparently the Egyptians are not sure about their own position. However, I think that international negotiations on territorial issues are a complicated and lengthy affair, and we should not have expected a quick solution to begin with. I think we should pursue the negotiations and reach agreed-upon solutions within due course.

Kimche: Recent Documents Strengthen Tabah Claims

TA040905 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpt] "We have recently obtained documents which strengthen Israel's argument in the Tabah affair and it may very well be that the hardening in the Egyptian position stems from their fear that they might lose the arbitration," Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche stated last night.

Mr Kimche noted that documents referring to Tabah have been accumulating. The Israeli representatives have recently grown more confident that "they have a strong case" and they are prepared to tackle the Egyptians.

To the question as to whether the Egyptians know anything about the documents Israel is holding at present, the director general of the Foreign Ministry replied: "They do not know, but I guess they have assumed as much from our arguments to them that we have nothing to be afraid of."

Ex-Navy Head: Daqar Loss Due to Technical Fault

TA031959 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Rabin has asked Egypt's charge d'affaires to look into claims in a Persian Gulf newspaper that Egypt sank the Israeli submarine *Daqar* which went missing in 1968. However, a senior defense source says the newspaper report, which quotes former Egyptian Chief of Staff Muhammad Fawzi, is apparently repeating claims made several years ago by Fawzi in a book he wrote and, says the source, investigations by Israel ruled out hostile action as the reason for the submarine's disappearance. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] Shlomo Har'el, then head of the Navy [at the time the *Daqar* disappeared], said today the investigation showed beyond any doubt that the sub was lost because of a technical malfunction, and not from any hostile action. Claims that Egypt sunk the submarine were first made by former Egyptian Chief of Staff Muhammad Fawzi in a book he wrote some years ago and repeated in an interview with the general this week by the Persian Gulf newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*. Observers point out that Gen Fawzi has been a firm opponent of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and of Egypt's leaders since it was signed, and a senior defense source told me tonight there appears to be nothing new in the latest statements and that Israel has been aware of Gen Fawzi's claims.

Culture Cooperation Agreement Signed With Greece

TA040815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Israel and Greece have signed a culture, science and sports cooperation agreement in Athens. The agreement is valid for 3 years, and it is more extensive than the previous agreement.

Herut Rift Discussed; Insiders Deny Mend Imminent

TA040740 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Vice Premier Shamir and his rival for the Herut leadership, David Levi, yesterday emerged satisfied and ostensibly optimistic from their third peace parley since the party's abortive convention, but party insiders said they are not sure the rift in Herut is on the mend.

Shamir and Levi spent over a hour in a private conversation yesterday morning and afterwards said they made considerable headway in solving the thorny problems of dividing power and forming new party institutions.

The two said that the gap between them had been significantly narrowed and that the early scheduling of a second convention session is now likely. By the time the session begins, they said, the aim is to have had all controversial details ironed out. Both, however, admitted that minor points of contention still remain.

Although the two agreed to meet again soon, Levi left last night for a two-day visit to Canada and further contacts will have to wait till next week.

Welfare Minister Moshe Qatzav, who was presidium chairman at last month's convention, meanwhile has started examining the conditions under which the second session could be convened.

Despite outward indications of an impending peace pact between the two factions, party sources told *THE JERUSALEM POST* privately that things are not as rosy as they appear. The two sides may be trying to put on happy faces in anticipation of next week's Labour Party convention, where Herut's difficulties may be used as a pretext to back out of the rotation agreement, the sources said.

One source told *THE POST* that although Shamir and Levi "may have made some headway, they do not have an agreement on any of the outstanding issues yet."

Their single greatest achievement, the source said, may have been to push the personal issues lower on the scale of priorities. However, these issues appear to have been replaced by the problem of whether to approve the merger with the Liberal Party immediately. The merger was due to be ratified by the convention plenum last month.

The agreement, which Levi negotiated on Herut's behalf, leaves the Liberals with a reserved quota in the united Likud institutions for four years. The agreement also stipulates that all members of the united Likud would be eligible to participate in votes for all party offices, which means that the new Liberal members of the central committee could conceivably take part in votes for Herut representatives.

Levi now opposes this part of his own agreement. He says that as long as there is a reserved quota for the Liberals, they should not participate in Herut votes. Liberal leader Yitzhaq Moda'i has vehemently rejected this change in the merger terms.

The Shamir side now fears that if Herut insists on altering the terms, the Liberals might foil the rotation for the premiership. But Levi charges that Shamir is really interested in having the Liberals shift the delicate balance of forces in the vice premier's favour.

Golan Druze Petition To Market Apples to Egypt

TA040910 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by correspondent in the north Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] Druze leaders from the northern Golan have recently approached Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni with a request that the possibility of marketing the entire apple crop from the Golan Druze orchards directly to Egypt, thereby stopping their marketing in Israel, be examined.

Basyuni recently toured the Golan Druze villages, and the local residents took that opportunity to present their request. Basyuni promised to look into the matter and respond soon. It should be noted that the Golan Druze had examined ways of exporting their apples directly to Syria through the border as far back as a year ago, but the Syrians denied them their request. The Agriculture Ministry also refused to allow this.

Apples are the main agricultural product in the five Golan Druze villages, and the apple fields cover 2,000 dunams. Every season, the Golan Druze market approximately 7,000 tons of apples to all parts of Israel, mainly the Galilee.

Eytan Lis, the chairman of the Golan Heights Regional Council, reacted to the Druze request by saying that there is no doubt in his mind that there is a political undercurrent to this request besides of economic considerations, and he would not be surprised if the Golan Druze intend to transfer the money they will receive from the Egyptians to hostile elements, including the PLO and Syria.

Lis added that the quality of the apples grown by the Golan Druze is inferior to those grown in the moshavim in the Galilee, and that profitability from apple growing has likewise dropped over the past few years.

The Golan Druze have large cold storage facilities, where they store large quantities of apples to market even after the high season.

ASL Soldier Killed in Security Zone Terror Attack

TA040810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldier was killed and another wounded in a terrorist ambush in the security zone. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that this morning an ASL patrol uncovered a mine near the village of Bint Jubayl; while the soldiers were busy detonating the mine fire was opened on them from the ambush.

UNIFIL Soldiers Apprehend Terrorist Squad

TA040929 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by correspondent in the north Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] A patrol of Nepalese UNIFIL soldiers yesterday apprehended an armed terrorist squad making its way toward the security strip in southern Lebanon, evidently with the intent of perpetrating a terrorist attack.

The UN soldiers apprehended the squad, made up of four terrorists, just as it was about to penetrate into the security strip.

The Nepalese soldiers disarmed the terrorists and confiscated the large quantities of arms and explosives in their possession. The terrorists were later released to return northward to the area from which they came.

Curfew Imposed on Balatah Refugee Camp in Nabulus

TA041215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Curfew has been imposed on the Balatah refugee camp in Nabulus following fire exchanges between inhabitants last night. Our military correspondent reports that an unidentified person fired shots at the shop of one of the camp's notables. The shop's owner and his brothers chased after the assailant, overtook him and unarmed him, but he then managed to escape. After the curfew was imposed IDF soldiers began searching the area.

Papers on Husayn's Remarks on Separate Peace

TA031119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* and *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* react to Husayn's remarks that if Jordan does not receive financial aid from the Arab countries it will be forced to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

Regarding these remarks made by Husayn in an interview with the British magazine *JANE'S*, *MA'ARIV* wonders what has changed in the Arab world and why Husayn is suddenly able to sign a separate treaty with Israel. Is the Jordanian king now prepared to risk a confrontation with the Arab countries? According to *MA'ARIV* the answer is: This is a trick to obtain funds to purchase weapons.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that Husayn's remarks are mere babble and an attempt to play on the feebleness of the United States. How can Husayn enter a dialogue with us when not only the PLO but all the other Arab elements turn their backs on him? Husayn does not enjoy an independent status in the Middle East and has always been the servant of one master or another.

LIBYA

'Rumors' of Bid To Negotiate With U.S. Denied

LD032342 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] An official spokesman for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison gave a statement in which he denied the rumors of some media organs that the brother leader of the great 1 September Revolution had sent a message to King Hassan and a delegation to King Fahd in order to look for a means for negotiations with the United States.

The official spokesman added that the contacts with the fraternal countries were aimed at mobilizing the Arab resources against the U.S. aggression.

The official spokesman stressed that the Jamahiriyah will not negotiate with the United States unless the latter pledged to behave as a civilized country and abandoned its terrorist actions and respected the other countries and peoples.

The official spokesman described the behavior of the U.S. Administration as uncivilized, barbaric, and an aggression against the rights of others in an attempt to impose its opinions by force. This behavior is in complete contradiction with the international conventions and violates international laws.

Actions Planned Against Libya by U.S., Egypt

LD032214 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a time when world condemnation of the aggressive U.S. stance toward the people of the Jamahiriyah continues — whether on the level of the Security Council or on the level of organizations and popular bodies in various continents of the world — at a time when the steadfastness of the people of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the direct U.S. military aggression in the Gulf of Sidra enjoys the support of this world force, which backed their legitimate right to defend every inch of their national soil and every drop of the waters of their gulf — the Gulf of Sidra, which is considered an indivisible part of their territorial waters — at a time when the world is condemning the U.S. aggression against this part of the greater Arab homeland which is defending the dignity and freedom of the entire Arab homeland through a steadfast stance in confronting the conspiracies of the Stable David to liquidate the Palestinian Arab issue and that are also aimed at once more tying the Arab region to U.S. colonialism through the U.S.-Zionist empire,which the terrorist Reagan, Peres, Shultz, and Shamir are dreaming of establishing on the ruins of the great Arab nation — under these difficult circumstances which our Arab region is passing through, the threads of the imperialist U.S.-Zionist collusion are being uncovered.

U.S. media exposes the symbols of the Arab regimes' aggressive games — regimes chosen by the Reagan administration to carry out the secret operations prepared by the Pentagon against the Jamahiriyah because it is the fort of steadfastness against the U.S.-Zionist reactionary alliance that conspires against the Arab nation. A news report published by *THE WASHINGTON POST* over the past 2 days revealed that for 8 months talks took place between the United States and the Egyptian regime about possible ways to topple the historic leadership of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

The official spokesman for the White House supported these reports when he also stated that there is a joint plan between the Egyptian regime and the United States with regard to the issues of regional security and that the relations of the two countries in this field are close and useful to both sides. As for the U.S. magazine, *TIME*, it has published an admission by a senior responsible official of the CIA in which he said that the U.S. Administration has prepared a number of plans against the brother leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution and the achievements of the Libyan Arab people. Among these aggressive plans is a joint plan with the Egyptian regime and another with France that includes operations from the Mediterranean and Chad, in addition to other covert operations in which other governments from North Africa would take part.

Within the framework of this aggressive coordination, the Egyptian regime placed the Egyptian Armed Forces on alert all along the borders with the Jamahiriyah at the same time that the U.S. military presence was intensified in the Mediterranean opposite the Libyan Arab shores as the United States amassed one-third of its naval force in confronting the Jamahiriyah. Meanwhile, the prime minister of the enemy's government, Peres, went to Washington to congratulate Reagan and the General Staff of his administration in person for the aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The disclosures made by the U.S. information media about the involvement of both the Egyptian and French regimes in preparations for joint aggression with the leader of world terrorism, the United States, did not surprise the progressive Arab revolutionary forces which fully realize that the series of Stable David include other episodes which were not revealed at that time.

The Stable (?in addition to) benefiting the Zionist entity especially in regard to liquidation of the Palestinian issue, serves the long-term goals of U.S. imperialism from the Stable David bargain which were and still are based on dragging the Arab nation into the trap prepared by Washington. Several solutions were studied and put into operation including direct military aggression against the progressive Arab revolutionary forces who reject the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary scheme and program. Proof is that the entombed Al-Sadat after signing the Stable David deals with Washington announced that the U.S. Administration would do all it could to implement the deals. In one of his statements immediately after the signing of the Stable deal, the entombed Al-Sadat announced that Lebanon would be drowned in a sea of blood. The entombed Al-Sadat knew the reality of the U.S.-Zionist scheme and program to implement the shameful and humiliating agreements and bring the Arab homeland into the U.S. [words indistinct].

The reactionary U.S.-Zionist alliance translated what the entombed Al-Sadat predicted through the dirty, barbaric war that was launched by the Zionists, Americans and NATO during the summer of 1982 against the Lebanese Arab state, Palestinian revolution, and Syrian Arab forces, which were present in Lebanon in order to establish reconciliation among the various sects of the one Arab people of Lebanon.

When the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary alliance failed to bring Lebanon into the domain of the Stable by military force and as the 17 May agreement was torn up, No 2 Stable David agreement was made and the dirty alliance turned to plotting conspiracies and secret operations against the Jamahiriyah, the fort of steadfastness and confrontation. It was a desperate attempt by the Stable sides, and other forces preparing to join in, to hit the Jamahiriyah.

Therefore, U.S. media revelations about the involvement of the Egyptian regime and other regimes which prepare themselves to get into the Stable come within the framework of this scenario, which was prepared for the implementation of new episodes of the shame and humiliation agreements.

The repeated statements of the head of the Egyptian regime, which stress commitment to the capitulation agreements with the Zionists and the United States, also clearly indicate the involvement of the Egyptian regime in such aggressive preparations and the actual participation in all their stages.

Egyptian government media are now trying to wriggle out of the regime's involvement in such conspiracies against the Jamahiriyah; these media organs intentionally tried to cover up the truth that the uprising by the Egyptian Arab people last February is what stopped the regime from committing the crime of a joint aggression against the Jamahiriyah. U.S. Field Marshal 'Abu Ghazalah [as heard], who was negotiating with U.S. generals last February in the Egyptian capital, was surprised by the February popular uprising. Therefore, he decided to push the Armed Forces into battle against the Egyptian Arab people resulting in the death of 107 citizens, injury to more than 700 citizens, and detention of more than 3,000 others.

The steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people in the face of the U.S. aggression and the shooting down of three U.S. aircraft into the bottom of the Gulf of Sidra; the mutiny of the Egyptian Army soldiers and officers of the 5th Division stationed west of Cairo, which called on the Egyptian Armed Forces to rebel and support the Libyan Arab brothers in their war against the joint enemy; the steadfastness of our Palestinian masses in the face of the Zionist enemy — all these things will determine the comprehensive battle in favor of the Arab nation and will seal the fate of the Stable deals as that of the entombed al-Sadat, who signed it to the dustbin of history.

Italy's Spadollinni Cited on TWA Bombing

LD040856 Tripoli JANA in English 0832 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 24, Apr.4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Italian minister of defence, in the first comment on the incident involving the TWA airliner, declared that the possibility of a bomb being put at Rome airport on board the TWA plane had been taken into consideration in the investigation.

Giovani Spadollini added that he does not rule out a military reaction from the Reagan administration.

He told reporters: "You know my opinion in this matter, I do not believe in the use of military actions to combat terrorism". And he described the leader of the revolution's threats to Italy as "funny and do not scare us".

Congratulations Sent To Hungarian, Senegalese Leaders

LD031536 Tripoli JANA in English 1429 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 23, April 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has sent his congratulations on national day to both president of Senegal, Mr Abdou Diouf, and president of Hungary, Pal Losonczi, as well as the first secretary of Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP).

Egyptian Delegation Meets With Libyan Officials

LD031457 Tripoli JANA in English 1406 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 23, April 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Tripoli between Dr Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress and the delegation of the Egyptian Socialist Labour party headed by [word indistinct] Ibrahim Shukri. Also present were the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, the secretary of the People's Affairs Secretariat and the secretary of the permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress. The Egyptian delegation is currently on a visit to Al-Jamahiriyah.

The head of the Egyptian delegation delivered a speech paying tribute to the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people stressing the importance of their visit and expressing the permanent cohesion between the citizens of the people of Al-Jamahiriyah and Egypt in confronting U.S. imperialist aggression on the people of Al-Jamahiriyah.

He adds that his party at the meeting held by its leadership had decided to come in person to Al-Jamahiriyah to show our solidarity with and support for it from its brotherly Egyptian people in encountering this aggression.

He points out that this visit will give his delegation an opportunity to hold dialogue over all the circumstances under which our Arab nations is living now from the ocean to the Gulf.

In the meantime, Dr 'Umar has expressed his appreciation of this visit which expresses the brotherly cohesion between the members of the Arab people in both Egypt and Al-Jamahiriyah.

He has made it clear that the Libyan Arab people respects its brotherly Egyptian people and its struggle for the cause of the Arab nation, pointing out Egypt's historic role in the Arab liberation movement.

He also stresses the necessity of changing the status quo in Egypt which has been brought about by Stable David accords which have placed the Egyptian people in fetters and have prevented it from assuming its natural role among the Arab nation, reiterating the determination of the Libyan Arab people to change this situation through supporting the struggle of the Egyptian people in this direction.

Then, the secretary of the affairs of People's Congresses have elaborated on people's power in Al-Jamahiriyah and the social and economic achievements accomplished at the hands of the Great Al-Fatih revolution.

At the meeting, furthermore, viewpoints have been exchanged on the uprising of the Arab people to find an outlet for the plight the Arab nation is now suffering from and on the means that are conducive to confronting the Zionist-imperialist attack against it.

MOROCCO

Morocco's Hassan, EEC's Cheysson Hold Talks

LD031805 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon His Majesty King Hassan II received Mr Claud Cheysson, the EEC commissioner in charge of Mediterranean affairs and north-south relations, at his majesty's residence in the Moroccan town of [word indistinct].

The meeting was attended by Mr Azzedine Laraki, deputy prime minister and minister of national education; Mr Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Azzedine Guessous, minister delegate for relations with the EEC; Mr Abbes [word indistinct], secretary general of the government; and Mr Ahmed Rida Guedira, his majesty's adviser .

After the meeting, the EEC commissioner made a statement to the radio. In that statement he expressed his happiness with the audience with his majesty. He pointed out that he and the king discussed the future of Moroccan relations with the EEC countries, which is a promising future because of the special features of the Moroccan geography and economy as far as Europe is concerned.

Mr Cheysson talked about his talks with the Moroccan officials and said these talks are aimed at securing a comfortable position for Morocco toward Europe after Spain and Portugal have joined the EEC.

At the end, the EEC commissioner expressed his optimism for the future of Moroccan-EEC relations.

TUNISIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Leaves for Paris

LD031549 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 Apr (KUNA) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi left for Paris today on a 3-day visit at the invitation of his French counterpart, Jean-Bernard Raimond.

An informed Tunisian source told KUNA that talks between Mr Beji Caid Essebsi and his counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond and the rest of French officials will center, in addition to bilateral relations, on the situation in the region of the Arab Maghreb and security in the Mediterranean region, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Middle East issue, and other hot topics in the world.

The source said this visit by the Tunisian foreign minister to the French capital has a special importance because there will be an exchange of views with the new French Government under the leadership of Jacques Chirac, vis-a-vis a number of issues that were not discussed with the previous French socialist Government.

SUDAN

Military Plane Crashes; Casualties Reported

JN031005 Khartoum SUNA in English 0929 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr. 3, SUNA — Seven troops were killed in a military Buffalo transport plane crashdown at Bor, upper Nile, yesterday morning.

Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad said, in statement to SUNA, that the Buffalo was on a routine mission from Juba to Bor with 14 military individuals, including five crewmen, on board.

Major General Muhammad said two officers and five men were killed, while other officers and the five crew members survived the incident.

He said, according to an initial report by the crew, technical problems arose shortly after takeoff from Juba airport. the pilot attempted to reach Bor but the plane crashed down from Bor airport.

The defense minister said an air force jet training plane Tuesday made a forced landing near Sannar while it was on a routine mission from Malakal to Khartoum. When the technical difficulty was fixed, the jet resumed to its air base in Khartoum, Muhammad said.

SPLA Account

EA031534 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] One Buffalo plane of Siwar al-Dhahab's army has been shot down by SPLA air defense force under the command of Capt

(Jok Benz Magot). According to our correspondent in Bor, the plane was brought down on 2 February [as heard] 1986 at 11:00 o'clock in the morning. It was shot in the swampy area opposite to (Malwal Chik). The missile hit the left wing of the plane, causing fire, and the plane went burning till it fell inside Bor town. There are no survivors. The plane was coming from Juba taking reinforcement to the besieged government soldiers in Bor. Our correspondent says that the airspace around Bor is well defended by the SPLA air missiles which have been installed around the town.

The spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM High Command has warned that any attempt by the government to reinforce Bor by air will be disastrous. He dismissed as misleading a statement by Siwar al-Dhahab's minister of defense, Mr Uthman Abdullah, that the plane crashed in Bor due to technical mistakes.

Security Organs Uncover Plan To Seize Power

EA031606 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Security authorities recently uncovered a new plan laid by some remnants of the defunct May regime [Numayri's government] to destabilize the country and seize power.

Police General Abbas Madani, the minister of interior, explained in a statement to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY that the security organs have uncovered contacts between the deposed president and some supporters of the defunct May Regime. In light of what the security organs have monitored, a certain Fuad Ahmad Makki and another man named as 'Abd al-Qadir have been arrested. During interrogation 'Abd al-Qadir said that he had carried a message from the deposed president in Egypt to Fuad Ahmad Makki. The message was discovered in the latter's house.

Meanwhile, a legal source has said that the central investigation authorities are now carrying out rigorous inquiries to uncover more information about the new plan. A number of accomplices involved in the plan, which had been carefully prepared for stage-by-stage implementation, have been arrested.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives YAR President's Message

JN041058 Khartoum SUNA in English 1034 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 4 (SUNA) — TMC [Transitional Military Council] Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab has received a verbal message from President of Arab Republic of Yemeni 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with promotion of bilateral relations.

The message was communicated by the Yemeni ambassador here when he called on Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab here yesterday.

The ambassador said the message also dealt with international and Arab issues of national concern.

DUP Leader Cites Saudi 'Full Support' For Sudan

JN031032 Khartoum SUNA in English 0937 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr. 3, (SUNA) — The leader of the Democratic Unionist Party "DUP" Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani has communciated to Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab the full support of Saudi Arabia to Sudan in the current and coming stages.

Al-Mirghani, who called yesterday on Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab told reporters afterwards that he had briefed Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab on his party's initiative regarding the transference of power on formation of a new government and a sovereignty council.

Al-Mirghani said that he had met in Saudi Arabia with the DUP followers and contacted the other in Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Qatar.

Al-Mirghani is hopeful that DUP will gain a majority in current elections as it did before May 1969 coup d'etat.

On the other hand, Al-Mirghani denied the rumours saying DUP has united with the Sudanese Communist Party "SCP". He described what happened in some constituencies as a mere coordination between candidates at the said constituencies.

SCP candidates have withdrawn for the DUP candidates in some constituencies to defeat National Islamic Front candidates.

Libyan Official Interviewed on Talks with Daf'allah

LD031806 Khartoum SUNA in English 1707 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 3 (SUNA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has renewed Sudan's absolute support to the Libyan Arab Jamahariyah in defending sovereignty over its territorial waters by all means.

Daf'allah's backing came during a meeting here with Secretary of the Arab Libyan [words indistinct] Bureau Gumaa al-Fazzani today.

After the meeting Al-Fazzani told SUNA that the meeting came in the framework of the continuous consultations between the two countries that were leveled at consolidating bilateral ties.

The prime minister has assured us of his keen desire towards putting into force bilateral agreements which had been signed by the two countries during the recent months for the faith of laying down a solid foundation for integrated relations that help maintaining the aspirations of the two peoples.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Arab world in general with special respect to the (?impact) of the American aggression on the Libyan sovereignty over the Bay of Sidra.

Premier Daf'allah have reaffirmed his full support to the legitimate Libyan right in the Bay of Sidra by any means it follows, Al-Fazzani said.

Al-Fazzani hailed the ongoing election in Sudan and this process reflects the civilized behavior of the Sudanese people.

Sudan tilting towards the democratic option will dash all speculations by the foreign powers which linked Sudan to the jargon of instability, Al-Fazzani said.

He also expressed the Libyan concern over the maintaining of peace and security in Sudan.

SPLA Commander Pledges Peaceful Solution to Problems

EA031613 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The deputy chief of staff of SPLA and deputy chairman of SPLM provisional executive committee, Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, in a statement to Radio SPLA this morning has said that SPLA-SPLM is committed to a peaceful solution to Sudan's problems. This he said, was demonstrated in the recent conference between the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation.

The deputy chief of staff however warned that if there are forces in Sudan who opt for a military solution to the country's problems, the SPLA-SPLM will not hesitate to combat them. He urged the members of the National Alliance for National Salvation to keep to the Koka declaration and not to dissolve themselves even after the undemocratic partial elections.

In conclusion Lt Col Carabino pointed out that any group or individual obstructing the peaceful efforts being made by the SPLA-SPLM and the national alliance for national salvation will be held solely responsible for the fight which SPLA is capable to fight it to the finish. [sentence as heard]

KENYA

Minister Issues Warning to 'Subversive Elements'

EA041053 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
4 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Charles Kulunou entitled: "Tipis Cautions all Subversive Elements"]

[Excerpts] Subversive elements bent on ridiculing the properly constituted government of Kenya will be dealt with mercilessly, irrespective of their status in society, a minister of state in the president's office, Mr Justus Ole Tipis, told parliament yesterday.

The minister told a hushed house that some subversive elements had already been netted and the exercise would continue vigorously to safeguard innocent citizens against those who want to discredit the government.

During a brief and heated exchange between the minister and the MP for Butere [W. Kenya], Mr Martin Shikuku, over the fate of the Butere Constituency Self-Help Development Fund after the minister had made a ministerial statement in parliament, Tipis cautioned Shikuku to stop empty talk "and co-operate with the government fully in providing the required information about the fund to the audit team".

On the question of protecting any persons involved in the embezzlement of public funds, Tipis said the government will not protect anyone, be it a public officer or not, who embezzled public funds.

UGANDA

Museveni, Kisekka Meet With FRG Parliamentarian

EA031145 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has reiterated that Uganda will pursue a policy of interdependence with sister countries but will not allow itself to be dependent on others, especially in regard to goods which can be produced in the country using local resources. The president was receiving the visiting vice chairman of the West German parliamentary committee on economic cooperation. Dr (Hans-Guenther Hoische) said his government is working on a nationalistic program under which legitimate business will be transacted with other countries [sentence as heard]. The president said the priority of his government is to rehabilitate and build an intergrated independent economy.

On industrial development, Mr Museveni said the government is aiming at imports (?that service) industry so as to eliminate the import of goods that can be locally made. The president again emphasized the government policy of nonalignment, under which interests. During the meeting, the president and Dr (Hoische) discussed matters pertaining to maintaining close relations between their two countries. They also reviewed developmental programs which West Germany could assist Uganda to implement. Earlier, Dr (Hoische) met the prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka.

The West German member of parliament, who has just completed a tour of the Luwero triangle, expressed dismay at the havoc committed by the Obote and Okello regimes in the area.

Dr Kisekka told the West German member of parliament that the government is determined to safeguard the peace which has been achieved through great sacrifice. He again called for international assistance to rehabilitate the Luwero triangle and other areas which were affected by the war. More than 260 million is required to rehabilitate the war-ravaged areas in the country. Dr Kisekka reiterated the governments commitment to implement its priority programs, which includes resettling the displaced people in the Luwero triangle and other war-torn areas, reconstruction of various infrastructures, introduction of a fiscal monetary policy and to restore the glory of institutions, such as the civil service and the judiciary. The meeting was attended by the West German charge d'affairs to Uganda, Dr (Michael Vicarage), and the permanent secretary in the Foreign minstry's office, Mr Bangirana.

Report of Minister Fleeing Raiders Denied

EA032007 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman of the minister without portfolio in the president's office has refuted a story which appeared in a Kampala newspaper under the headline "Dr Ssemogerere Flees for his Life." In a statement, the spokesman pointed out that, in the first place, Mr Ssemogerere, who is the minister of internal affairs, was not among the ministerial delegation which toured Apac, Lira, Soroti, Kumi, and Kapchorwa Districts. Secondly, there was no Karamojong raid in Soroti Town on 24th March, 1986 as alleged by the paper.

On that day, the ministers on tour were able to travel deep on the way to Moroto to address rallies in Amuria, (Katarerejong), Katakwi in Usuku County. Thirdly, the rally at the Soroti Boma ground, which was addressed by the minister without portfolio, Mr Tom Rubare, alone went without any single incident and took place on Monday, 24th March 1986 at 9:30 am, the time and date at which the editor of *FINANCIAL TIMES* reports the ministers being alive and safe in Kumi Town after fleeing Soroti. Besides, the minister slept in Soroti town on Sunday, 23rd March 1986. The statement stressed that the ministers concerned, of state for constitutional affairs: of transport, Mr Okurut, and the leader of the delegation, Mr Rubare, successfully completed their tour without a single hitch.

CAR

AFP Says Situation Tense at Bangui University

AB032018 Paris AFP in French 1521 GMT 3 Apr 86

[By AFP special correspondent Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Bangui, 3 Apr (AFP) — The situation remains tense at the University of Bangui where the majority of students on strike since 13 March did not resume classes after the Easter holidays. Moreover, the CAR authorities fear that the university students' strike action may spread over to the secondary institutions which were closed down several weeks ago following disturbances and which are scheduled to reopen on 7 April, after the Easter holidays.

Besides their departmental demands, the striking students further request the release of their colleagues detained since 14 March — when security forces stormed the campus of the little university in the CAR capital — and who have not been released since. "It is a question of leaders who immediately wanted to politicize an initially student unionist movement," according to Mr Jean-Paul Ngoupande, the minister of national education. In his view, legal action against these students under arrest "should take its normal course." Initially, the university authorities said, the student movement was aimed at having the decision to withdraw scholarships from students who fail their classes annulled. Another thorny problem faced by the students was the distribution of scholarship quotas meant to further orient them toward "productive disciplines" such as the sciences. According to the minister of education, however, at the very initial stages, "the movement was politicized by a core of agitators" who, according to him, were manipulated by Libya.

According to Mr Ngoupande, in fact, the security forces seized some tracts on 14 March referring to the students as the "spokesmen of the masses," and calling on them to stage the trial of General Andre Kolingba's regime and call for "the departure of French troops from CAR." According to several witnesses, the students took part last Thursday in the violent demonstrations which followed the deadly accident of the French Jaguar plane which crashed in a populated area of Bangui and during which some French nationals were attacked.

According to the students, however, "these leaflets only existed in the imagination of the policemen" and were aimed at "berating student representatives who were never accepted by the university authorities."

The election of the National Bureau of the ANECA (National Association of Central African Students) in 1985, it will be recalled, was quashed by the trust authorities which accused the group of wanting to politicize university life. According to the minister, the agitators are very few, "less than about 30." Nevertheless, reliable sources say that they are said to have the support of about a third of the 2,700 students of the university.

Mr Ngoupande is, however, of the opinion "that quite apart from the political problem, the reality of an educational crisis is present." He said "there is a need for an overhaul to ensure the proper functioning of this university, the orientation of students to useful scientific disciplines and a reorganization of the current extremely expensive scholarship scheme." A plan for reforms was drawn up in 1982. The minister, however, admitted that the plan has two weaknesses: it did not take into account the budgetary constraints and it was not preceeded by an overhaul of the running of the academic institutions (fight against corruption of teachers and supply of a minimum of educational equipment).

The authorities remain persuaded that the reform of the scholarships scheme is "more than ever necessary." So, according to a top official, "this current scheme cost over 1.5 billion CFA last year which is sizeable for the CAR budget."

The authorities remain extremely vigilant about developments in the situation at the university campus since the students might win the support their lycee counterparts from next week. According to some sources, students of the lycees which were closed down several weeks ago, are reported to have the intention of demonstrating their own dissatisfaction.

CHAD

Goukouni Interviewed on Faliure To Meet With Habre

LD031526 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Telephone interview with Goukouni Oueddi, president of Chad's Transitional National Union Government; by studio presenter Carmen Bader; Goukouni speaking on from Tripoli 3 April — recorded]

[Text] [Bader] For the first time since the failure a week ago of an attempt by the OAU to arrange a personal meeting between Hissein Habre and Goukuni Oueddei at Loubomo, a small town in the Congo, the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] president has broken his silence. We are beginning this program with an interview we were able to secure this morning by telephone with Goukouni Oueddei, who is currently in Tripoli, Libya. Of course, first of all we asked him why he had not gone to the meeting in Loubomo, when he had accepted the principle of a meeting with Hissein Habre at the outset?

[Goukouni] First of all, you know that the Brazzaville conference was to take place in the context of OAU recommendations that had been repeated many times, particularly those of the 21st summit-level conference, which provides for a meeting between the parties to the conflict. Now, by demanding to be received as the head of the Chadian state, Hissein Habre, in my opinion, has set a condition which essentially obscures the basis of the problem.

Then there is the statement made in Vienna by Abdou Diouf, which went along with this. In other words, current OAU chairman Abdou Diouf had agreed prior to the Brazzaville meeting by saying that Hissein Habre, the legitimate head of Chad, [as heard] must confront the opposition facing him. From that moment, he became partisan in the conflict; he cannot logically play the role of mediator.

[Bader] On the question of President Habre's legitimacy: this is a precondition you have been setting for a number of years. One might think that when you accepted to go to this latest Brazzaville meeting, you had dropped, if I may say so, this precondition. Well, apparently nothing has changed in this respect.

[Goukouni] Just recently when the Senegalese and Congolese foreign ministers came to Tripoli to meet me, I clearly told them that there are two governments, two armies that oppose each other in Chad. I said that to save the country, to manage to unite the Chadian people and defend territorial integrity, we are ready to talk with Hissein Habre — no matter where, no matter — without setting any precondition. I said that other parties too must not set any conditions.

[Bader] What is likely to happen now? Will the latest failure in Brazzaville and your blaming of president Diouf be likely to affect your relations with the OAU?

[Goukouni] Abdou Diouf's position is known in advance to the member countries of the OAU by the loud statements he made during his trip to Europe, which were heard by all the African heads of state. I do not think that African countries can adopt a position detrimental of our cause.

[Bader] Did Tripoli, did the Libyan authorities play a role in your not making the trip to Brazzaville?

[Goukouni] Not, really. At that time I was in Fada [northern Chad]. I sent the foreign minister, accompanied by two other officials, from Fada to go and tell President Denis-Sassou-Nguesso that if President Abdou diouf still sticks to his Vienna statement, I will not go there. This was clearly stated; the minister left and arrived in Brazzaville on the 25th [of March], precisely to meet President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and tell him in advance what my position was.

[Bader] Do you not think that your current demands might decrease the liklihood of a furher initiative by the OAU?"

[Goukouni] No, no, no! We once again repeat our confidence in the OAU as well as the country it has mandated, the Congo, and particularly its president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. We have been completely available, if it is a matter of doing what was recommended, for bringing the conflicting parties together and putting all matters of protocol aside. There is also a new element to consider, however, that of France's direct intervention. Confronted with a French invasion, we are entitled to demand that the OAU withdraw its support.

[Bader] Nevertheless, there are Libyans in northern Chad.

[Goukouni] No. There are two or three (?Hissein Habre has been able t get his hands on) so he can say Libya is fighting. In all the clashes, do you have any proof that the Libyan Army was involved?

[Bader] I would like to ask you if it is true that the FAN [Northern Armed Forces (Chad)] recently destroyed the Chica base?

[Goukouni] We did, in fact, had a force of four groups based at Chica for a while. They had another mission and we sent them toward Kichi-Kichi. Chicha remained empty with only about 100 new recruits, and about 10 Libyan trainers. Then Hissein and the FAN took advantage of the situation and went into Chica and captured them. Despite the attack, half of the recruits withdrew with their equipment to Faya Largeau.

[Bader] A little over 2 months ago, you said that if there was no diplomatic solution in 1986 you would be forced to launch a ground offensive. Do you stand by this statement?

[Goukouni] Once more I repeat: I tell you quite clearly that I maintain my position, in other words 1986 will be a decisive year for us. Let us hope that it will be the year in which a lasting peace will begin. If not, there will be carnage with all its consequences.

[Bader] That was the first reaction from GUNT leader after the meeting that did not take place at Loubomo in Congo.

GABON

Cabinet Approves 'Exceptional' Social Measures

AB031205 Dakar PANA in French 0900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Libreville, 3 Apr (AGP-GAB-PANA) — The Gabonese head of state, Mr Omar Bongo, announced exceptional social measures on Monday, including the reduction and freezing of water and electricity rates beginning this month.

Following a cabinet meeting in Franceville on Monday presided over by President Omar Bongo, measures were also taken by the government towards the integration into the civil service of 700 young Gabonese in search of a first job, and instructions have been given to private companies in Gabon to carry out the "Gabonization of Personnel" as quickly as possible. The exceptional social measures announced by President Bongo are aimed at preserving the living standards of the Gabonese people, notwithstanding the difficult international situation.

ZAIRE

Legal Officials Called on 'To Unmask' Reactionaries

AB030714 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0830 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Apr [date as received] (AZAP) — Judicial assistants operating within the public prosecution offices and tribunals of the City of Kinshasa as well as lawyers and defense counsels were invited on Tuesday by the city governor to support the authorities in their struggle to unmask all reactionaries.

Citizen Tshimbombo Mukuna, the MPR regional chairman and governor of the City of Kinshasa, who was addressing the above-mentioned group at a meeting held at the People's Palace, revealed that capitalizing on the difficult economic situation which both the country and the world at large are suffering from, certain subversive agents are striving to sap the morale of the people through a mind-poisoning campaign.

The governor admitted that Kinshasa is currently experiencing an effervescence of centrifugal forces of diverse origins evidently organized by fishers in troubled waters. In the face of such a situation, Governor Tshimbombo further said, the attitude of cadres must be that of an all-round vigilance to (?expose) the breeding grounds of reaction. He went on to underscore that the religious sects and denominational groups that grow in profusion [words indisitnct] are often the hiding places of saboteurs.

The freedom of worship is guaranteed by the Constitution, but, the governor said, "we must remain on our guards to stifle any excesses from these religious organizations most of which have become real subversive dens. Citizen Panzu Nlemvo, the state secretary for justice honored this meeting with his presence.

BURKINA FASO

Tribunal Hands Down Judgment on CEAO Embezzlers

AB032237 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Verdict handed down by the Revolutionary People's Tribunal (TPR) on 3 April, 1986, in Ouagadougou, following the trial of former officials of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) accused of embezzlement of the Community's funds; reader of verdict unidentified — live]

[Excerpt] Moussa Ngom [Former CEAO general secretary]: concerning the charge of the embezzlement of the CEAO's 6,528,293,044 CFA francs in conjunction with Moussa Diakite and Mohamed Diawara, the absolute majority of the Tribunal found him guilty. Concerning the mitigating circumstances for the defendant, the Tribunal's answer was no. The Tribunal pointed out that the money embezzled amounts to 142.5 million CFA francs. Concerning forgery and use of forgery, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was not guilty. Concerning illicit enrichment, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was guilty and he is then sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment including 10 years with no possibility of remission. The Tribunal fines him 1 million [CFA francs] and orders him to reimburse the CEAO 142.5 million plus interest, plus the sum of 14.252 million for damages. The Tribunal orders the confiscation of his properties in the amount of the total sum of money he was sentenced to reimburse plus imprisonment for debts at the most.

Moussa Diakite [former head of the CEAO's Solidarity and Development Fund]: Concerning the embezzlement of the CEAO's 6,528,293,044 CFA francs in conjunction with Mohamed Diawara, the absolute majority of the Tribunal found him guilty and pointed out that the money embezzled amounts to 6,385,793,044 CFA francs. Concerning the mitigating circumstances for him, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was no. Concerning forgery and use of forgery, the answer of the absolute majority of the tribunal was guilty. Concerning the charge of illicit enrichment, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was guilty, and it rejected the mitigating circumstances for him. The Tribunal sentences him to 15 years imprisonment with no possibility of remission, fines him 1 million CFA francs, and orders him to reimburse, along with Mohamed Diawara, the sum of 6,385,793,044 CFA francs plus interest. He is ordered to reimburse the sum of 638,579,304 CFA francs for damages, along with Mohamed Diawara. The Tribunal orders the confiscation of his properties in the amount of the total sum of money he was sentenced to reimburse plus imprisonment for debt at the most. .. absolves him by special deliberations from the local banishment sentence.

Mohamed Diawara [former Ivorian minister turned businessman]: concerning the charge of embezzlement of CEAO's 6,528,293,044 CFA francs, the absolute majority of the Tribunal found him guilty and pointed out that the money embezzled amounts to 6,385,793,044 CFA francs. Concerning the mitigating circumstances, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was no. Concerning forgery and use of forgery, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was guilty. Concerning the mitigating circumstances for him, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was no. Concerning illicit enrichment, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was guilty. Concerning the mitigating circumstances, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was no. The Tribunal sentences him to 15 years' imprisonment with no possibility of remission, fines him 1 million CFA francs, orders him to reimburse, along with Moussa Diakite, the sum of 6,385,793,044 CFA francs plus interest, and to pay the sum of 638,579,304 CFA francs for damages along with Diakite. It orders the confiscation of his properties in the amount of the total sum ofmoney he was sentenced to reimburse plus imprisonment for debts at the most, and absolves him by special deliberations from the additional local banishment sentence. This is also applicable to Moussa Ngom (?who) is also absolved by special deliberations from the additional local banishment sentence.

I hereby inform all those who were sentenced that they can appeal to the president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the National Council of the Revolution for pardon. The hearing is over.

GHANA

PNDC Makes Judiciary Appointments, Dismissals

AB031936 Accra Domestic Service in English 1811 GMT 3 April 86

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], in consultation with the chief justice, has undertaken a review of judicial appointments. The following new appointments have been made:

To the Court of Appeal: Justice I.N.K. Waku, Justice K.E. Amoah-Sekyi, Justice A.K. Ampiah;

To the High Court: Mr Moses Abeka, Miss Georgina Lutterodt;

To the Circuit Court: Miss Beatrice Biabu, Mr Robert Teye.

Mr Dramini Y. Churi has also been appointed deputy judicial secretary. The Judicial Council is hereby dissolved.

Furthermore, the PNDC has undertaken a review of the following appointments on grounds of corruption, incompetence, inefficiency, ill-health and alcoholism in the judiciary. Mr Justice Enoch Edusei and Mr Justice Wiredu have been removed from the bench as judges of the Court of Appeal. The two have been cited in several cases of corruption. Mr Justice Victor G.A. Kisseih, Mr Justice K.B. Hayfron, Mr Justice S.S. Okunor, Mrs Justice Owusu-Addo, all high court judges, and Mr Maximus Arthur Fynn, a Circuit Court judge have been retired on health grounds, while Mr Justice Jonathan A. Wutor, Mr Justice Gideon K. Quaye, Mr Justice A. Gogo, and Mr Justice Adadevor have been removed on grounds inefficiency and incompetence.

Mr Justice P.K. Twumasi, Mr Justice Ansah-Twum, both of the high court and Mr Justice Adjovi, a circuit court judge, have been removed for their involvement in various cases of corruption. Mr Justice Apatu-Plange, a high court judge, has been removed from office for being cited in numerous fraud cases which came before the committee of inquiry, malpractices in insurance claims and related matters and for which adverse findings were made against Mr Dan Nii-Oku, an Accra-based barrister, currently facing trial at the public tribunal for the same offenses.

Meanwhile, Mr J.D. Amartey, district magistrate, has been dismissed for dishonorable conduct while Mr Justice Kaleo-bio, high court judge, Mr Sapenu, circuit court judge, and Mr Nuhu, district magistrate, have been removed from office for persistent drunkenness.

Sub-section 2, 3 and 4 of Section 22 of the Provisional National Defense Council Establishment Proclamation, Supplementary and Consequential Provisions Law 1982, PNDC Law 42 have been repealed.

GUINEA

President Conte Addresses Nation on Anniversary

AB022208 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Guinean President Lansana Conte's address to the nation on the second anniversary of the Second Republic in Conakry on 2 April — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Guineans, 2 years have passed since you helped usher in the Second Republic which gives our people hopes of liberty, justice, and economic and social progress. Our task in the fulfillment of our objective was particularly difficult. This difficulty is quite understandable because it is linked to the damages caused by 26 years of totalitarian ideology, centralized bureaucracy, corruption, and the stifling of individual initiatives and cannot be instantly wiped out. In spite of these effects which still persist and which are resulting in subtle obstructions and nationalist overbidding, we did not hesitate to embark resolutely on the path of recovery.

In this light, the second year of the Second Republic was particularly important on the political, economic, and social levels. Politically, we have destroyed the hopes of those who look with nostalgia to the former regime. Economically, we have embarked on an important reform program in order to revive our economic machinery. Socially, we have laid the foundation for the participation of all citizens in the economic, social, and political life of the country by creating district and local councils.

On the occasion of this second anniversary, I would first like to refer to the achievements of your government in the monetary, financial, and economic spheres, and the program of future work on the orientation of our external policy. Since 4 and 6 January 1986, we have undertaken an extensive monetary reform. The syli has been replaced by the Guinean franc. The Guinean people have noticed that our commitments have been honored. The value of our money since the considerable devaluation on 4 January 1986 has been stabilized and the black market has lost its importance. The management of our foreign exchange has improved considerably and, thanks to external assistance, the Central Bank now has enough foreign exchange to enable us to reduce our debt arrears and to replenish our external reserves. Thus, the Central Bank is capable of meeting the foreign exchange needs of our national importers.

The public finances are now being rigorously improved as far as the budget is concerned. As far as revenues are concerned, a new customs tariff which is considerably reduced in comparison with the former one has been promulgated and the abolition of complacent exonerations of duty will enable us to increase our revenues. Concerning state expenses, they have been substantially reduced and will be further reduced in the future.

We are also engaged in institutional reforms. The aim of the reforms is to overhaul the civil service. We are determined to set up an efficient and honest administration in the service of our economic recovery program. It is only then that we can expect increased salaries to pay hard-working and competent workers. In addition, the government will strive to encourage the orientation of civil servants to the private sector. To this end, specific financial aid will be granted. This measure should inspire government employees who present viable projects to complete the amount of their subsidies with loans in order to create new activities and thus stimulate production. On the other hand, state employees who choose to remain in public service will have to undergo selection tests no matter what their present rank is. Only the best will be retained in public service. The success of our recovery program depends on the success of this reform.

In the forthcoming days, elections will be held in the districts of Conakry. However, we should ensure that some petty potentates trafficking in commodity ration cards do not arise again under the cover of the elections. It is our duty to prevent such abuses.

The socioeconomic sector will also continue to receive the attention of the government and of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] during 1986. Special efforts will be made to solve the problems of health, education, transportation, telecommunications, agriculture, mining, energy, [word indistinct], and territorial development. But the implementation of our program of reform will pose numerous problems for our people. [passage indistinct] This program (?would not have been necessary) if there existed other solutions to our situation. I reaffirm that there is no solution other than hard work. This implies the end of all underhanded dealings and embezzlement; it also implies honest and profitable work.

Fellow Guineans, as you can see the reform will give rise to criticisms. I appeal to you to accept the immediate disadvantages in your children's interest and future. We also intend to ensure this future through the strengthening of our foreign relations and the social organization of the population of the country, especially the youth, women, and trade unions. The CMRN is already envisaging the holding of a national youth conference very soon to examine problems in this area in order to make the youth participate effectively in the national recovery program. This program will also be backed on the international scene by a development-oriented diplomacy aimed at strengthening ties with all brother African countries, the friendly countries, and the other countries of the world.

Guinea, which is faithfully attached to the ideals of the OAU and the UN, will pursue its policy of assistance to national liberation movements. I would like to assure you that I will jealously guard our cultural identity and the dignity of our state in our relations with other countries. The Guinean Government will not make any exceptions with regard to cooperation provided the objectives and priorities of the CMRN are respected.

Fellow Guineans, I have no doubt whatsoever about the success of our program of reform, but I have to underline the fact that it is only through national unity that we can achieve success. The government of the Second Republic has one major policy, that of safeguarding the uppermost interests of the nation. That is why I call on all cadres to have only one constant preoccupation, that is to serve the nation. Long live the Republic!

IVORY COAST

CAR Students Peacefully Occupy Own Embassy

AB041344 Paris AFP in French 1323 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Abidjan, 4 Apr (AFP) — A score of CAR students in Ivory Coast have staged a peaceful occupation of their embassy located in the center of Abidjan.

The demonstrators demand the release of the student leaders detained in Bangui since 14 March and the departure of the French troops from the CAR after the tragic accident on 27 March involving a Jaguar fighter-bomber which crashed killing 31 persons in a populous residential area in Bangui.

LIBERIA

Opposition Coalition Calls for Sirleaf Release

AB041035 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The United People's Party [UPP] of Gabriel Bacchus Matthew has announced its intention to join the grand coalition of opposition parties. According to the BBC monitored in Monrovia this evening, in its first move, the 4-party coalition called for the immediate release from detention of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and other political prisoners languishing in jail throughout the country. At a meeting called yesterday to announce the acceptance of the UPP in the coalition, the members of the four parties accused the government of violating the Constitution, and the abuse of human rights.

MALI

Moroccan Delegation Arrives for Visit

AB031712 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Within the framework of strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Kingdom of Morocco and Mali, a Moroccan Government delegation led by Mohamed Majoubi and including Driss Ketani, ambassador at the Central Department and head of the section in charge of Africa at the General Directorate of International Cooperation, respectively, arrived in Bamako late this morning. The delegation was welcomed at the Bamako Senou Airport by Ambassador Mamadou Traore, economic adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

The Moroccan delegation has paid a courtesy call on Modibo Keita, the minister of employment and civil service, acting for the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. During its visit, the Moroccan delegation will hold discussions with various Malian officials and two working sessions: one with Malian businessmen at the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow at 1630, and another with the officials of the various departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Saturday 5 April, 1986, at 1630. During their various discussions, Moroccan and Malian officials will try to find out ways and means likely to help develop the relations of cooperation existing between our two countries.

NIGERIA

Proposed U.S.-Saudi Oil Talks Criticized

AB040755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* receives with mixed feeling an invitation by the United States to hold the talks with Saudi Arabia with a view to bringing about higher prices for oil. The paper says if the United States wants to be taken seriously on the issue, then Saudi Arabia is probably not the right country to talk with. Instead, the *TIMES* hold that Britain and Norway, the two countries it claims have been trying to weaken OPEC, should be called to order.

Minister Says Buhari, Idiagbon Not To Be Tried

AB040750 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of defense and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Major General Domkat Bali, has dismissed speculations that the former head of state, Retired Major General Muhammadu Buhari, and Retired Major General Tunde Idiagbon, will be brought to trial. Maj Gen Bali said in an interview in Jos yesterday that there had been no concrete evidence as to corrupt practices established against the two men that could warrant the government to put them on trial. He said that the former head of state and his assistant were detained for security reasons, adding that they will be released sooner or later.

On why Nigeria remained neutral in the crisis between the United States and Libya, the defense minister explained that the country is silent on the issue because the OAU, to which Nigeria belongs, had officially criticized the action of the United States.

ANGOLA

Luanda Cites Zairian Denial of Stinger Involvement

MB031308 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Yesterday, Zaire denied that its territory is being used for the transportation of ground-to-air missiles of the Stinger type which Washington is sending to the UNITA counterrevolutionary gang.

AZAP said that this news is biased and that it only seeks to damage Zaire's image in Africa and affect relations between Angola and Zaire, which it describes as excellent. AZAP (?was commenting) on the news published by U.S. newspaper *THE WASHINGTON POST* and South African newspaper *DIE BEELD* which stated that the White House had opted to use Zaire to relay the missiles to UNITA, in order to avoid South African involvement.

According to AZAP, relations between Angola and Zaire are good because whenever there is tension the two countries meet to discuss [words indistinct]. AZAP also referred to the visit by Pascoal Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau to Zaire. He was sent to Kinshasa by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos when the UNITA bandits crossed the Zairian border and took the Andrada hostages with them.

AZAP revealed that the Angolan envoy received an explanation from President Mobutu on the incident and that the Zairian head of state oredered an inquiry into the circumstances of the bandits entering Zaire.

LESOTHO

Lekhanya's RSA Visit Called Step in Right Direction

MB031403 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "Focus on Major General Lekhanya's Visit to Cape Town"]

[Text] On Wednesday, 26 March, an epoch-making meeting took place in Cape Town between the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Major General J.M. Lekhanya, and the president of South Africa, Mr P.W. Botha. The special importance of the meeting lay not only in the fact that it was the first between the two leaders of the neighboring states, but it also gave them the opportunity to discuss, for the first time since the overthrow of the past regime in Lesotho, important matters of mutual interest and concern to the two governments, including what should be done to restore the once cordial and fruitful relations between their countries.

Mindful of what led to the deterioration of those once happy relations, they emphasized their adherence to the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and reaffirmed that they would not allow their terrorities to be used for the planning and execution of acts of terrorism against each other.

There is no doubt at all in our minds that strict adherence to these principles can bring nothing but good to the relations between these neighboring states. In this connection, it is important to mention that their leaders have also reaffirmed the necessity for cooperation in the interest of the peoples of both countries, and agreed that lasting peace and stability are of primary importance for the economic development not only of their two countries, but also of the southern African region as a whole, and that to this end their governments will examine practical forms of cooperation in such fields as economic development, food production, trade, transport, health, tourism, and training.

The main feature of the discussion was the Lesotho Highland Water Project which the two governments believe will be to the benefit of the two countries and will contribute to their economic progress.

It is quite clear that in setting about his new task, Maj Gen Lekhanya has taken two giant steps in the right direction. At home he has with His Majesty the King, defined clear goals of lasting peace, national unity, genuine reconciliation, and economic development for the nation. Aware that lasting peace and progress are not possible at home without harmonious relations with our neighbors, Maj Gen Lekhanya has now wisely sought to develop normal, peaceful, and good neighborly relations with all Lesotho's neighbors, starting with our nearest neighbor, the Republic of South Africa, with whom we shall always live side by side whether we like it or not, for we may choose our friends but not our neighbors.

It is also obvious that a strong wind of friendship is beginning to blow these two countries closer to each other for the major general's hand was not only eagerly clasped by the South African state president, but it was also sealed with warm assurances of closer and more fruitful cooperation between the two states.

Maj Gen Lekhanya's Cape Town visit may not earn him political praise or prize, but no reasonable person will dispute the fact that he is a practical politician, that the visit was both necessary and well-timed, and that it augurs well for the future relations of the two neighboring states.

MOZAMBIQUE

Joint Communique With USSR Condemns South Africa

MB031302 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Mozambique and the USSR have strongly condemned the Government of South Africa and they found this country to be the main obstacle to Mozambique's social and economic develoment. In a joint communique issued at the end of President Samora Machel's visit to the USSR, the two countries demanded the complete cessation of South African aggression against the frontline states and other neighboring states so that there may be peace and stability in Southern Africa.

The two countries also demanded the immediate decolonization of Namibia under UN Security Council Resolution 435 as well as the abolition of apartheid in South Africa.

The communique also stated that President Samora Machel's visit to the USSR reaffirms the irreversibility of the process of strengthening existing cooperation relations in a number of fields and the strengthening of Mozambique's defensive capability in particular.

The document also stated that during the talks with President Samora Machel, CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said that Mozambique can — as it has done in the past — rely on Soviet support in various fields of development.

The communique states that during the talks between the two delegations, concrete measures for the improvement and development of bilateral cooperation were discussed.

President Samora Machel also invited the Soviet leader to visit Mozambique. this invitation was accepted and the date will be arranged by the diplomatic body.

It should be recalled that President Samora Machel has already returned to Mozambique, after interrupting his visit to the USSR due to the aircraft crash in Pemba last Sunday.

Moscow PRAVDA Version

For the Moscow *PRAVDA* version of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit to the USSR by Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 4 April Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*.

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela's Ban Remains in Effect

MB031509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, Apr 3, SAPA — The restriction order on Mrs Winnie Mandela has not been lifted, a spokesman for the Department of Law and Order said today.

This confirms a statement made by a spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria this morning on behalf of Brig Johan van der Merwe, head of the Security Police.

According to the Public Relations Directorate Spokesman: "The banning order has not been lifted. It is only under review by the minister.

Yesterday Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob announced in Johannesburg that a member of the state attorney's office had said over the telephone that Mrs Mandela had been "unbanned."

Mr Ayob also told the press that he had been informed that the state would not contest the current appeal by Mrs Mandela against her banning order. He said this "will have the effect of unbanning Mrs Mandela."

The spokesman for the Department of Law and Order denied that the state attorney had made a statement saying Mrs Mandela had been "unbanned."

The state attorney dealing with Mrs Mandela's case, Mr P. Kleynhans, this morning said that to the best of his knowledge the banning order was still in force.

"If the minister has not specifically decided to lift the order then I must assume the order is still in force and the appeal is still pending," he said.

Mr Kleynhans said he had talks yesterday with Mr Ayob in which the possibility of the state not opposing Mrs Mandela's appeal had been discussed. He denied, however, that a decision not to oppose the appeal had finally been made.

"According to my instructions at this point in time we are still opposing the appeal. If the minister (of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange) wants to review this it is his privilege and he may," said Mr Kleyhans.

Asked to comment, a spokesman for Ismail Ayob and associates reported Mr Ayob as saying: "if the state attorney is denying that the banning order has been lifted then I have nothing to add.

Mandela in 'Self-Exile'

MB041144 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1142 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 4, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela has left her Orlando West home in Soweto and is in "self-exile" until the status of her banning order is resolved.

However, Mrs Mandela could soon return to her home after the minister of law and order's office last night said it would not contest her appeal to have her ban lifted.

Confusion over Mrs Mandela's status reigned on Wednesday when her lawyer, Mr Ishmael Ayob, said restrictions had been lifted but she was still listed.

He said: "The implication of the whole matter is that the government is abandoning its attempts to uphold Mrs Mandela's banning order."

A spokesman then said Mr Louis le Grange was reviewing banning and detention orders.

Le Grange Unlikely To Fight Appeal

MB031746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, is not likely to oppose an appeal by Mrs Winnie Mandela against her banning order when the case is heard in the appeal court.

This emerged today after "considerable" confusion over whether or not she had been unbanned.

The state attorney dealing with Mrs Mandela's case, Mr P. Kleynhans, said this morning he had had talks yesterday with Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, in which the possibility of the state not opposing Mrs Mandela's appeal had been discussed. He denied, however, that a decision not to oppose the appeal had finally been made.

Mr Ayob told the press yesterday he had been informed the state would not contest Mrs Mandela's appeal and that this "will have the effect of unbanning Mrs Mandela."

In a statement handed in to the Supreme Court in Port Elizabeth on March 22, when the banning order on community leader Mr Mkhuseli Jack was declared invalid, Mr Le Grange said he had taken note of the appeal against the banning order and would not oppose it.

He said then restriction orders would be reviewed in the light of the Appeal Court decision on six banned Pietermaritzburg United Democratic Front members.

He said the decision "laid down new guidelines for all standing orders, in the light of which I will reconsider them... I will not oppose the (Mr Jack's) application, but in the light of these will consider new orders if necessary."

Today, a spokesman for the Department of Law and Order said Mrs Mandela's restriction had not been lifted and that "Mr le Grange, together with his advisers, were reviewing the case."

In Johannesburg, a spokesman for Mr Ayob quoted him as saying today: "If the state attorney is denying that the banning order has been lifted then I have nothing to add."

Further on Bishop Tutu Call For Punitive Sanctions

Terms U.S., UK Hypocritical

MB031255 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bishop Desmond Tutu has reacted to the rejection by Britain and the United States of his call for punitive sanctions against South Africa. Bishop Tutu yesterday said he could see no other way of bringing about change.

Spokesmen for both the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office have rejected Bishop Tutu's call, saying sanctions will only increase violence. But the bishop says he is not surprised by the American and British reaction. He says, in his words, it is the same hypocritical stance they have always adopted.

Gives BBC Interview

MB031143 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond Tutu, has made his first outright appeal to the international community to impose punitive sanctions against South Africa.

The South African Government has already strongly criticised this statement and it is possible that the bishop could face prosecution under various sections of the Internal Security Act.

On the line to Johannesburg, Bill Turnbull asked Bishop Tutu whether he was now heading for direct confrontation with the government.

[Begin recording] [Tutu] I'm not baiting them. I'm only trying to say that our situation is desperately serious, that we are dealing with matters of life and death. Twelve hundred people have died, more than 1,200 people have died, and many more are likely to die unless something very, very urgent is done very quickly.

[Turnbull] To your knowledge, have you broken any regulations with this latest call for sanctions?
[Tutu] I know that when I got into trouble over my statement regarding coal in Denmark a few years ago, I was summoned before two cabinet ministers and the then minister of justice, so-called, told me that what I had done was tantamount to economic sabotage.

[Turnbull] Do you expect, though, the authorities to take some form of action against you now on a practical level?
[Tutu] That is something that we can not rule out. But I am not looking over my shoulder to discover whether I've got their approbation or not. I'm taking action after reflection and prayer, which I hope will help save our country from utter destruction.

[Turnbull] Realistically, though, what do you expect the authorities to do now?
[Tutu] They've got several possibilities. They could ensure that they did remove the troops from the townships — have not done so, really — that they would release political prisoners and detainees and allow exiles to come back home and begin seriously discussing a new constitution.

[Turnbull] On the other hand, they could simply detain you.
[Tutu] Of course. That is not inconceivable, but that will not make the problems disappear. If they get rid of me, so what?

[Turnbull] If they get rid of you, they get rid of one of the leading voices in the anti-apartheid movement within South Africa.
[Tutu] Yes. One then hopes, I mean, that they would realise the ghastly mistake they have made in terms of the reaction of the

world to that, I hope, and they would see that it was a very bad mistake in terms of what would likely happen at home here.

[Turnbull] Would you not agree that that was part of your thinking before you made this call for sanctions, that you are calling the government's bluff...
[Tutu — interrupting] I'm not quite so Machiavellian. I have not as it were, been calculating. I'm not actually a political animal. I'm not too smart enough for that.

PFP Fears Shift of Focus

MB040438 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2042 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — It would be a tragedy if government were to focus on the debate over the issue of sanctions, rather then on the reasons for more black South Africans calling for them, the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said in a statement in Cape Town today.

"The attitude of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] on the sanctions issue is clear," Mr Eglin said. "We don't support them because we do not believe they will get rid of apartheid.

"However, I call on the state president to try to understand why more and more blacks are angry to the point of calling for punitive actions against this country," he said.

"I call on Mr Botha to try to understand why more and more black South Africans are enraged at the continuation of apartheid after all these years, and to try to understand why more and more black South Africans who would prefer peace to violence are frustrated beyond measure, because they cannot vote or partake in the government of their country."

Mr Eglin said these issues, which were "tearing our nation apart," could be put right.

"They can and must be put right, here inside South Africa. Given the circumstances that have developed, this can only be done by a mighty act of reconciliation coming from the state president himself.

"This will start when Mr Botha has the courage to announce the end of apartheid and the start of talks with the leaders of our people for a non-racial and democratic South Africa," Mr Eglin said.

Rejected by Labor Party

MB031345 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The labor Party spokesman on finance, Mr Charles Redcliffe, says the call for sanctions against South Africa by Bishop Tutu will not have the effect the bishop hopes it will. Mr Redcliffe said in a statement that the Labor Party shared Bishop Tutu's ideals of peace, justice, and freedom for all, but rejected his call for punitive sanctions as short sighted and likely to be counterproductive. Such responses to the South African dilemma were an insult to the intelligence of black South Africans who, Mr Redcliffe said, were able to distinguish between strategies which were self-destructive and those which would bring about effective structural changes.

Rejected by Transkei Minister

MB031438 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 3 Apr 8

[Text] The Transkeian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Lujabe, has rejected the call by Johannesburg's Bishop Desmond Tutu for international economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Lujabe said in Umtata that sanctions would affect all countries in Southern Africa which are economically dependent on South Africa. He said sanctions would cause an increase in unemployment in southern Africa, and he added that Transkei would be digging its own grave if it broke economic ties with South Africa.

Anglican Church May Seek International Sanctions

MB031530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — The Anglican Church in southern Africa — more than two million strong — may call for international sanctions against the government, the head of the church, archbishop Philip Russell, said today.

The Church's Division of Justice and Reconciliation is considering a resolution on sanctions passed last year by the South African Council of Churches [SACC].

Church support for sanctions could have wide repercussions in its ranks, particularly if the controversial bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Desmond Tutu — who has urged international sanctions — is elected archbishop of Cape Town and head of the church later this month.

Archbishop Russell, who is retiring, said today the SACC resolution would be discussed in November by a standing committee which makes recommendations to the provincial synod, the highest policy-making body within the church.

Commenting on the implications for the church of Bishop Tutu's call on the international community for immediate sanctions, the archbishop said it was nothing new that some people in the church disagreed with "pronouncements the church makes on certain social issues."

He said: "But this is not limited to this country. It happens throughout the world and surfaces wherever faith is a vehicle of concern and compassion.

"And it will continue. It makes little difference if the head of the church is the most liberal or the most conservative.

"We will continue to wrestle with the problem of the church and the world in which it exists."

Bishop Tutu would be a strong contender as the next archbishop of Cape Town if he makes himself available for election.

The elective assembly meets in Cape Town on April 14 to elect an archbishop following the retirement of Archbishop Russell.

Bishop Tutu has said he would not be available for election as he is committed to the diocese where he was enthroned as bishop only last year.

But an informed source in the church said it was likely Bishop Tutu's name had been put to the advisory committee. If he changed his mind it was still possible for Bishop Tutu to be elected.

The dean of Cape Town, the Right Rev Edward King, said Bishop Tutu's sanctions call would have some implications for the election.

"It will make people more clear on what his views are, although his views are old news. In the church there will be some that support him and others who are critical."

He did not think the call would worsen any conflict in the church and said he hadn't noticed many people leaving the church.

"The church is aware of its need to be heard and to be involved in what most people call politics. It isn't going to back out of this."

Natal KwaZulu Indaba Opens in Durban

MB031318 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0802 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 3, SAPA — Natal's stands in the past failed because they had not been based on fundamental freedoms and had not come out of consultation and mutual trust between all peoples and races of Natal.

This statement, quoted today by Natal's senior MEC, [Member of Executive Council] Mr Frank Martin, at the opening of the Natal/KwaZulu indaba was made 25 years ago by prominent Natal citizen, Dr Edgar Brookes, at the opening of another Natal Convention. Mr Martins, speech at today's opening was largely a repeat of Dr Brookes 1961 speech.

Dr Brookes had said that at times the future seemed disastrous but "in large measure it is what we make of it and need not be sombre or tragic if we learn to cast away fear.

"Fear is our supreme enemy. Fear is evil. Fear is silly. Fear can destroy but only love and faith and confidence can create.

"We need a fighting spirit but we must fight the real enemy. "The real enemy is not the white man or the black man, the Afrikaner, The African, the Indian or the coloured man or the rest of the republic or the United Nations.

"The real enemy is greed and complacency and laziness, malnutrition and disease, ignorance and wrong indoctrination, tyranny and injustice.

"This composite enemy is the enemy of everyone of us.

"We are called to fight these enemies of our country and to make the name of South Africa, throughout the world.

"We can do it beginning in Natal, as it so happens, but assuredly not ending there.

Dr Brookes had said the delegates at the convention should not be separated from each other.

"We will not be wheedled or dragooned into hating and fearing one another any more. "As we say this the great terrible weight of bitterness and dispair lifts from us and we can work in the only atmosphere in which true work is possible — an atmosphere of hopes."

Many people had been scared to attend that convention, Dr Brookes had said, but he had been more impressed by the genuine representative character than by the gaps.

Referring to the so-called Natal stand, Dr Brookes had said that there was at least one Natal stand that should be taken. This was a decision to work together for the good of the province and the whole of South Africa, "a decision not to be separated from one another, a decision that we and our children after us shall share the future as friends and fellow-citizens."

Today, Mr Martin said the essential difference between the 1961 convention and the Indaba was the support given by the two regional administrations for the area.

He hoped that the indaba would not prove to be no more than an exercise in negotiation.

Buthelezi on Shared Destinies

MB031155 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0943 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Durban, April 3, SAPA — The 31 organisations participating in the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba would be subjected to intimidation including violence to prevent success, KwaZulus chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, warned at the indaba's opening session in Durban today.

However, he said the indaba would possibly take a significant step towards normalising first and second tier government in the region.

The chairman of the indaba, Professor Desmond Clarence, said the target, a single legislative assembly for Natal and KwaZulu, would permanently diffuse the ongoing unrest and high tension between groups in South Africa.

Professor Clarence said the 31 participating organisations were there "to work in a spirit of compromise, goodwill and with far-sightedness for the future."

The opening at the Durban City Hall tood place under top security against the background of increasing opposition from both the extreme right and left to the indaba.

Chief Buthelezi said the indaba was not a national voice which was representative of all the people of the country "but the time is ripening for that voice to emerge.

"None of us believe that apartheid can last. "Everyone of us knows that change is in the very air we breathe. This indaba is poignantly timely."

At the same time he was aware the indaba would not come up with a panacea for all ills but it was capable of harnessing goodwill that would be valuable in the future.

He expressed the hope that the social and economic realities that had thrust together black, Indian, coloured and white in the region would lead them to "recognise that they share but one destiny and they need to talk about that destiny now."

The going would be tough and there were people praying the indaba would fail but he warned that if it failed "you will in fact have failed the people of South Africa as a whole."

He pointed out there was a strong lobby that said the time for reconciliation and negotiation was past.

"They believe that the only thing that is left to do is to maim, burn and kill in order to bring about change in this country.

"We say such a moment has not come as yet."

U.S. Application To Store Toxic Wastes Rejected

MB031251 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The South African Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism has refused an application by American interests to dump or store toxic waste in South Africa. Director General of Trade and Industry S. Du Plessis has confirmed that his department recently received an application for the importation from the United States of unspecified waste products. He says the request was passed on to the Department of Environment Affairs, which recommended it be turned down.

Black Sash Condems Detention of Zolani Youths

MB040435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2144 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town [dateline as received] — The Black Sash's Childrens Action Group (CAG) has reacted with anger to the large-scale detention by security forces of "between 250 and 300 children and youths" at Zolani township, near Ashton last night.

A spokesman for the CAG, Mrs Phillipa Taylor, said today her organisation expressed its deep concern at the detentions.

She asked if the public were to accept that children under the age of criminal responsibility "are removed at bed-time from the care of their parents as part of just a routine investigation?"

"This, and the continued detentions of 70 of the children and youths, is hardly in keeping with assurances given by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, that no children under the age of 16 are being detained in the western Cape.

"This kind of state repression makes a mockery of so-called reform and can only serve to introduce our young people to South Africa's apparatus of repression," she said.

Earlier today, a police liaison officer for the Boland, Maj Frank Alton, said 47 of the 81 arrested were juveniles and added that "nobody under 12 was arrested."

ANC Condemns Sentence for Amanzimtoti Bomber

MB031450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 3, SAPA — The African National Congress today strongly condemned the death sentence imposed on 19-year-old Andrew Zondo who was accused of involvement in the Amanzimtoti Shopping Centre bomb blast which killed seven people last December, according to Zimbabwe's official news agency, ZIANA.

Zondo, who was picked up by police a few days after the blast near Durban, was sentenced to death yesterday.

The ANC said in a statement from Lusaka today that the sentence indicated "the South African judiciary is an important arm of the apartheid system." The statement added that "death squads and vigilantes" who killed people in the townships are the "criminals who need to be brought to justice."

Mitchells Plain UDF Activists Held for Questioning

MB040445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — Two Mitchells Plain United Democratic Front [UDF] activists are being held for questioning by the security police following early morning police swoops. A third man, an organiser for Rocklands youth, Mr Logan Wart, was held by police and released later today.

This morning six more students were held for quetioning at the Mitchells Plain police station after they were allegedly found distributing pamphlets advertising a mass meeting. The students were held for an hour and then released.

The UDF has strongly condemned the "detentions" of Mr Badroen Bakardien, and Mr Claude Mullents as "an attempt to sabotage the release Mandela rally planned for Sunday."

Mr Bakardien, vice chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers Association was allegedly detained yesterday afternoon.

Mr Mullents, an executive member of the Student Action Committee and Mr Wart, an organiser for the Rocklands youth were taken in early today.

In a statement the Students Action Committee said "students of Mitchells Plain strongly condemn the action of the detention of our fellow student Claude Mullents.

"We demand his immediate release and pledge to discuss further action if he is not released immediately," a spokesman said.

A spokesman for the UDF in the western Cape, Mrs Veronica Simmers, said today: "We are concerned that these detentions will unleash a fresh wave of conflict in Mitchells Plain."

The Mitchells Plain Area Committee, in a statement, demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the three.

A press liaison officer for the western Cape police said he could not confirm the detentions.

Further on Vosloorus Unrest, School Boycott

MB041008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — Students continued to boycott classes today in the strike-torn township of Vosloorus on the East Rand today.

A spokeswoman for the Vosloorus Youth Congress (VOYCO) said students were continuing their stay-away after at least two people were killed in the violence that surrounded yesterday's funeral of Mr Samuel Segola, an alleged ANC insurgent who residents say was killed in a shoot-out with police last week.

The spokeswoman said there was still a heavy presence of troops and police in the township today. Security forces used teargas on a number of occasions to clear demonstrating pupils from the streets.

She claimed that five people were killed yesterday when police opened fire on mourners who marched to the cemetery in defiance of a magistrate's ban on people walking to the funeral.

Police Confirm Deaths

MB040913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 4, SAPA — Two men died and 19 people were wounded at Vosloorus near Boksburg yesterday hours before the burial of an alleged ANC member.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said about 10000 marchers were told to disperse. Some of the crowd retaliated by stoning police vehicles. Police fired tearsmoke and birdshot and 19 were wounded and admitted to hospital where they were presumably under police guard.

The spokesman said no restrictions had been placed on the number of people attending the funeral, but restrictions had applied where no banners, flags or political speeches were allowed. Also, mourners had to use mechanical transport and were not allowed to walk to the funeral.

He said the two deaths appeared to be unrelated to the unrest. One of the dead men, a man aged about 24, had been found shot dead at about 6 am. It was not known who had shot him and the matter was being investigated.

At about 1 pm a second dead man, aged about 40, had been found. It appeared he had died from a bullet wound, the spokesman said. The matter was being investigated.

Conscription Alternative Campaign Launched

MB031355 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] has launched a national campaign. They hope this will prod the government into permitting conscientious objectors the right to perform non-military national service. Mike Loewe has more:

[Loewe] ECC campaigners today launched a number of work projects which will form the basis of their working for a Just Peace campaign and they chose a black township in the troubled Eastern Cape for the launch. In the heart of troubled Walmer Township this morning this morning, East Cape church leaders, Anglican Bishop (Bruce Evans) and Methodist Leader (George Ervine), planted an olive tree, the international symbol of peace, outside a dilapidated army barracks. It is been used as a children's creche and ECC starts renovating it on Saturday.

The projects have emerged from consultations with black communities of three of the major South African cities. The ECC hopes to involve the public in projects such as building playgrounds, gardens, and children's toys at squatter camps and children's homes. In Cape Town the ECC will teach people how to drive.

Nelspruit Employers To Retaliate Against Workers

MB031656 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Important decisions on the stayaway action of black workers from KaNgwane at Nelspruit and White River have been taken at a joint meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Comerce], the Chamber of Comemerce, and other employer organisations at Nelspruit.

They included decisions not to pay workers for the days they were absent, to require workers who want their jobs back to notify their employers in good time of their intention to return to work, and to warn them that they will be dismissed if they stay away from work again.

The meeting said it realised many workers were prevented physically from coming to work. Members of the chambers of commerce of the two towns say business is being conducted quite normally, and good cooperation has been obtained from temporary employees.

Soweto Man Burned to Death by 'Comrades'

MB031411 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 3, SAPA — A Soweto man burned to death today after assailants known as "comrades" put a tyre around his neck, set it on fire, and danced around him singing freedom songs.

The unidentified 28-year-old Soweto man was stabbed before being burned alive after an incident at the weekend during which he allegedly pushed another man out of the window of a moving train.

He was tracked down by the "comrades" at his Emdeni home. He was dragged for about 2 km before to a spot known as the "crucifying centre" in Emdeni extension where he was killed.

Residents watched in horror while his assailants sang freedom songs and danced around him until he died. No arrests have been made and police are investigating.

Major F. Zwane, Soweto Police Public Relations Officer, said the township's vehicle squads arrested two men found in possession of 1475 Mandrax tablets.

Two other men have been arrested in connection the theft of a vehicle.

Winterveld Community Leaders' Houses Bombed

MB041108 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 4, SAPA — There was anger and frustration in Winterveld today after the petrol-bombing of four houses belonging to community leaders.

Among them was that of Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce [NAFCOC]. The house was gutted by two petrol-bombs early today. Dr Motsuenyane is away on a business trip in Brussels.

The others are Mrs Martha Lebopo, Mr W. Moshoane and another resident who was not named. All of them were this week released on bail after being arrested in Winterveld last week during a mass meeting.

Dr Motsuenyane's wife, Jocelyn, told of the 3 am attack on their R127,000 house.

I was awakened by my niece Irene and the screams of Reverend S.D. Makhudu who was visiting the family, Mrs Motsuenyane said. She said the priest was overcome by smoke and his night clothes were covered in blood. He was rushed to Kalafong Hospital in a serious condition.

She said the house caught fire almost immeidately after the attack and there was no way the fire could have been extinguished. Mr Motsuenyane said it took the fire brigade almost two hours to put out the fire. Four bedrooms, two bathrooms and toilets, a TV-room and the kitchen were completely destroyed by the two petrol-bombs. The roof of the house had caved in.

The director of NAFCOC, Mr Stan Kubheka, said it was strange that the incident had to occur three days after Mrs Motsuenyane and the three others were released on bail after being arrested a week ago in Winterveld during a mass meeting.

This is a job of professional people who knew what they were doing. Their intention was obviously to kill, said Mr Kubheka. He said the incident clearly demonstrated to what extent the puppets of the system can react if challenged.

He said attempts would be made to contact Dr Motsuenyane in Brussels. He was expected to come back next Tuesday.

Mr Ga-Rankuwa, councillor for Zone 3, Mr Hosia Tladi, resigned today after his shop was petrol-bombed.

Mr Tladi said the attack took place at 2 am when five petrol-bombs were hurled into the store-room. Damage estimated at R3,000 was caused.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 3 April

MB031824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 3, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations Division 7 pm unrest situation report:

"In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, eight petrol bombs were thrown at a private home, causing extensive damage.

"At Kanyamanzane, near Nelspruit, a number of policemen's home were petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. These attacks were repelled with shotgun and pistol fire.

"In the same area, two children of a prison warder were allegedly abducted after a large mob had threatened to burn their home.

"At Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, a private home was damaged by stonethrowers and a number of delivery vehicles and buses were damaged by petrol bombs.

"At Vosloorus, near Germiston, a police vehicle was petrol-bombed. Police fired a round of birdshot, slightly wounding a man, who was arrested.

"Police and private vehicles were also stoned on a number of occasions. Four policemen were slightly injured. Tearsmoke was fired to disperse these mobs.

"The body of a black man, approximately 24-years-old, was found. It appears that he was shot. It is not known at this stage whether this incident is unrest-related.

"In the black residential area near Queenstown, a woman was arrested for intimidation."

"At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, the driver of a post office vehicle, a white man, was seriously injured when the vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged.

"In the same area, a policeman's home was damaged by a petrol bomb. A man was arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Lawaaikamp, near George, a municipal vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire.

"At Maukeng, near Kroonstad, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set on fire. A number of buses were stoned in this area.

"In the white residential area, two delivery vehicles were slightly damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, a man was stabbed and an attempt made to set fire to him. He was seriously injured.

"At Kwanobuhle, near Uitenhage, the charred body of a black woman was found.

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"In Guguletu, near Cape Town, a shot was fired at an SAP vehicle. No-one was injured."

Police later reported finding the body of a second man shot in Vosloorus today. A spokesman for the SAP's Public Relations Division in Pretoria said the second man was aged about 40. His body was found near a hostel early this evening. But it is not known whether the cause of the man's death was unrest-related.

Early 4 April

MB040607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0604 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 4, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations division 8 am unrest situation report:

At Volsloorus in the East Rand a policeman's home was extensively damaged by arsonists. During a funeral in the same area yesterday approximately 10000 blacks gathered illegally.

When the police ordered them to disperse, they refused and stoned the police. They were dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. 19 men were wounded and are being treated in hospital.

At Borcherds, a coloured residential area near George, a front-end loader was damaged when a number of petrol bombs were hurled at it.

In Duncan Village, near East London, a shop was damaged by arsonists.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Wives Charged in Protest

"The wife of the president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) and three others were charged yesterday as ring-leaders of a protest group," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 April reports on page 1. Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of NAFCOC head Sam Motsuenyane, and three others appeared in court in connection with the protests in Winterveld. Bophuthatswana police confirmed the four had been charged with being ring-leaders of the protest gathering.

Stimulating the Economy

Also on page 1, the paper reports that "The Reserve Bank is pumping R181m into the banking system today to increase lending and give added stimulus to the depressed economy. It has done so by cutting the commercial banks cash reserve requirements. By relaxing its hold on the banks ability to lend, the Reserve Bank is effectively letting the money supply grow at the slightly faster pace allowed for under its new monetary targets." Monetary authorities hope the result will be a 3 percent increase in Gross Domestic Product.

Banning Orders Expire

"Banning orders on three persons expired yesterday, a spokesman for the minister of law and order confirmed. They are former student leader Achmad Cassiem and trade unionists Dumile Makanda and Mazwell Madlingozi," the paper reports on the same page.

Further Gasoline Price Cuts

On the same page, the paper reports that there may be a further cut in the price of gasoline if the conditions of the international oil market and the rand/dollar exchange rate remain at current levels, according to Louw Alberts, director general of Mineral and Energy Affairs. He told the paper that the public should not make calculations based on the oil price as the lowest price was usually North Sea oil, which the country did not have access to. He also said it took several weeks before the effect of an oil price drop was felt on the cost of production.

Gencor on Job Reservation

"Gencor has joined other mining houses in calling for an end to the scheduled persons term in the Mines and Works Act," the paper reports on page 3. "The group wants the term removed from the statute book this Parliamentary session." Company officials are united in objecting to the fact that mining is the only industry so affected.

Oil from Rock

"Gencor is examining the feasibility of a R1bn project to extract petrol and diesel fuel from torbanite, an oil-bearing mineral resembling coal and found in various parts of South Africa," the paper reports on page 4. A first-stage feasibility study is being doen by a local firm and one in the FRG.

Mandela M-Plan

"Black activists, reviving a plan proposed in 1953 by black leader Nelson Mandela before he was jailed, are beginning to set up a system of township street committees to oppose government," the paper reports on page 7. These committees, most developed around Port Elizabeth, "are being formed amid growing black support for radical opposition to government." According to an East Cape United Democratic Front leader: "This is a very important structure. We must reach the downtrodden people... We must understand what is taking place in each particular street." This is based on the "M-Plan proposed by Nelson Mandela more than 30 years ago. The cells are to teach residents and to learn of their problems and ideas." The official said that with outdoor meetings banned, "the small committees are less vulnerable to state repression."

Group for Change

Stanley Uys reports from London on page 7 that the Conservative MPs who visited SA last year as guests of Pretoria have formed a pressure group, called Conservatives for Fundamental Change in South Africa, to convince Prime Minister Thatcher "to do everything possible to encourage President P.W. Botha to embark on fundamental apartheid reform." The MPs said their party was identified with those MPs who took the stongest position in defense of the current South African Government. The MPs said they have received a positive response from about 50 members of their party and were confident the prime minister would welcome such a group.

Retaliation for Boycott

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 April reports on page 1 from White River that about 120 businessmen, including several local Indian businessmen, met to counteract a widespead stayaway by black workers. Refusing to believe that workers stayed away because of intimidation, owners called for retaliatory measures such as "closure of all roads to black townships to prevent food and other supplies getting in and that employers should discharge all persons who stayed away yesterday, be it voluntary or involuntary." A farmer callled on whites to make themselves totally independent of blacks.

ANC Welcomes Conservative Group

On page 4, the paper reports from London that the ANC and anti-apartheid activities have welcomed the emergence of a Conservative pressure group seeking quicker fandamental reform in South Africa. "They believe the group could herald a departure from conventional Conservative sentiment on South Africa." The group promises to invite the ANC and others to the House of Commons to address Conservative MPs.

Consolidating Lenasia

"The House of Delegates has been urged to appoint a committee to investigate the feasibility of consolidating Lenasia and its various extensions under a single local authority," the paper reports on page 8.

The chairman of the Lenasia South East Management Committee asked the House to appoint a new committee of people familiar with the town. Control over the town is now divided between the Johannesburg City Council and the Peri-Urban Board. One advantage of consolidation would be the equalization of taxes.

Scientists Suffer

"Individual scientists were suffering increasingly at the hands of people who believed boycotts were an effective way of bringing Pretoria to its knees," Professor Phillip Tobias, head of the anatomy department at the University of Witwatersrand said, according to a report on page 8. He said that there was an increasing campaign against individual scientists and there were "serious, honest, intellectually integral people who believe that boycotts are a means of bringing Pretoria to its knees." He said there were more and more cases of scientists being excluded from research facilities in Europe and the U.S.

Braun on Parliament

Political Correspondent David Braun reports from Cape Town on page 16. He reviews the discussion around the National Statutory Council and says that "by the time the recess started, the National Statutory Council appeared to be stillborn, with even senior Government officials admitting privately that it was unlikely ever to see the light of day." "As the first part of the session drew to a close it had become obvious even to many in the Government that only the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC would be able to get the negotiations show on the road. The government has been very keen for some time to release Mr Mandela, but it is worried that this might spark massive violence countrywide." "The unobtrusive forays into South African by the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group apparently centered on an agreement to release Mandela and unban the ANC in return for the ANC agreeing to renounce violence and call for an end to the unrest. These very delicate negotiations continue."

Reserve Bank Cuts

In its report on the cut in Reserve Bank Cash requirements on page 18, the paper says that the move "has freed a further R181 million for the movement to invest in interest-earning liquid assets. Bankers expect that very little, if any, of the R181 million will flow into the economy in the form of increased lending. And in fact the Reserve Bank in its statement last night said that the announcement does not represent any significant easing of monetary policy and that the relatively modest amount freed will mainly serve to reduce the Reserve Banks outstanding accomodation to the discount houses and banks."

New Campus Watchdog Group

The Johannesburg *CITIZEN* in English for 2 April reports on page 4 that a new organization, the University Freedom of Speech Association, is being set up to "act as a watchdog and to strive for freedom of speech on university campuses." Former head of the South African Teachers Guild, John Lambson, was quoted as saying that the new body was being launched because of " 'growing and massive' revulsion among South Africans over recent near-riots at Wits University."

Pretoria Boycott Rescheduled

Another page 4 article says that the planned black boycott of Pretoria businesses, due to have started on 1 April, appears to have "fizzled out" and that businessmen reported that workers' attendance was "near normal" and that there was a "normal" flow of black shoppers. However, the article says, new pamphlets are circulating in the black townships saying the boycott " 'starts again' " on 7 April and warning that everyone must stay away from work, goods can only be bought from black shops, pupils must stay away from school, and that no one can leave the townships without permission "from our comrades." The pamphlets warn that the boycott "will be strictly applied by 'comrade cadres.' "

CITIZEN on Black-black Conflict

"The impression, especially abroad, is that the conflict in South Africa is between white and black. Nothing could be further from the truth, as the extent of the conflict between black and black becomes more evident," a page 6 editorial says. Noting the actions of the "comrades" and other radicals and of the vigilantes against fellow blacks, the "hostility" between black groups like the Azanian Peoples Organization and the United Democratic Front, the "feuding" between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front, and the faction fights such as those between the Zulus and Pondos, the editorial says that "what we are seeing is not just a challenge to the authority of the Government and a dangerous drift towards polarisation between blacks and whites, but also an intensification of the divisions among blacks themselves." Only peaceful change is the answer to the unrest and violence but black groups are "too intent on killing each other to listen to reason."

Buthelezi Criticism of NECC

A page 8 report says KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Chief Buthelezi criticized the weekend meeting of the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC) in Durban. " 'They chose Durban as a venue because they wanted to mobilise Black pupils here to do their political work for them. The conference in Durban was aimed at giving evidence that it was possible to attack me from bases very near to my home.' " He said the " 'violence which erupted around the NECC meeting in Durban is the expression of anger of ordinary men and women in the street.' " " 'The events which took place there were not orchestrated by Inkatha.' "

Public Sector Money

"The South African public sector is expected to raise around R4,33 billion domestically in fiscal 1986, which began yesterday, including R893 million of new money for the Central Government, a domestic loans programme issued by the Finance Department shows," a report on page 24 says. The republic is expected to raise R2,12 billion, of which R893 million will be new money. Universities and technical colleges are expected to raise R140 million.

Business Confidence Declines

"After rising slowly but steadily for four months, business confidence in South Africa declined slightly in March according to ASSOCOM's [Association of Chambers of Commerce] Business Confidence Index (BCI)," a page 25 report says. Although ASSOCOM feels the " 'small hiccup' " may be temporary, it says the "decline is also a reminder of the fragility of business confidence in the current politico-economic environment." While the reduced rate of inflation was positive, it was outweighed by the "end of the rise in the value of the rand against the dollar, followed by the decline in rand's value; a fall in real imports to below the level reached three years ago; an interruption in the fall of short-term interest rates; and further reductions in real retail sales." ASSOCOM says that the initial favorable impact of the 1986 budget was soon "tempered by the realisation that the budget was more of a neutral than of a stimulatory nature."

Editorial on NECC Decision

The Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English for 1 April says in a page 8 editorial that the decision of the NECC that black pupils should return to school is a "crucial if fragile" step towards a more acceptable national education policy, but calls "disquieting" the statement by NECC spokesman, Rev Molefe Tsele, that school was the best place to devise new and creative techniques to oppose the state. "It is to be hoped that the main purpose of returning to school is not forgotten and that between devising new techniques to oppose the state, the pupils will also be able to give some attention to their lessons."

CAPE TIMES on Pass Laws

Another editorial says that indications that Parliament will soon do away with the pass laws are welcome, but there is more to President Botha's promise than just to repeal the pass laws. "His undertaking to replace influx control by a system promoting orderly urbanization has caused a great deal of concern." If orderly urbanization puts "any conditions" on the movement of blacks to urban areas, the president "risks being accused to retaining influx control under another name." The repeal of the pass laws was the "major promise" in the president's reform program and if he wants the program to retain any credibility, particularly in the black community, "he must ensure that the influx control legislation can pass the test of his own promises."

Council's Beach Decision Criticized

The Cape divisional council's refusal to open its beaches to all races before consulting white municipalities within its division "appears to to be a case of passing the buck," a third editorial says. The divisional council is a separate entity in its own rights and has as much right to scrap apartheid at the beaches as any other local authority. The divisional council, the editorial concludes, "is being left behind in the unstoppable march towards an open society.' "

Civil Service Pensions Underfunded

A page 9 article by Chris Cairncross says taxpayers might to have to dip even deeper into their pockets to finance civil service pension schemes. "Serious under-funding" is likely to revealed by the actuarial valuation of the five schemes, according to members of the pension fund industry. Allocated expenditure on civil service pensions for the 1986-87 financial year amounts to R1.24 billion, a rise of almost 40 percent over the previous year's R856.6 million.

Post Office Losses

Another page 9 report says the post office lost almost R37 million in exchange rate losses in 1984-85 — a 689 percent increase over the previous financial year, according to the auditor- general's report. The exchange rate loss was largely responsible for general losses jumping from a total of R12.8 million in 1983-84 to R47.5 million in 1984-85.

Role of Gold

"Uncertainity about adjustments in the world banking system and future international currency arrangments emphasize the longer-term strategic role of gold," the chairman of Anglo American Gold Investment Company Ltd (Amgold), Julian Ogilivie Thompson, says in his review for the year ended 28 February 1986. The average rand price so far this year is about 10 percent above, and the current rand price is also marginally above, the average rand price received by the industry for 1985. Though the infla- tion rate has reached record levels there is hope the rate will be reduced, thus dampening cost increases in the course of the year. The inflation rate, though, is likely to continue to exceed those of our main trading partners "with the consequent long-run implications for the rand-dollar exchange rate." Taking into account all these factors, he said, "I believe we can expect an attractive medium and long-term rand gold price."

CAPE TIMES on Black Education

The *CAPE TIMES* for 31 March says in an editorial on page 6 that while the education minister must be "commended" for his efforts to persuade black pupils to return to school, he must understand that the "politicization of education" is "the government's own creation." "While other forms of statutory discrimination have disappeared, differentiated schooling — which for the blacks means inferior schooling — remains." So long as that situation exists, it wil arouse strong emotions and the only way to get rid of such emotions is to apply the sound educational principles mentioned by the minister on a unified basis, without a separate education department for virtually every group. In the longer term, only a "total change in the official attitude towards the compartmentalization of black education will be successful."

SOWETO Council Police Sacked

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 2 April reports on page 3 that over 400 Soweto council policemen were sacked after striking over pay, according to union representatives. The South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union, which represents some of the policemen, said the entire force was informed of their dismissal. The union is to contest the sackings in the Rand supreme court. The policemen are demanding, among other things, pay hikes ranging up to 50 percent. Some said they were sacked after refusing to sign forms prohibiting them from participating in future strikes. Soweto officials were not available for comment.

SOWETAN on Rail Tariff Increases

The latest increase in postal and rail tariffs will not only have a ripple effect on the prices of other goods, but will raise the cost of living of the poorest people in the country, a page 4 editorial says. Blacks have always been and will perhaps remain for the future the railways' biggest customers. "But we have to look beyond the human suffering and address ourselves to the likely effects these economic strictures will have on the socio-political situation." A lot of the unrest can be traced directly to unemployment and the number of blacks retrenched in the past 2 or 3 years. "More people will become desperately poor and have even less hope for a better future. More of them will be easy prey for the radicals. The ground for further unrest is being prepared by those hard economists in government who increase the prices of basic goods and services."

Columnist on London Conference

Sam Mabe, writing in his "Focus" column on page 4, says he and other blacks pulled out of the Wilton Park Conference in London because "we were disturbed by press reports which gave the impression that the conference would be a trial 'national convention.' " "Our immediate reaction was that if we participated we would be seen to be negotiating a settlement of South Africa's problems," and that "has always been perceived by many blacks to be the prerogative of the jailed and exiled political leaders." Also "we felt that to work out a settlement sitting at the same conference table with Inkatha was totally unacceptable because of the organisation's political stance, which many black organisations reject."

Another reason for withdrawing was that the Pan Africanist Congress and the ANC would not attend and "we felt that the input of the two liberation movements was imperative to any conference at which South Africa is to be discussed." We got the impression after talking to people in London that the Wilton Park Conference would be used to provide the Eminent Persons Group with information to be used in its report back to the Commonwealth countries. "This was very vital information which had not been disclosed to us by the organisers of the conference. It we had participated, we would have been accused of assisting Western countries to seek the alternatives" to sanctions. "We would have been labelled sell-outs."

BEELD on Angolan Situation

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans says in an editorial on page 8 that in Angola, the Soviets with their Cuban surrogate forces have gained a foothold which will not be broken simply by the Stinger missiles which the Americans are to supply to UNITA. "In the short term, it is of course important that the modern weapons will help UNITA to repel the expected onslaught of the combined Angolan and Russo-Cuban forces. But as a strategy to break the communist grip in Angola and force the Cubans to pull out so the country will cease to be a source of turmoil to the whole regions, it is at most a beginning." The paper says that at the moment the situation in Angola seems to be delicately balanced, and that the expected offensive against UNITA will give a clear indication whether in the time ahead the situation will develop favorably or unfavorably, especially in South Africa's view.

Columnist on Unrest Situation

In the "Political *BEELD*" column on the same page, Piet Muller writes that the crisis in the country's black residential areas has long ceased to be a law and order crisis. It has become an issue of legitimacy. The crisis exists in that in several areas the state has lost its ability to influence events. "In a sense this is the price the country is paying for the fact that last year too much emphasis was placed on law and order and too little on the state's responsibility to always act impartially and unemotionally. Muller says if one applies the classical theory of revolutionary warfare to this country, then it is clear that in several areas "liberated areas" already exists, where the state's authority no longer fully applies. This makes one wonder, he writes, whether the unrest in South Africa is not taking on a new dangerous facet in which the revolutionary elements are going to try to force the level of violence higher and force the state to answer with greater violence. "The government will have to restore its legitimacy with inordinate haste, and this cannot be done by mere force of strength. It will have to hold out a vision of a new future, to both white and black, of a future in which all can receive equal rights." It will have to spell out very clearly its definition of an inclusive state in which all can have representation. At this stage formulating more models of so-called grassroots democracy at tertiary level will not help, nor will talk of all that can be negotiated.

DIE VADERLAND on NECC Decision

In an editorial on page 8, the Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 1 April says even though the decision taken by the National Education Crisis Conference that children should return to school was passed with a small majority, it nevertheless offers some hope. When all is taken into account, the paper says, the fact remains that the majority at the Durban conference are in favour of the children continuing with their education. The real test, though, will be whether or not the black schools are actually filled when they reopen. Then it will become clear if the irresponsible radicals still prevail.

Reaction to General Motors' 'Pressure'

Pretoria DIE *TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans of 1 April reports on page 6 that the Pretoria city council has reacted to attempts by General Motors to exercise pressure on local authorities to open white facilities to all races. A motion presented in March to the council by Mr J. Chiole calls on the council in future not to purchase any vehicles for use by the city council which have been manufactured by General Motors. He also asks that the city's aid scheme under which employees obtain funds for the purchase of vehicles should turn down applications in cases where General Motors products are applied for.

Column on Black Radicals

In his "Kort-om" [Briefly] column on page 14, Willem de Klerk writes in the Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 30 March, with reference to the Durban education meeting, that the black radicals have now entered the stage of mobilizing the masses, aimed at the total destruction of order. The antirevolutionary strategy, he says, demands that communication at all levels be kept open with blacks, specifically about the revolutionary onslaught. Every one should speak openly about it, he feels. And workers, too, should hold antirevolutionary conferences. But, he warns, "all should be aware that the defense force and the police can hit very hard and wide in such a revolutionary situation. It cannot be otherwise. The power of the state in any country with unrest and lawlessness must be maintained with force. The might of the revolution must be broken before meaningful political debate can take place."

No Action on Students

"The South African Government is utterly opposed to talks between South Africans and any organization committed to violence, including the ANC, says Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affiars," Brian Stuart reports on page 4 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 3 April. "However, Mr Botha indicated no action will be taken against the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) delegation which returned to South Africa on Tuesday after three days of talks with the ANC in Harare." He told the paper that he did not want to give any more publicity to "'obvious publicity seekers.'" Asked about other groups meeting the ANC, Mr Botha said "he was not going to 'play policeman' over every person who went overseas or crossed the borders with a South African passport."

CITIZEN on Tutu

In its editorial on page 6, the paper reviews Bishop Desmond Tutu's past actions outside the country and says of his call for punitive sanctions "and now comes his despicable call, his politically evil call, for punitive action." The paper says it believes Tutu preaches sanctions without being likely to suffer personally from them and also has a "callous disregard for the wellbeing of the black people." The paper also believes he will hurt the blacks most without bringing down the South African Government. "There are two possible responses now to the bishop. The government can take him to court to establish whether he is guilty of an offence. Or his parishioners who are opposed to sanctions can apply their own form of sanctions against him by withholding their contributions to the church. We are not openly advocating either course of action, merely pointing out the possibilities. But if the bishop suffers the wrath of government or diocese, then so be it. He certainly deserves rejection if not retribution."

Nelspruit Stayaway

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 3 April reports on its front page that the black worker stayaway in Nelspruit and White River would probably last a week and that white volunteers and schoolchildren had been enlisted to take over duties normally performed by the black work force. "According to Nelspruit Town Clerk Hans Muller, jobs like manning petrol pumps and shop counters, making milk deliveries and refuse removals, and factory work was being done by the schoolchildren." He denied, however, that all available men were asked to become police reservists, join the local commandos, or take part in civil defense.

Food Company Grows

On the same page, Brian Zlotnick, investment editor, said that the food chain Score Food "continues to grow at a phenomenal rate," with earnings and dividends both doubling. "The wholesale and retail cash-and-carry chain, which has a high black customer profile, has so far emerged relatively unscathed from the black boycott of retailers." The group is now estimated to have more than 10 percent of the national wholesale grocery market.

Pretoria Boycott Continues

"The black-consumer boycott in Pretoria continues to have a limited impact on trade volumes, according to businessmen," the paper reports on page 2. The OK Bazaar's director said his company's business was being hurt which was disturbing as the company had deliberately located stores so they would be accessible to all population groups while stores only in suburban areas were not being affected.

Blacks No Better Off

In a report from Geneva on the same page, the paper cites the *INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW* as saying that reforms in South Africa "have not led to any significant improvement in the living conditions and employment prospects of the country's black majority." It cites a former British diplomat in the country as saying that while blacks occupy 70 percent of the workforce, it would take them 96 years to occupy even half of the jobs traditionally occupied by whites. "As for white/black wage parity, the prospects are that it may not be achieved, at the current pace, for at least another 100 years."

Economy Bleak

"Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER) paints a bleak picture of the SA economy in its manufacturing survey, which shows capacity utilisation, volume of production and employment continuing to decline in the fourth quarter of 1985," the paper reports on page 3. The survey said the volume of production in manufacturing fell 1.8 percent in the last quarter compared with the same period the previous year. Production capacity utilisation fell from 85.7 percent to 84.3 percent. Employment dropped from 1.380 million to 1.343 million, and total employment in manufacturing has continued to decrease.

Sacking of Policemen Disputed

"The SA Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union (SABMAWU) is to go to the Rand Supreme Court to contest the sacking of about 400 Soweto Council policemen," Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on page 3. According to a union official, the employees were fired last week when they refused to sign pledges not to strike, to accept the salaries they were receiving, and to give the council the right to retrench or dismiss workers at any time. The official said the union would seek a court order to force the Soweto City Council to reinstate the workers.

Economic Policy Criticized

On page 4, the paper reports on a speech by Progressive Federal Party spokesman on economic affairs Brian Goodall in Edenvale. Goodall said the country's major economic problem was how to "make the economy generate wealth." He said the economy had regressed in many areas over the last 10 years, and it would have to learn from other countries which had been able to restore their economies to health. He said the new budget contained nothing to revive manufacturing, which was vital to job creation. " 'What we needed was a budget that showed the disenfranchised in SA that they had not been forgotten, that they could also share in the SA economy. What we got was a budget whose main priority was to create the right climate in the white electorate for either a referendum or a general election.' "

Corn Exports May Suffer

According to agricultural sources, producers may lose up to R200m on surplus corn exports, because the price would be low due to saturated international markets, the paper reports on the same page. The net loss per ton would amount to R100.

Reserve Bank Moves Welcomed

In its first editorial on page 6, the paper welcomes the steps by the Reserve Bank to reduce the banks' reserves, thus lowering the cost of money and loosening "the straps of the straitjacket which has stifled many businesses." Cheaper money, however, will not break the cycle of weak demand, unused capacity, and unemployment. "At the heart of this problem lies, of course, the political situation that continues to generate shocks to confidence almost daily." The government must restore confidence at a purely economic level. Rather than tinkering, the government would persuade business that its spending is coming under control and that its promises are credible, but so far it has not succeeded.

Tutu Makes 'Fallacious' Claim

In its second editorial on the same page, the paper says that by calling for sanctions, Bishop Tutu bears a moral responsibility for the consequences. "His belief that sanctions offer a peaceful means to force political change is fallacious. "The bishop, whether he realises it or not, is calling for a measure which can only succeed if violence is part of the package." Unemployment is already high and increasing and it will not force political change. "More likely, turbulence and suffering will increase without seriously undermining the power or the will of the white community." "The frustration and despair of South Africa's blacks is understandable. But that does not mean it is morally correct to make matters worse in the vague hope that, somehow, greater suffering will translate into political change."

Reaction to Waste Proposal

In its third editorial on the same page, the paper says it is relieved the country " 'turned down flat' " the U.S. request to store toxic waste in South Africa. By-products of industrial waste are produced by all industrial countries. There is money to be made in processing such waste, but South Africa has already done enough to destroy its own environment without help from the U.S.

Owen on South Africa's Future

In his column on the editorial page, Ken Owen focuses on the question of what kind of country "are we trying to shape and how." He says change must come from violent overthrow of the state, "or adaptation made necessary by the violent defense of the state, or by negotiation precipitated by violence." It is wishful thinking to think that violence can be avoided. The ANC is already trying to overthrow the state and if successful will make no concessions to minorites. A bill of rights, for example, would interfere with the "rule of the people." Whites will oppose this and it raises the question of whether a majority can defeat a determined minority with almost all instruments of power. In the very long run, the blacks will win but the odds are with the minority in the shorter run. As the fight gets worse, whites will abolish more and more liberties and South Africa "will become a very miserable country to live in, and perhaps a very difficult one to get out of." As for the negotiations option, the reforms so far offered will not suffice. "If the democratic option is to survive, SA must break the cycle of violence and that can only be done by establishing a democracy. It begins — it does not end — with the franchise. Whites, tempted to use their power to protect their privilege, would do better if they tried to establish the safeguards, the checks and balances, the democratic traditions and the various controls that liberalism has devised to curb the power of government. President Botha has tried to liberalise and fallen short. The answer is not to draw back, but to go the whole way."

Natal Indaba

In an article on the Natal indaba on page 7, Peter Wallington cites Professor Lawrence Schlemmer as saying it has two significant features. First, it could try to reach agreement in the conflict between white desire to have minority interests protected and the black rejection of any representation based on race. Second, it might be a model for other parts of the country to follow. Unfortunately important organizations like the United Democratic Front are not attending as they would have enhanced credibility. However, the National Party has sent an observer delegation even though "it is believed there was opposition within the party to participation." The indaba may provide the government with a way to reward Chief Buthelezi for his efforts against disinvestment and violence. Buthelezi, for all his efforts, "has had little in the way of concrete change to bring home to his constituents."

COSATU Supports Tutu

The Congress of South African Trade Unions has said that it fully supports Bishop Tutu's call for punitive sanctions against the country, the paper reports on page 11. The organization's assistant general secretary said it believed " 'sanctions were the only weapon that would bring about real change in SA.' " He said experience has shown " 'economic booms in SA did not necessarily generate employment.' " Workers did not benefit from the boom in the 1960s. Only agencies of repression were strengthened. " 'Those who say economic sanctions will lead to unemployment are not interested in the well-being of the people, but want to maximise their profits. For this reason, they are trying to make a moral issue out of what is in fact a political issue.' " he said.

Dangerous Doctrine

In its editorial on page 8, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 2 April examines the U.S. decision to supply missiles to UNITA, which according to Professor John Barrat will inevitably escalate tensions in the area. "Reflective South Africans will share his concern." "It is difficult to understand the Reagan administration's rationale for this action." Getting involved in trying to overthrow governments to establish democracy is a dangerous doctrine. Although getting involved may appear to offer advantages, these will prove illusionary. The paper wonders if the ANC will be the new beneficiary and if the Reagan administration will attempt to wean it away from the USSR. "The new Reagan doctrine is dangerously open-ended."

White River Factories at Standstill

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 April reports on page 4 that some factories at White River in the eastern Transvaal, where a work stoppage has been in effect for 2 days, have come to a complete standstill, despite attempts by whites to carry out the duties of blacks. " 'The stayaway has not crippled us, but it is a nuisance,' the town clerk of White River, Mr Amos van Heerden, said yesterday." The paper says the exact reasons for the stayaway are not clear, but it is felt that students who are already boycotting schools are intimidating the adults. The report says a cement factory at Kabokweni near White River was set alight 2 nights ago and damage of about 500,000 rands was caused.

Urban Whites Accept Open Schools

On page 8, the paper reports that a survey has indicated that the majority of urban whites will either accept open schools or welcome them. The March edition of *THE EDUCATION NEWSLETTER* of the South African Teachers Association says the poll was conducted among 1,000 white adults in urban areas. The report says 22 percent of those polled said they would welcome open schools, 38 percent said they would accept such a step, and 40 percent rejected the idea. The poll found that English-speaking adults were more willing to accept open schools than Afrikaans-speaking adults.

BEELD on Tutu Call

In a page 12 editorial on Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for international sanctions against South Africa, the paper says that Chief Buthelezi has pointed out that disinvestment would cause more suffering among blacks and would not bring about the fall of the government, while Bishop Tutu now says the reforms are a mere smokescreen and have not brought about any change in the situation of blacks. "Bishop Tutu's statement will probably be welcomed overseas. Indeed, in the United States especially, there has been a climate building up for months which will be satisfied with nothing less than comprehensive sanctions. The statement by the bishop is all they have been waiting for." The influence of these people, the paper says, should not be underestimated, and South Africa should prepare itself for the worst. But the irony is that the sanctions will not improve anything for the blacks and will only make finding a solution that much more difficult.

Pretoria Boycott Planned for 21 April

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 2 April reports on page 3 that a planned consumer boycott and strike by blacks which was to have begun on 1 April did not materialize. The report says the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee issued a circular which said the boycott is planned for 21 April. The committee also explained that it had included the names of the committee members on the circular because recently too many pamphlets have appeared which create confusion.

Aliwal North Whites Angered

On page 4, the paper reports that white residents of Aliwal North, angry over 7 months of intimidation by black organizations, plan to mount a show of strength in the town after a march last week by about 1,000 blacks on the white part of the town. The march was stopped by the police, but many whites have called for a meeting to protest against the threats. "Since August last year there has been an organized boycott by blacks of white businesses — except garages and chemists. At many of the businesses, the posts of the blacks have been filled by coloreds."

Politicians Termed Untactful

On page 6 the paper reports that Prof Jacques van der Elst, lecturer at Ptchefstroom University, has written in the latest edition of a reformist publication *WORD AND DEED* that South African politicians, particularly those in government, often appear untactful and say the wrong things at most inappropriate times. He writes: " 'Our politicians should count their words, weigh them one by one, before they say anything.' "

TRANSVALER on Regional Power Struggle

In an editorial on page 12, Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 2 April says the complicated power struggle in southern Africa is giving new importance to the Soviet Union and the United States. Noting the increasing involvement of the United States, particularly the supply of weapons to UNITA, the paper says "it is significant that President Machel of Mozambique visited Moscow and Romania [as published] at the time when U.S. aid to UNITA is arriving." This, the paper says, could mean that the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries will do all in their power to thwart U.S. attempts to get Mozambique into the Western orbit. All in all, this does not augur well for this part of the world, because it implies an increase in armed conflict and greater instability on the borders of South Africa.

Kabokweni Businessmen Threaten Pullout

Reporting on the work stayaway in Kabokweni on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 3 April, Clyde Johnson notes that Kabokweni businessmen have threatened to pull out unless the labor situation returns to normal and have elected one man to represent them at a meeting with Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange. "Grievances to be raised will include the lack of police, commando or army protection in Kabokweni on a 24-hour basis and the ineffective manual telephone exchange system which virtually cuts Kabokweni off from the rest of the Lowveld." If the industrialists leave, up to 2,000 blacks could loose their jobs.

ANC Welcomes Tutu Call

Also on the front page, *THE STAR*'sLondon Bureau reports that the "ANC has welcomed Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for immediate punitive sanctions against South Africa. It believed sanctions are the only means to bring about 'relatively peaceful change' in the country." An ANC spokesman said " 'we hope Western governments, particularly the United States and Britain, will respond.' "

Fuel Projects To Go Ahead

"South Africa will go ahead with ambitious multi-million-rand fuel generation projects to make the country stragetically independent — even though these ventures have become uneconomic in the wake of the slump in world oil prices," Gareth Costa reports on the same page. "Huge subsidies from the government and taxpayers will be necessary" to carry out three projects, "but South Africa so fears the repercussions of an oil embargo that even at their cost the authorities appear to be still determined to press ahead with the projects."

Liquor Prices Rise

"Wholesale prices of wine and spirits rose by an average of eight and five percent respectively, on Tuesday, confusing retailers who were only told of the increase last Thursday and have not received new price lists," the paper reports on page 3. "The rises follow increases of 7.4 percent on spirits and about 10 percent on wines in February."

Reaction to Lifting Restrictions on Mrs Mandela

"Black and white spokesmen, organisations and parties yesterday gave varied reactions to the partial lifting of the banning orders on Mrs Winnie Mandela," Rich Mkhondo and Duncan Guy report on page 4. The Conservative Party and the Reformed National Party condemned the move, while "most black spokesmen and organisations praised Mrs Mandela and welcomed the lifting of her banning order, but said it should have not been imposed in the first place." Simeon Nkoane, the bishop suffragan of Johannesburg east, said the " 'kind of suffering' " Mrs Mandela experienced " 'is one of the things for which future generations will not forgive us,' while Bishop Tutu asked " 'why all these games — her harassment and her being taken to court? It's so ridiculous. Now she is allowed home where she should have been in the first place.' " Progressive Federal Party MP and law and order spokesman Helen Suzman said she regretted the fact that not all the restrictions on Mrs Mandela were removed, " 'while I do welcome the lifting of restictions on her mobility.' "

Opposition to Colored Settlement

"A government plan to move thousands of coloured people into newly created group areas in Midrand and Kempton Park is to be taken a step further today. Despite vehement opposition from both councils, white residents in both areas, at least one Member of Parliament and, it is now believed. black Tembisa officials, the Department of Constitutional Development nad Planning has called a meeting for today to explain the latest developments," Shirley Woodgate reports on page 4. "It appears blacks and whites are combining against the government" to protest the planned move and "white opposition is cutting across party political barriers." About 400 families are scheduled to be moved from Alexandra, but it is believed their numbers "could rapidly swell to more than the white population of Midrand after the first 2,000 are moved in."

Solution to 'Political Crisis' Proposed

Dr Eschel Rhoodie, South Africa's controversial former information secretary, is promoting a plan to solve the country's political crisis through Western intervention — without sanctions, disinvestment or force," Michael Morris reports from *THE STAR*'s London Bureau on page 4. Rhoodie's proposal is that "as a short-term objective, a new interim constitution should be published, debated nationally and tested in a referendum of white voters. This constitution should contain 10 clauses: freedom of mother tongue education speech, political association, religon, a free press and judiciary, freedom of movement and labour, freedom of the marketplace (free enterprise) and freedom from discrimination based on race, religion, or sex. Once approved, the interim constitution will become a permanent foundation for a programme of power-sharing. The third and final element is the establishment of an independent Constitutional Court of at least five members — one white, one black, one Asian or coloured, and two judges nominated by the 'Big Five of the West' who are recognised constitutional experts." "In terms of the proposals,the West could step in to prevent violation of the constitution through diplomatic protest, sanctions, a blockade or armed intervention."

Children Held in Police Station

"Three children facing charges of public violence have allegedly been kept in the cells at Parys Police Station for at least a week," Jo-Anne Collinge reports on page 6. Two of the three are 12 years old and the other is 13 at most. "A spokesman for the Detainees Parents Support Committee said the Parys case was but one example of how the Children's Act was being flagrantly violated, in spite of assurances by Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange that this act superceded all other legislation."

Port Elizabeth Boycott

"The Port Elizabeth business community is urgently trying to avert or soften the threatened black consumer boycott of white-owned stores set to begin on Monday. Secret negotiations are under way and a special meeting of the city council may be called," the paper reports on page 10. Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce President Tony Gilson said "urgent action was being taken, but he refused to elaborate," saying only that an announcement of the results of the behind-the-scenes negotiations " 'can be expected shortly.' " However, boycott leader Mkhuseli Jack said the boycott was definitely scheduled to begin on Monday.

STAR on Bishop Tutu

Commenting on Bishop Tutu's call for sanctions in an editorial on page 16. *THE STAR* says the bishop is "honest, courageous — and wrong." The call does not mean that Bishop Tutu has "joined the radicals or graduated from being a meddlesome priest to being a malevolent one. He remains a moderate man whose reading of the situation, we fear, is better than his reading of the solution. That makes him mistaken, not evil." Although the bishop "is not the only one to doubt the government's sincerity about reform" and although violence has kept spreading, sanctions will cause more unemployment and therefore more hunger. Moreover, "unemployment will swell the ranks of the thugs who operate on the radical fringe of protest politics. It will make life in the townships less bearable." Still, "someone must give some hope to the Bishop Tutus of South Africa before desperation drives too many moderates to desperate means. Perhaps Big Business should be saying more loudly: we are no longer prepared to pay for apartheid. That might be one sanction that could work."

Government Difficulties Over Indaba

Reporting on the Natal-KwaZulu indaba on the same page Bruce Cameron writes that not only do the participants have to reach agreement among themselves, but any agreement reached at the talks will have to be sold not only to the people of the region, but also to the National Party government. "And the government is likely to be the toughest nut of the lot." The National Party "is tied by its adherence to the separation of the races" and "has pegged itself to the racially based concept of 'own affairs.' " While President Botha and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis have both said they would accept regional arrangements, they have also said that these "would be limited to co-operation on a confederal-type basis with both parties retaining power over their own affairs," an arrangement that would not be acceptable to Chief Buthelezi. If the indaba reaches an arrangement acceptable to the majority of people in the region, the government "could find itself in an impossible situation." If it refuses to accept the indaba's recommendations, "it will also place itself in an intolerable situation as negotiation at national level, already tenuous, could break down altogether with resulting greater polarisation." Internationally, such a refusal would raise doubts about the government's commitment to reform, "possibly resulting in greater threats of isolation."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 APRIL 1986

Aftermath of TWA Bombing

Mansur Denial of Involvement — May Ilyas Mansur stated at a 5 April news conference in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, that she has "no connection" with the organization responsible for planting the bomb that exploded on a TWA airliner 2 April, Beirut radio reported. Mansur, who is a member of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, acknowledged having carried out operations against Israel and the Phalangists in the past, but she stressed that she has not yet carried out operations abroad. She viewed the TWA bombing as "undoubtedly cruel," but added that she "cannot describe it as criminal." She confirmed having flown on the TWA jet from Cairo to Athens the day of the explosion, but maintained that she has been accused of the deed only because she is Lebanese.

Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that Mansur has connections with the Lebanese Revolutionary Brigades, a terrorist organization which has carried out operations in Europe.

Israeli View of Incident — Both Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated that Libya was behind the attack, which was mounted by terrorists from the organizations led by Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha and Sabri al-Banna, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio said the TWA attack may mark the beginning of Col Musa's involvement in international terrorism, adding that Musa has begun sending men to Libyan training centers in order to escape the tight controls imposed on his operations by Syria.

Mideast Groups Claim 31 Mar Mexican Plane Crash

"Egypt's Revolution" and the "Revolutionary Arab Brigades" claimed responsibility 4 April for the plane crash in Mexico 31 March that killed all 166 people on board, AFP reported. In a joint statement delivered to Western news agencies in Beirut and Cairo, the two groups said that a "martyr" had destroyed the Mexicana de Aviacion Boeing-727 in retaliation for the recent U.S.-Libyan military encounter in the Gulf of Sidra and for an Israeli raid on a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon 27 March, AFP added. A photograph accompanying the statement identified the purported suicide bomber as Muhammad Mustafa Muhsin Mashhur.

In Mexico City, the Mexican authorities announced that it will be 6 or more weeks until the official inquiry into the cause of the crash is completed, AFP later reported. However, Mexico City's XEW television subsequently announced that the Mexican Government has "completely ruled out" the possibility that the crash was caused by terrorist groups.

Libya

Commenting on France's decision to expel two Libyan diplomats suspected of connections with planned attacks on U.S. targets, JANA's political editor said the French allegations are false, adding that the expulsion is the result of a French pledge to the United States.

Lebanon

Israeli warplanes raided targets in the Sidon area 7 April, Beirut radio announced, adding that ambulances had rushed to the scene to evacuate casualties. As for the situation in and around the Palestinian camps in Beirut, the radio noted that fighting between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen subsided 6 April in the wake of a new cease-fire agreement. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio stated earlier that Palestinian losses in the fighting amounted to 27 Killed and over 100 wounded.

Reporting on the Amal Movement's 6th Congress, which convened in Beirut 3-4 April, Beirut radio noted that Nabih Birri was reelected leader for 2 more years while Colonel 'Akif Haydar was elected deputy leader. Voice of Lebanon radio stated that six Political Bureau members boycotted the congress and that representatives from the south withdrew because of a dispute between Birri and Dawud Dawud, the Amal chief in southern Lebanon.

Syria

A few people were injured when a small bomb exploded in Damascus 5 April, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

A "major part" of the Al-'Umayah oil platform in the northwest Persian Gulf was "destroyed" in a 4 April Iranian attack, according to an Iranian military spokesman cited by IRNA. The spokesman added that an Iraqi frigate was "sunk" by a naval unit in Khawr 'Abdallah 4 April. In another IRNA report, an Iranian military spokesman said an Iraqi company was "completely demolished" in northeast Iraq 4 April, adding that Iranian forces infiltrated Iraqi forces, killing the company commander and seizing a large amount of ammunition.

For Iraq's part, a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio claimed that Iraqi troops "liberated" Shamiran mountain and several other peaks during a 3-4 April offensive in the northern sector. Further south, Iraqi troops attacked and captured a fortified junction in the Majnun oil fields, according to another communique carried by the radio. As for Iraqi air strikes over the weekend, a communique broadcast by the radio reported that Iraqi planes hit two large oil tankers and raided an "extremely important" Iranian oil pumping station.

Meanwhile, "unidentified" planes attacked a Saudi oil tanker east of Qatar 5 April, injuring 29 sailors, according to a QNA report cited by WAKH.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated in a Tehran radio interview following a 6 April Cabinet meeting that his government has approved measures allowing for the participation of some 20 percent of the state workforce at the warfronts.

PLO-Jordan

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad] called on Palestinian factions to hold a "unifying" PNC meeting in order to annul the Amman agreement between Jordan and the PLO, the resolutions of the last PNC meeting held in Jordan, and the Cairo declaration, Kuwait's *AL-ANBA'* reported, citing a Khalaf speech in Kuwait 4 April.

Egypt

Soviet Official's Visit — Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, arrived in Cairo from Amman 5 April, MENA reported. Cairo radio said the Soviet official discussed bilateral relations and the current Middle East situation during talks with Egyptian officials the following day.

Relations With Ethiopia, Sudan — Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid returned to Cairo 6 April following a 2-day visit to Ethiopia during which he delivered a written message from President Husni Mubarak to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, according to Cairo radio. The report said Al-Majid termed his talks with Mengistu as "very frank and positive" and noted that he also met with the Ethiopian foreign and trade ministers. Al-Majid held talks with the Sudanese foreign minister during a stopover at Khartoum Airport, the radio added.

DRA

Agricultural, Industiral Failures — DRA agricultural production failed to grow over the past year while the country's industry is suffering from "serious shortcomings," President Babrak Karmal announced in a speech to the Revolutionary Council broadcast by Kabul radio 2 April. Discussing the national economic results for the Afghan year, which ended 20 March, Karmal said nearly half the country's ministries and departments failed to fulfill planned industrial targets, adding that exports last year were 29 percent lower than in the previous year. Noting the government's failure to control food price increases, Karmal called on government control organs to curtail the illegal export of commodities to Pakistan and Iran and to combat "hoarders." He also complained about continued instances of corruption, embezzlement, and misuse of public and state property.

Kabul Bombing — A bomb exploded in a car near the Kabul hotel 6 April, injuring 22 people, Kabul radio reported, adding that "counterrevolutionary criminals" were responsible.

Attack on 'Rebels' — In Paktia Province, 1,200 Soviet and DRA troops supported by a Soviet brigade attacked a large concentration of Afghan rebels 4-5 April, Riyadh radio reported citing AAP. Three government helicopters were downed during the attack, the report added.

Pakistan Protests Cross-Border Raids — Eighteen DRA aircraft and helicopter gunships attacked Pakistani border posts in southern Waziristan Agency 5 April and a similar attack occurred 3 April, Karachi radio reported, adding that Pakistan strongly protested, to the Afghan charge d'affaires in Pakistan over the attacks.

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PLO's Khalaf Urges Annulment of Amman Accord

GF051214 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Nabil Nammurah]

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has attacked King Husayn of Jordan and accused him of artificially creating a dispute with the PLO because it refused to submit to his demands to grant him the right to represent the Palestinian people following the signing of the Amman agreement, and to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

During a ceremony held by the PLO yesterday in Kuwait on the anniversary of Land Day, Abu Iyad emphasized that the PLO and the Palestinian leaders would not submit to any pressures whatsoever, whether they take the form of repression and detention or of closing down PLO offices and deporting individuals. He stated that the PLO adheres to all the national rights of the Palestinian people. He said: We renew the pledge to the Palestinian people that there will be no bargaining, no concessions, nor peaceful or liquidatory solutions.

Abu Iyad called on the Palestinian factions to hold a unifying PNC meeting during which the annulment of the Amman agreement would be announced, together with the annulment of the resolutions of the latest [17th] PNC session held in Amman, and the Cairo declaration for the sake of achieving true national unity based on solid foundations.

Abu Iyad renewed the Palestinian revolution's stand in supporting Iraq in its war against Iran, affirming that the road to Jerusalem does not pass througn Baghdad. He likewise affirmed the Palestinian revolution's support for the Arab people in the Gulf vis-a-vis any aggression or threat from any party whatsoever.

Khalil al-Wazir Responds to Peres' Peace Remarks

JN031825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has said that Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is continuing the policy of deceiving the American people and world public opinion through a series of lies about Israel's desire to establish peace in the Middle East. In an interview with AP in Amman today, Abu Jihad noted the destructive impact of Peres' policies on peace and economy. Abu Jihad said that, while Peres claims that his current U.S. tour is aimed at starting a peace initiative, he is seeking to destroy all peace options by refusing to deal with the PLO and by applying the so-called iron-fist policy against 1.0 million Palestinians under military occupation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Urges Canada To Recognize PLO

JN041817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has urged Canada to recognize the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. On the eve of the Canadian secretary of state's tour of the Arab region yesterday, Abu Jihad said: We hope Canada will prove for once that it does not follow the United States in making its political decisions and decide to recognize the PLO, which is a fact that does not require any proof.

Canadian Secretary of State Joesph Clark will visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and end his 11-day tour in occupied Palestine.

Qaddumi Denies Remarks on Syrian-PLO Ties

JN041836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, who is in Sofia heading the PLO delegation to the Bulgarian Communist Party congress, has stated the following: *AL-BAYAN* newspaper published in Dubayy on 1 April 1986 a statement attributed to me on Palestinian-Syrian relations and efforts to normalize these relations. First of all, I would like to deny making any such statement to this newspaper on that date.

On this occasion, I would like to reiterate that normalizing Palestinian-Syrian relations is a legitimate desire that stems from a national and pan-Arab premise. A number of Palestinian leaders, especially Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], have recently expressed such a desire on numerous occasions. It was also clearly expressed in the speech by PLO Brother Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid] delivered at the recent Czechoslovak Communist Party congress.

We realize that there are certain sides that do not want this ambition to be achieved. These sides do not seek the interest of the Palestinian people, the Syrian people, or the entire Arab nation or the desired Arab solidarity against our enemies. I do not want to believe that *AL-BAYAN* is among those sides. This newspaper is eager to safeguard the Arab nation's march toward solidarity and ending differences. Thus, I hope it will not make such a mistake in the future.

'Arafat on U.S. Attitude, Ties With Jordan, Syria

PM041127 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 2-8 Apr 86 p 11

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by 'Abd al-Latif al-Minawi in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Minawi] Abu 'Ammar, could you explain to us the position of the PLO and the situation in the region after the fast-breaking successive developments?

['Arafat] I am proud to say that past and present events have given added strength to the Palestinian march. Our people, in the occupied territory and abroad, have never been more united in support of the PLO, their leader and sole legitimate representative, than they are now.

[Al-Minawi] Do you not believe that the region is now being pushed toward the post-PLO era?

['Arafat] Toward the post-PLO era? No, let me correct you. This is an era of confirmed PLO victories against all the challenges facing it. For example, in 1982 Reagan declared that he would liquidate the PLO and strike at its infrastructure. The Israeli Army, with unlimited U.S. support, pushed forward but what was the result? I say, years later, where is Galilee's peace with katyusha rockets resounding again in southern Lebanon? Is it not a vivid demonstration of the fact that the "peace for Galilee" operation ended in favor of the Palestinian and Lebanese people despite the grave losses and sacrifices reaching 80,000 martyrs? Militarily and politically, we have created a strategic dilemma for Israel in southern Lebanon and in the occupied territory.

[Al-Minawi] Could one firmly and truthfully say that these political gains are still valid after the recent developments between the PLO and Jordan?

['Arafat] There is no connection between the political gains and the developments which occurred between us and Jordan. What happened between us and Jordan was in actual fact between us and the Americans who, in a display of intransigence and arrogance, rejected our proposals. To be more accurate, they have not yet answered these proposals.

[Al-Minawi] Did they actually receive them?

['Arafat] They received them from more than one source. I have ascertained that. I handed them over to King Husayn, President Mubarak, and some friends for delivery. There has been no reply so far. This matter is basically different from the gains I have mentioned. In fact, I consider what has happened and the PLO's ability to face the U.S. pressure exerted directly or indirectly by the Reagan Administration to be additional PLO gains reflecting the ability to meet such challenges.

[Al-Minawi] How do you explain the recent Jordanian position?

['Arafat] I can only say that, by his own admission in his message, King Husayn found the U.S. door closed. So it is not a matter between us and Jordan. It is between us and the United States. Jordan played the part of a channel between us and the U.S. Administration and we thank it for doing that.

[Al-Minawi] You talk about ties between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples, but what about the Palestinian and Jordanian political leaderships?

['Arafat] What do you mean?

[Al-Minawi] To what extent have the mediations been successful in bridging the gap between the views of the Palestinian leadership and the Jordanian leadership?

['Arafat] As far as I am concerned, the most important thing in this connection is the relationship between the two peoples. We work not for ourselves but for our people. I work for the Palestinian people and King Husayn works for his Jordanian people.

[Al-Minawi] I repeat my question: To what extent have the mediations been successful in bridging the gap between the two leaderships after the recent disagreement?

['Arafat interrupting] No, you cannot force your ideas on me. You ask and I answer.

[Al-Minawi] In a recent press interview King Husayn complained that you were not strong any more and that he suffered from that and faced and overlooked it in the past in the hope that cooperation would be lifted to a level of responsibility.

['Arafat interrupting] I doubt the accuracy of these words. I know that King Husayn does not make mistakes.

[Al-Minawi] What about his statement that "when representatives of the Palestinian people emerge we will support them but there is no room for cooperation with people who lack credibility"?

['Arafat] These are old views overtaken by the stand taken by the king in his speech to the Arab parliamentarians.

[Al-Minawi] In a previous statement you said that the PLO has decided to turn over a new leaf in its relations with Syria and that in return for that PLO step the Syrians should take a step themselves. Have they taken such a step?

['Arafat] I said no such thing. What reporters add to or take out of my statements does not concern me. What I said was that we, the Palestinian leadership, adopted the important decision during our meeting in Baghdad early this year to turn over a new leaf with Syria and not to answer the Syrian media campaign. A number of Syrian-Palestinian meetings have been held and we hope they will be crowned with success and positive results.

Says U.S. Blocks Jordan-PLO Peace

JN041808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed the United States' complete bias toward the Zionist entity in all fields. In a statement to REUTER, he said that President Ronald Reagan wants through this to involve the American people in the current conflict in the Middle East between the Arabs and the Zionist entity. Abu 'Ammar noted that U.S. policy in the Middle East obstructed Jordanian-PLO peace efforts. He emphasized that the PLO will continue the policy of armed struggle until the Palestinian flag is raised above occupied Jerusalem.

Progress Reported in PLO-Jordanian Mediation

PM061654 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Apr 86 p 1

[Wahib Muhammad Ghurab report: "Positive Contacts Between Jordan and the PLO as Arab Efforts Continue"]

[Text] Tunis — Highly placed political sources have confirmed that the efforts made by some Arab states for a reconciliation between Jordan and the PLO have made some progress. They added that the suspension of political coordination between the two sides created a thick cloud which, though by no means denoting a boycott between the two sides, will not disappear easily because there is a wide gap between them.

Summing up the Palestinian leadership's view, the sources maintain that the Palestinians believe that their problem is with the United States. The Palestinian leadership, the sources said, trusts the Jordanian leadership, but it does not trust U.S. promises and cites the 1982 Beirut experience as sufficient proof.

The sources pointed out that Saudi, Egyptian, and Iraqi efforts have increased the channels of contact between Jordan and the PLO since the suspension of coordination between them. As a result of these efforts meetings have been held between officials from both sides. More efforts will be made to bring about a summit meeting between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir ‘Arafat some time in the future.

The sources said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's efforts were made soon after the crisis began, when the atmosphere was not suitable. That is why it was decided to resume contacts.

Jordan reopened the way for dialogue when it responded to the efforts made to stop the media war after the crisis. The Jordanian monarch's attitude reflected a sense of responsibility consistent with Jordan's role in the peace process.

In another development a Jordanian source has revealed that contacts are being held in Amman and other Arab capitals beteween PLO and Jordanian officials, but he added that there is nothing new in PLO-Jordanian relations. He also denied that Jordan's attitude toward the PLO is linked to the restoration of Jordanian-Syrian relations. He added that there is no connection between the two. There is no link, he said, between our relations with Syria and the PLO-Jordanian agreement because King Husayn had talked about such an agreement and would have signed it long ago but ‘Arafat's exit from Beirut in 1983 delaying the signing. Our support for the agreement, he said, stemmed from the nature of relations between our two peoples.

According to some Arab sources, the Jordanian-Palestinian summit might be held within the next few weeks, especially if the U.S. Administration sends a reply to the three formulas submitted by ‘Arafat through the Egyptian Government. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is expected to deliver that reply.

The sources say that the Jordanian-Palestinian disagreement is over the U.S. concept of peace. If Washington changes its position, it would remove the only obstacle preventing peace, namely its attempt to force the PLO to abandon what it considers to be a legitimate right.

Meanwhile Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq ‘Aziz has revealed to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* the nature of his country's mediation between the PLO and Jordan. He said: Iraq has been making efforts for a long time and it is still making efforts because it believes that PLO-Jordanian relations are special. Because we care for both we have done our best to ensure strong relations beteween them.

‘Aziz said that there is a possibility of a summit meeting between King Husayn and ‘Arafat. He added: In the contacts we have already made we did not sense anything that might prevent a summit meeting. The whole issue is nothing more than a difference of analyses and conclusions regarding current political moves, which is natural if treated in a fraternal and constructive manner.

The Iraqi official said that he did not agree with the view held by some that King Husayn has closed the door to dialogue with the PLO because he said no such thing and he spoke on several occasions reaffirming Jordan's commitment to the Rabat resolutions. That is why, he said, there is a possibility of joint work by them in the future. There is a pause at present between the two sides, for contemplation, he added, which each fraternal side should have the opportunity to do in order to know which way to go. We should not pressure either side into taking a step it is not fully convinced of.

Jordan Plot To Split Fatah; ‘Arafat Fires Al-Za‘im

LD071042 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0847 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 April (KUNA) — *Al-BAYAN* today said that the PLO Chairman Yasir ‘Arafat has dismissed Lieutenant Colonel ‘Attallah from his post as the Fatah movement official in Jordan after reports that he is a main character in a Jordanian plan to split the movement.

The paper, published in Dubayy, added in a dispatch from Baghdad — where the PLO Executive Committee is holding a meeting under the chairmanship of Yasir ‘Arafat — that Lt Col ‘Attallah, known as Abu al-Za‘im, was planning to announce a new split in the Fatah movement, according to Palestinian and Jordanian quarters.

The news, which the paper did not attribute to a source, has come after the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's main paper *AL-HADAF* yesterday in Damascus said that Abu al-Za‘im and another Palestinian official, the commander of the Palestine liberation forces in Jordan, Lt Col Na‘im al-Khatib, were the most prominent personalities in "a Jordanian plan to split the Fatah movement." *AL-HADAF* said that the plan relies mainly on Jordan sympathizers within the Fatah movement, which is led by ‘Arafat, and that the activities of those "will not be confined to preparation to split the Fatah movement, but goes further to a series of moves on many levels represented in contacts made with some Palestinian personalities in the occupied territory with the aim of extending the base relied upon by Jordan in order to crystalize alternatives to the liberation organization, and the activities carried out by Abu al-Za'im and Lt Col Na'im al-Khatib in Palestinian camps and Jordan [as received].

AL-HADAF pointed out that 'Arafat had asked Abu al-Za'im to meet him in Tunis 2 weeks ago "but the latter refused to leave Amman because he realizes the consequences of responding to this request."

AL-BAYAN said today that 'Arafat has appointed his deputy, member of the Fatah Central Committee, Khalil al-Wazir Abu Jihad, as his representative and the Fatah movement official in Jordan instead of Abu Al-Za'im. It described this decision as support to Abu Jihad's position in his conflict with Abu al-Za'im, which has been going on for 5 weeks.

Al-Za'im Denies Accusations

JN071235 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Major General Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], member of the Fatah Military Council, has affirmed that the military men in Fatah are moving within the framework of the PLO to put an end to certain transgressions and that the Jordanian Government has nothing to do with this move. In a statement to AFP, Abu al-Za'im said that the military men in Fatah, who have been participating in struggle for 20 years, are among those who are most concerned about the PLO and about maintaining it as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

These statements by Abu al-Za'im, who has been in Amman for some time, came in response to accusations by *AL-HADAF* magazine, the mouthpiece of the PFLP, which said that Jordan is trying to split Fatah by using senior Palestinian officers, including Maj Gen Abu al-Za'im and Major General Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the liberation army in Jordan. Maj Gen Na'im al-Khatib said that these reports are baseless and that nobody will create a split within his own organization, adding that there may be differences within Fatah, but the Palestinian liberation army has nothing to do with them.

PLO Halts Popular Organization Activity in Jordan

GF051227 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — AFP — 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the Department of Popular Organization in Amman, yesterday decided to suspend the activities of this department. This was reported by an official Palestinian source to AFP.

The source said that no clarification has been issued concerning the decision.

The Department of Popular Organization was established in 1984 to carry out political organization of the Palestinian masses, particularly in the refugee camps in Jordan.

PLO Executive Committee Begins Meetings in Baghdad

JN051814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1719 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the PLO Executive Committee began meetings in Baghdad this evening. The committee will discuss recent developments in the Palestine question, the situation in the occupied homeland, and the situation of the Palestinian people in Lebanon, particularly in the Palestinian camps, which are facing an armed aggression by the agent Amal movement militias. The PLO Executive Committee will also discuss other organizational, financial, and technical issues.

PLO Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations

Forces Attack Lahd Patrol

JN041902 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday evening detonated remote-controlled explosive charges under a military patrol belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the northern sector of the occupied border strip. Two military jeeps were destroyed and more than five agent elements were killed or wounded.

Blow Up Israeli Military Store

GF041644 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated that the Martyr Ahmad Abu Faysal squad operating in the occupied territories yesterday detonated explosive devices inside a military store in the (?Bet Shemesh) area.

In a statement issued by the Palestinian news agency WAFA in Tunis yesterday evening, the military spokesman said that the detonation of the explosive devices resulted in many casualties among enemy personnel and caused serious damage to the store's contents.

Attack Policemen, Patrol

JN051829 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1719 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

A group of our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked two Zionist policemen when they attempted to arrest a number of Palestinian citizens in Jerusalem yesterday. The attack wounded the two policemen who were evacuated to the hospital. Despite the siege imposed on the operation area, our fighters returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The Palestinian military spokesman has also stated the the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military patrol in the city of Khan Yunus in the occupied Gaza Strip yesterday. The attack burned one of the patrol's vehicles and killed or wounded several enemy soldiers. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Fatah Issues Statement on Refugee Camp Clashes

JN041853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The agent Amal movement militias are continuing to besiege with tanks the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in West Beirut, as well as directing intensive, barbaric rocket and artillery fire on the camps for the 7th successive day. Reports say that the siege of the two refugee camps is escalating under the eyes of chief Syrian observer 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani. The reports say that the indiscriminate, barbaric shelling extended beyond Sabra and Shatila to Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' and Summerland.

A statement issued by the Fatah movement in Beirut yesterday evening holds the agent Amal movement responsible for violating cease-fire agreements which have been initiated since the Amal gangs began their attacks against the two camps in March. The statement affirmed that these gangs are shelling the two camps with mortars, martyring 8 people and wounding 47 others. The statement indicated that the conditions of nearly 3,000 residents in Shatila are very serious. Ambulances have not been allowed to enter the camps and children's rations have decreased.

BAHRAIN

Commentary on Visit to Region by U.S. Vice President

Cabinet Discusses Visit

GF061345 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1320 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 6 Apr (WAKH) — The Bahraini Cabinet held its ordinary weekly session today chaired by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister.

Following the session, Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs, said the heir apparent and acting prime minister opened the session by referring to the official visit which U.S. Vice President George Bush will make to Bahrain, which will begin tomorrow, Monday. Shaykh Hamad noted that the U.S. vice president's visit to Bahrain and to a number of the region's countries will aid bolstering bilateral relations and in exchanging views on the current Gulf, Arab, and international issues.

Paper Expresses Hope for Visit

GF070841 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Apr (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has said that the current visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to a number of the region's countries necessitates discussing a number of issues in addition to adopting clear positions and resolutions commensurate with the size of issues fateful for this region in particular, and for the other parts of the Arab homeland as well.

The paper indicated that there are issues which have exceeded their framework and have imposed themselves on the international arena including the Iraqi-Iranian war, the issue of oil prices, the Palestinian issue and the civil war in Lebanon. Believing that the United States is capable of reaching suitable solutions to these issues, the paper expressed hope that the visit of the U.S. Vice President would be fruitful and based on a sincere intention to create understanding and to build bridges of confidence between the United States and us and all of the world peoples.

TWA Explosion: Example of West's Enmity to Arabs

GF061639 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, April 6 (WAKH) — The Bahraini Arabic daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* said in its editorial today that the recent increase in enmity against Arabs requires a responsible Arab stance. "The most clear example of the West's enmity to the Arabs was the explosion in the Amerian TWA plane," the paper added.

The paper said that investigations proved that the Arabs are not involved in it. But the official Western bodies insist that an Arab planted the bomb in the plane.

Concluding its commentary, the paper said that the failure of Arab information and political moves in exposing Zionist intentions prepares ways for such campaigns and keep doors open for Zionist propaganda bodies.

KUWAIT

Richard Murphy Holds Talks With Foreign Minister

LD051222 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Apr (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy Kuwaiti prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Richard Murphy, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for the Near East and South Africa.

'Abdallah Sa'ud al-Abd Al-Razzaq, the director of the minister's office, later told the press that the two sides discussed a number of matters of interest to both countries, particularly in regard to the development of the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East issue, and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He added that Murphy delivered a message to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad from President Ronald Reagan for the Amir of Kuwait dealing with the U.S. attitude toward some of the events of interest to the two countries.

He said that the U.S. envoy, on his part, explained to the deputy Kuwaiti prime minister and foreign minister the aims of the visit Vice President George Bush is paying to the region.

He added that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad explained to Murphy Kuwait's attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war, affirming at the same time the need for holding an international conference, which would be attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO, to discuss peace in the Middle East.

Murphy arrived in Kuwait last night within the framework of a tour that will take him in addition to Kuwait, to the UAE and Qatar.

AL-WATAN Editorial Cited on Bush, Murphy Statements

LD071027 Kuwait KUNA in English 0855 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 7 (KUNA) — While Vice President George Bush and top Mideast specialist in the Reagan administration Richard Murphy are putting on their best to assuage tension in the Gulf region, an influential daily here branded the American assurances as "cheap and rotten stuff."

The statements of Bush and Murphy feigning American support to the Palestinians, to the Moslems in Afghanistan and disapproval of falling oil prices, are insulting to the intelligence of people here, *AL-WATAN* smashed in a frontpage editorial.

The newspaper questioned what it observed as a sudden change in American Mideast politics and asked with tongue-in-cheek: "why the two American officials have become more royal than the king in terms of the Gulf people's interest?"

AL-WATAN flatly rejected all the assurances that Bush and Murphy have tried this week to pump into the region and labelled their remarks as the remaining part of the "broken record" the Americans have been playing while continuing their unrelenting support to Israel against the Palestinians on one hand, and the arrogant folly in the Libyan Bay of Sidra, on the other.

On American offers to help Gulf states to defend themselves as spelled out by Murphy in his statements in Kuwait two days ago, *AL-WATAN* in a tone of sarcasm welcomed the offer stressing: "what is needed from America is one thing, that is also uncostly... stay out and do not interfere in our affairs."

The people of the Gulf, the editorial pleaded, are capable of settling their own problems, recalling that American intervention is followed by destruction of the involved country. In that context *AL-WATAN* cited the fate that befell America's friends in Iran, the Philippines, Sudan and in many other countries.

AL-WATAN also squarely blamed the United States for the collapse in oil prices through the destructive ploys applied by America's friends in OPEC, to serve the interests of Washington alone.

The newspaper concluded its editorial by calling on Iran to heed the peace calls and end the war with Iraq to save all the people of the region from the dangers of the American game that can only be played "in a climate of tension, war and guns."

OMAN

WAKH: Paper on U.S. Officials' Visits to Mideast

GF050852 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 5 Apr (WAKH) — In its editorial today, the Omani newspaper *'UMAN* discusses the political activities which are expected to take place in the Arab region this week. "Besides the diplomatic activities among Arab countries themselves come the visits to the Middle East by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, U.S. Vice President George Bush, and the U.S. secretary of state.

'UMAN notes that these activities are a result of the pressing need to break the political deadlock in the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis in particular. This deadlock has increased threats and dangers through a number of events taking place in the region and around it.

In conclusion, *'UMAN* affirms that out of their firm policy and principle to make an effective and positive contribution toward the consolidation of inter-Arab relations and the formulation of a strong Arab stand to security and stability goals, the Arab Gulf countries have carried out and will continue to play the major part of political and diplomatic activities in order to achieve this.

PDRY

Further on Visit by USSR Economic Delegation

Talks Begin in Aden 5 April

GF051725 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The first session of economic talks between the PDRY and the USSR began at the Finance Ministry today. The talks were chaired by Brother Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of finance representing the PDRY and Comrade (Nemeros Kalinstor), head of the Soviet economic delegation representing the USSR.

At the beginning of the meeting, Brother Madhi welcomed the Soviet economic delegation, noting that during the visit the delegation would be able to view the economic situation and the great damage that has been caused to the country as a result of the abortive coupist plot led by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He praised the honest internationalistic support the USSR extends to our country, which is represented by existing projects and projects under construction in cooperation with the friendly USSR.

The talks led to the formation of work committees chaired by deputy ministers, and the directors of the departments of the various economic sectors, establishments, and facilities in the PDRY. The committees are as follows: planning, geology, energy and minerals, fisheries, agriculture, industry, trade and supplies, finance, and coordination. The committees began their work today.

The visiting Soviet delegation represents various USSR ministries and economic interests. It is to make field visits to assess the extent of the economic damage resulting from the abortive coupist plot, to discuss the means to strengthen and dtoelop the PDRY economy, and to bolster the development of the strategic relations in this sphere between the two friendly countries.

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man Receives Delegation

GF050830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this evening received the Soviet economic delegation led by Comrade (Nagov Sarvektor), member of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is currently visiting our country to study the economic situation and means to develop and strengthen cooperation in the economic field.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers welcomed the high-ranking economic delegation and explained to them the economic and social effects of the futile 13 January coupist conspiracy. He highly evaluated the honorable international support which the Soviet Union has given to our country in various fields and which basically has contributed in developing our national democratic system and in strengthening the prestige of this system. He appreciated the Soviet principled stances which support our party and people in overcoming the effects of the conspiracy and which are against any interference which harms our experience and the sovereignty of our homeland. He affirmed that our relations with the Soviet Union are strategic relations and that the joint eagerness to develop these relations serve our joint goals and the interests of our friendly peoples.

While talking to the delegation, the chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out that our party, people, and government are extremely proud of those strong relations which do not serve the interests and goals of the YSP and the Yemeni people alone, but also contribute toward serving the liberation and fateful issues of our Arab peoples.

He hailed the current Soviet stance and said it is an indication of the depth of our friendship and that this stance is a strong basis on which to construct the economy on socialist bases which are developing daily.

He expressed his confidence that the upcoming phase will witness further economic cooperation within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty which was signed between the two friendly countries.

On his part, the head of the delegation expressed his pleasure at meeting the brother chairman of the Council of Ministers and visiting our country. He reaffirmed that the Soviet Union will support the PDRY as much as possible in order to enable it to consolidate the structure of its national economy.

He expressed confidence that our party and people are able to overcome the effects of 13 January coupist conspiracy through exploiting all the available potentials and possibilities and with the support of friends, foremost of which is the friendly Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by the minister of finance; the minister of industry, trade, and supplies; and by the deputy minister of planning.

Secretary General Meets USSR's Ryzhkov in Sofia

GF051547 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, met in Sofia today with Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers. During the meeting they discussed a number of cooperation issues between the two friendly countries.

The brother secretary general expressed the appreciation of our party and people for the internationalistic support the USSR extends to our country in various fields. He noted that the YSP and the PDRY are determined to continue to develop and strengthen the intimate ties between our parties and countries based on the friendship and cooperation treaty between them.

KUNA: Refinery To Refine Soviet Oil

LD062320 Kuwait KUNA in English 1626 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Aden, April 6 (KUNA) — The Soviet Union has agreed to refine 600,000 tons of crude oil in the South Yemeni oil refinery, part of which will supply Soviet ships, Radio Aden said Sunday.

The radio said acting South Yemeni Minister of Energy and Minerals Rashid al-Fassi has signed the agreement with the Soviet commercial counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Aden.

The refinery, of a capacity of eight million tons a year, is partly owned by Saudi Arabia and is administered by the Saudi Petromin Corporation in conjunction with the Yemeni National Petroleum Company.

Unity Minister Returns From Sanaa 4 April

GF041324 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs, returned to Aden this afternoon from Sanaa following a visit to the northern part of the homeland.

During his visit he held discussions with Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs, in light of the directions of both leaders in the two parts of the homeland toward stirring unity activity between the two parts, and consolidating unity action to serve the joint goal of reestablishing the unity of the two parts of the Yemeni homeland.

ANA has learned that during his visit to the northern part of the homeland, Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit conveyed a verbal message from Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, which included the development from all sides of the national cause including the situation in the Arab and international arenas.

QATAR

WAKH: Richard Murphy Arrives in Doha 4 April

GF041429 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 4 Apr (WAKH) — Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs arrived in Doha today from Abu Dhabi. He is to pay a brief visit to the state of Qatar as part of a tour to a number of the region's countries.

Upon arrival at Doha International Airport, the U.S. official was received by Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman, Information Ministry undersecretary; Ahmad Jasim al-Mullah, director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and Joseph Ghougassian, the U.S. ambassador in Doha.

Conveys Message to Amir

GF041520 Doha QNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 4 Apr (QNA) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan pertaining to the current developments in the Middle East region in general, in addition to bilateral relations. The message was conveyed by Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, during an audience with his highness the amir today. The audience was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, the heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Josepf Ghougassian, the U.S. ambassador in Doha.

Departs for Kuwait

GF041804 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 4 Apr (WAKH) — Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, left Doha today for Kuwait after concluding a brief visit of several hours to the state of Qatar as part of a tour to a number of the region's countries. The U.S. official had delivered a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the contents of which were not revealed.

Paper 'Casts Doubt' on U.S. Activity in Region

GF060838 Doha QNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 6 Apr (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* casts doubt on the usefulness and credibility of U.S. activity in the region "despite the fact that this activity assumes the appearance of a new movement toward defining new courses for U.S. policy that can absorb the concepts of the changes which recently took place".

In its editorial today, the newspaper says that by careful examination of one issue only — aside from other numerous crises — we can see the true negative dimensions of this activity.

The paper cites an example by saying: "When U.S. Vice President George Bush was asked about new U.S. efforts to resolve the Middle East crisis, he answered that his country is waiting for the Arabs to submit new ideas on rapprochment and to take more positive steps."

The paper comments on this by saying: "This means that they want the Arabs to make a concession that is equal in value to some of the support, aid, and assistance that they extend to the Zionist entity state which would not have accomplished much of what it has actually done if it had not been propped up by U.S. military, political, and economic weight."

In conclusion the paper says: "This is the U.S. logic which seeks to achieve world peace. If things are any different then let them reveal to us the plans, instructions, and programs which prove the credibility of what they announce. We hope that the new Marshall Plan is not one of them."

Saudi Tanker Reportedly Hit Off Coast; 29 Wounded

GF060620 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 5 Apr (WAKH) — QNA has said that unidentified planes attacked at 1000 today [0700 GMT on 5 April] a Saudi oil tanker carrying 14,000 tons of crude oil. The incident took place at a distance of 5 miles east of Halul Island [off Qatar]. The attack resulted in the wounding of 29 sailors, 6 of whom sustained grave injuries.

A rescue party from the Qatari Navy transported the wounded to the Hamad general hospital in Doha for treatment.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. Vice President Bush Arrives in Riyadh

GF051134 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1125 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Apr (SPA) — U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Riyadh at 1330 [1030 GMT] today on a visit to the Kingdom as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

He was received at the airport by His Highness Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh; His Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, his majesty's ambassador in Washington; Hisham Nazir, minister of planning and accompanying minister; 'Abdallah al-Na'im, secretary general of Riyadh; Walter Cutler, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of senior officials.

Inaugurates U.S. Embassy

GF051828 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush, who is currently visiting the Kingdom, inaugurated the headquarters of the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh this evening. The inauguration ceremony was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh; His Royal Highness Prince Sattam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy amir of Riyadh; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the Kingdom's ambassador in Washington; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn Salman; Hisham Nazir, minister of planning and escorting minister. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Thunayyan, foreign ministry under secretary; Dr Fu'ad al-Farisi, Information Ministry undersecretary for information affairs; 'Abdallah al-Na'im, mayor of Riyadh City; and a number of officials.

The ceremony began with the raising of the U.S. flag over the embassy building. Then, the U.S. vice president delivered a speech in which he welcomed the attendants and reviewed the progress of Saudi-U.S. relations from their establishment during the era of late King 'Abd al-'Aziz until now. Then Mr George Bush and His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz cut the ribbon to announce the opening of the new headquarters of the embassy. They toured the sections of the embassy and viewed a photography exhibition covering the progress of Saudi-U.S. relations.

Arrives in Dhahran

GF061815 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpts] His Excellency U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Dhahran this evening in the framework of his current visit to the Kingdom. He was received by His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

After a short visit at the airport rest lounge, George Bush, accompanied by his highness the crown prince, left for his residence.

The U.S. vice president left Riyadh earlier today. He was seen off at King Khalid International Airport by Prince Salman, Riyadh secretary general; and a number of officials.

The U.S. vice president is accompanied by Hisham Nazir, minister of planning and acting information minister.

Honorary Dinner Held

GF061923 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening held a dinner banquet at the royal court in the honor of U.S. Vice President His Excellency George Bush.

The dinner banquet was attended by His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud; His Highness Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn Julawi; His Highness Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, vice minister of defense and aviation; His Highness Prince Mut'ib ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of public works and housing; His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud; His Highness Prince Mushari ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Princess Ulema; ministers; and senior civilian and military officials.

Delivers Letter to King Fahd

LD062056 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2042 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Dammam, 6 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The letter was delivered by U.S. Vice President George Bush who conveyed President Ronald Reagan's greetings to his majesty.

Talks Begin

LD062315 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2048 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Dammam, 6 (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency George Bush, vice president of the United States, this evening at the royal court chaired the Saudi-United States talks.

Present at the talks on the Saudi side were His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, his majesty's ambassador to the United States; the minister of planning and acting information minister, Hisham Nazir and the health minister, Faysal al-Hijilan.

Present at the talks on the U.S. side were, Walter Culter the U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom; Craig Fuller, chief of staff of the vice-president's office; Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern and South Asian Affairs; Fredrick Khedouri, assistant to the vice president for policy and deputy chief of staff, and Donald Gregg, assistant to the vice president for national security affairs.

Doha Reports Bush Remarks on Protecting Navigation

GF061202 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush said that his country is committed to protecting the freedom of navigation in international waters and to ensuring the flow of oil through the Gulf.

Bush, who is currently visiting Riyadh, reemphasized the U.S. serious committment to the security of the Arabian Peninsula countries. This came in an address by the U.S. vice president to a group of U.S. businessmen in Riyadh.

Bush is expected to hold his official talks with the Saudi officials later today. It is worth noting that Bush will visit during his current tour of the region Bahrain, the Sultanate of Oman, and the YAR in addition to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Foreign Minister Meets Richard Murphy

GF061212 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met today with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

Bilateral relations were discussed at the meeting.

Finance Minister Leaves for Meeting in U.S.

GF061501 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, left for Washington today. He is leading the Kingdom's delegation to the annual meetings of the provisional committee in the IMF and the development committee from the World Bank. The meetings will be held at the level of the governors in the member countries — the finance and economy ministers from a number of countries — from 9 to 11 April.

Commentary Reported on U.S. Vice President's Visit

Paper Terms Visit 'Very Important'

GF060626 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 6 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The official visit which U.S. Vice President George Bush began to the Kingdom yesterday is very important because of several issues that will be discussed with Saudi leaders. Among these, for example, are the solid Saudi-U.S. relations and the means to strengthen them in various fields, in addition to a number of current issues on the Arab and international arenas.

Commenting on this issue, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* says: doubtlessly Bush's talks in Riyadh will be a continuation of the important talks which previously took place at the White House between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency President Ronald Reagan, during the historic visit by his majesty in February 1984 which had positive results, the most important of which was President Reagan's pledge to His Majesty King Fahd to play constructive political and diplomatic roles which deal directly with the parties concerned with the Middle East crisis in view of the fact that it is the most dangerous regional and international conflict that concerns the Kingdom and its sister Arab countries. The newspaper adds: Doubtlessly the desired results of Bush's talks during his current visit to the Kingdom will constitute an important addition to the joint efforts to achieve practical and just solutions to the aforementioned issues and conflicts in a way that lessens the tension that currently afflicts the atmosphere of regional and international relations in the world.

Daily 'Expects U.S. To Do Much'

GF050746 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0650 GMT 5 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Apr (SPA) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-BILAD* comments on U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the region which will begin today. The newspaper says: We expect the United States to do very much toward our causes and our Arab region.

AL-BILAD asks the United States to adhere to its principles and charters with regard to human rights, supporting freedom, and enabling peoples to determine their own fates. The newspaper emphasizes the need to grant this right to the Palestinian people. This is the minimum these people should be able to realize.

AL-BILAD also asks the United States to support right and justice and to stop its biased stand toward the Zionist enemy and its arms and ammunition supplies to it. The newspaper notes that the Israeli enemy has swept through Arab countries and killed innocent children and women and burned holy Islamic places in occupied Palestine with this ammunition and these arms.

AL-RIYAD on Efforts To Reconcile Syria, Fatah

GF041719 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 3 Apr 86 pp 1, 23

[Samir Sa'ad al-Din dispatch from Athens]

[Text] Well-informed Palestinian sources have told *AL-RIYAD* that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is currently conducting rapid and quiet efforts to find ground to reconcile Syria with the PLO and the PLO with Jordan. The sources stated that the Saudi efforts have achieved some success so far in this regard, the results of which will appear shortly.

The sources added that these Saudi efforts come as part of the comprehensive action to achieve Arab solidarity and to extricate the Arab nation from the current state of division. However there are indications of steps being undertaken to improve relations between Syria and the Fatah movement which have been illustrated by the statements of the Palestinian officials, the latest of which was the speech of Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid [Abu al-Hawl], Fatah Central Committee member, delivered on behalf of the PLO in Prague early this week in which he hailed Syria and its national stance.

The sources affirmed that, besides the official efforts to improve relations between the PLO and Syria, there are political and security figures and businessmen who are currently conveying messages between the two parties. Among them is Hasib al-Sabbaq, a famous businessman who met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and discussed with him issues which concern the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Concerning the mediation issue in the Palestinian arena, PNC member Salih al-Barghuthi is currently visiting Damascus where he has met with all of the factions to insure a comprehensive dialogue among the Palestinian organizations.

For the same reason, he met yesterday with former PNC speaker Khalid al-Fahum, who briefed him on the working paper he proposed earlier to conduct dialogue among all of the organizations. *AL-RIYAD* has learned that Al-Barghuthi has objected to two points in the working paper. It is worth noting that before conducting these contacts, Al-Barghuthi met with members of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee.

GCC, OAPEC Hold Meeting in Riyadh 6 April

GF061440 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting was held this morning at the GCC Secretariat in Riyadh between the GCC Secretariat and the OAPEC Secretariat. The GCC delegation was led by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah and the OAPEC delegation was led by OAPEC Secretary General Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah.

During the meeting, a number of issues were reviewed relating to the GCC and the OAPEC and their relations with local and international organizations and committees, particularly in energy. They also discussed means of strengthening relations between the two organizations.

Source Again Denies Reports on Dismissing Residents

GF061855 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1750 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] A Saudi official source denied reports by a Lebanese local news agency which cited a Lebanese official who returned from the Kingdom recently as saying that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has devised a plan to dismiss 600,000 residents of various nationalisties from the Kingdom in 1986 and that it will also dismiss 600,000 more next year.

The source said: On 23/7/1406 [2 April 1986] the Kingdom denied a similar report published by a French magazine issued in Paris on 30 March 1986. We said this report was baseless.

The source said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia affirms once again that what was carried a local Lebanese news agency is completely baseless.

UAE

President Receives UK Parliament Member

GF051818 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, April 5 (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received member of the British House of Commons Julian Amery.

The meeting dealt with recent developments in the Gulf region and the situation in the Middle East.

AL-ITTIHAD on U.S. Accusations on TWA Explosion

GF050756 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0632 GMT 5 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Apr (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* describes the U.S. insistence on accusing Libya and some Palestinian elements of planning the explosion onboard the TWA airliner over Greek airspace as "a new maneuver to shed Palestinian blood and violate Palestinian rights." The newspaper provides evidence for this by noting that these accusations come "after the U.S. aggression in the Gulf of Sidra and after the U.S. failure to achieve results from this aggression to satisfy its arrogance and after reports from Washington said that the United States is making secret moves to stage a coup in Libya."

AL-ITTIHAD expresses surprise over the clear contradiction between the U.S. words and acts. "The United States claims to be fighting terrorism and it makes a hue and cry over this issue and incites its allies to participate with it in this heroism, but at the same time it nourishes terrorism and we find that its heroism is a hollow piracy and an aggression against people's rights."

In conclusion, *AL-ITTIHAD* condemns acts of terrorism and aggression against civilian airliners. It also strongly condemns terrorism which the superpowers practice against small countries "and Washington's plans to intimidate people and commit aggression against their will and freedom."

YAR

Kuwaiti Paper: Arab Summit To Be Held in Sanaa

GF061518 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 Apr 86 p 3

[Excerpt] *AL-QABAS* has learned from Arab diplomatic sources that the outcome of the current contacts among Arab capitals indicates an initial agreement that the Arab summit will be held in Sanaa next month. This was Kuwait's proposal. YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has informed a number of Arab leaders that his country is prepared to host the summit whenever Arab leaders decide.

The sources added the specific date for the summit has been left for the YAR Government so that it can prepare for it. The sources said that the summit will be over 2 days provided that a meeting of Arab foreign ministers precedes it to prepare for the summit and to list its agenda, which will concentrate on the following topics: the situation in the Arab Gulf region and the steps the Arab countries should take in case the Iraq-Iran war expands; the U.S. aggression on Libya; the Arab economic situation in light of the drop in oil prices and the impact of this on development plans; aid from countries to the confrontation countries after the deterioration in oil prices; the Palestinian issue and its developments; and Arab relations with the world.

The sources affirmed that YAR officials will make visits to Arab capitals during the next few weeks to extend invitations to attend this summit.

Mubarak, NDP Deputies Discuss Economic Measures

NC050702 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2130 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The NDP's parliamentary group met this evening under the chairmanship of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to discuss the government's economic measures and the draft decrees designed to increase state revenues. The session was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub; Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; NDP Deputy Leader Dr Mustafa Khalil; Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim; and NDP secretary General Dr Yusuf Wali. The deputy prime ministers, the ministers, and the members of the NDP's parliamentary body were present as well.

After the meeting, President Mubarak said that ordinary citizens would not be affected by the economic measures taken recently, and that the wealthy would bear the burden.

President Mubarak noted: I meet with the public during my tours of the governorates, and get a feel for their needs during these trips and in my talks with their deputies and representatives. With these measures, we have avoided any infringement upon the needs of ordinary citizens.

President Mubarak stressed that the 5-year plans are proceeding normally and in accordance with projections.

Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif added that President Mubarak reviewed all the unexpected developments that have affected the Egyptian economy, and upset the expectations and forecasts of Egyptian economists. During the session, the president explained that these economic measures were adopted to offset the fall in state revenues and to ensure that burdens are distributed fairly and equally.

President Mubarak studied the draft republican decrees regarding the new production tax on a number of luxury goods, including large-sized refrigerators, big cars, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers.

The NDP deputies also discussed the bills that the government will be submitting to the People's Assembly in the very near future. This legislation, which seeks to increase state revenues, calls for a slight increase in the fees for issuing vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, and passports.

The president declared that the policy on limiting government outlays will take effect immediately in all government departments and in the public sector at large. He stressed that there would be absolutely no reduction in salaries and wages, which amount to 5 billion pounds a year. The purchase of new cars for ministries and other public bodies will be prohibited, the use of automobiles now in service will be regulated, and no additional telephones will be installed in the ministries, government departments, and in the public sector as a whole. New contracts covering advisers hired by the various ministries will be reviewed, and the tax on entertainment will be raised.

In addition, the NDP's parliamentary group examined ways of increasing the state's foreign exchange earnings. These include a bill to issue dollar bonds [sanadat dulariyah], the cancellation of fees on foreign currency deposits in banks, and a simplification of procedures for the purchase of luxury apartments by non-Egyptians.

The NDP deputies also discussed an increase in tuition for non-Egyptian university students, which will take effect at the start of the academic year. The price of taxi and bus licenses will not be changed in order to avoid any impact on fares, and measures for the purchase of desert lands will be streamlined.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Addis Ababa

NC041527 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Cairo for Addis Ababa this afternoon on a short visit to Ethiopia. He will convey a message from President Husni Mubarak to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Returns From Ethiopia, Sudan Stopover

NC061718 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo from Addis Ababa this afternoon following the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Ethiopia. Upon his return, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he had conveyed a written message from President Husni Mubarak to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. He stated that his meeting with the Ethiopian president had been an opportunity to exchange views on bilateral relations and on issues of mutual concern. These talks, he added, had been very frank and positive. He noted that he had also met with the Ethiopian ministers for foreign affairs and trade, and underlined the possibility for bilateral cooperation.

During a stopover at Khartoum airport, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he had met with Sudanese Foreign Minister Ahmad Ayyub. Their discussion dealt with the close relations existing between their two countries. He added that this meeting had also provided an opportunity to congratulate the Sudanese foreign minister on the first anniversary of the popular uprising in Sudan. He emphasized the strength of these bilateral relations, as well as the desire to see stability and security achieved in Sudan.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Official Arrives in Cairo

NC052117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Apr (MENA) — Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived in Cairo from Jordan this evening.

During his 4-day visit, Polyakov will meet with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, to discuss bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East.

Received by Ghali, Al-Baz

NC061622 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met with the head of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry today. The Soviet official is currently on a visit to Cairo. Dr Ghali said that their discussions had dealt with bilateral relations and the current Middle East situation.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, also met with the Soviet official. He noted that this visit comes within the framework of constant consultations between the two countries. Their discussion concerned basic problems of mutual interest. Foremost among such problems is the Middle East issue and the need for progress in achieving a peace that will guarantee the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

Netherlands Chief of Staff Arrives 2 April

NC022040 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — General Huyser, chief of staff of the Netherlands Army, and his delegation arrived in Cairo this evening on a 9-day visit at the invitation of Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

The Netherlands chief of staff will hold talks with senior military officials to increase military cooperation between Egypt and the Netherlands.

Military Talks Open

NC051209 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Apr (MENA) — Military talks between Egypt and the Netherlands were held today under the joint chairmanship of Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, and General G.H. Huyser, chief of staff of the Netherlands Army. The Netherlands chief of staff arrived in Cairo on Wednesday for a week-long visit to Egypt at the invitation of Lt Gen al-'Urabi.

The conferees discussed ways of strengthening military cooperation between Egypt and the Netherlands, and examined its potential for further development. The visiting Netherlands officer was given a formal reception at the Defense Ministry just before the talks began. Gen Huyser laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Nasr City.

Received by Defense Minister

NC051802 Cairo MENA in English 1205 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 5 (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy premier and defence minister, today received visiting Dutch Chief of Staff G. H. Huyser. They discussed means of boosting military cooperation between the two countries.

Former Israeli Foreign Minister Arrives 6 April

NC061233 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Apr, (MENA) — Former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban arrived in Cairo at noon today for a 2-day visit to Egypt.

Received by Butrus Ghali

NC062124 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met this evening with Abba Eban, chairman of the Israeli Knesset's Foreign Relations Committee, who is currently visiting Cairo at the invitation of the Diplomatic Institute.

Dr Ghali briefed Eban on Egypt's firm position, which is aimed at solving the Palestinian problem. He said Egypt's commitment to peace is a strategic option and political desire. He added that Egypt is prepared to discuss any ways and means and any options that could lead to an all-embracing and just peace, so that the Palestinian people may obtain their legitimate rights.

Dr Ghali stressed that the necessary measures should be taken to build up confidence among the Palestinian citizens in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and ensure that their political rights are respected. This, he added, would improve their quality of life and contribute toward stability and security in the area.

Sudanese Transport Minister Begins 2-day Visit

NC052123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2053 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Apr (MENA) — Peter Jacob, Sudanese minister of transport and communications, arrived in Cairo this evening on a 2-day visit. The Sudanese minister will meet with his Egyptian counterpart, Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman, to discuss bilateral relations in transport affairs.

UK House Speaker Ends Week-Long Visit, Departs

NC041207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — Bernard Weatherall, speaker of Britain's House of Commons, left Cairo this morning at the end of a week-long visit to Egypt at the invitation of People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub.

During his stay, Weatherall was received by President Husni Mubarak. He held talks with other senior Egyptian officials on the latest developments in the Middle East, and on Egyptian-UK relations in various fields. It should be noted that Weatherall's trip to Egypt was the first by a speaker of the British House of Commons.

Ghali To Lead NDP Delegation to Israel

NC051944 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Apr (MENA) — The NDP has decided to accept the Israeli Labor Party's invitation and send a delegation to the 2-day Labor Party conference slated to begin in Israel on Tuesday.

This was declared by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and NDP General secretariat member. Ghali added that he will lead the delegation, and will hold talks with senior Israeli Government officials during his visit.

Commentary Reported on U.S. Acts Against Libya

'Aggression' Was No Surprise

PM051940 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 29 Mar 86 p 16

[Husayn Fahmi article: "Towards Tomorrow"]

[Text] The U.S. aggression against Libya did not come as a surprise. Long preparations and threats had been made. The bombing of some Libyan radar and missile bases and boats was an escalation of a previous, continuous, and multifaceted aggression. About a month ago the United States declared trade and financial war on Libya and imposed an economic blockade against it.

The aggression was carried out amid a fierce media campaign meant to intimidate the Libyan people and confuse Arab and world public opinion. The 6th Fleet excercises which were used as a cover for the aggression were the fourth near the Libyan shores in less than 3 months.

That is why nobody believed Washington's justifications of the aggression. At first it said it wanted to punish Libya for what happened at the Vienna and Rome airports, but even its closest allies did not support it. The United States then held Libya responsible for all world terrorism without there being any evidence of that.

Using force and threats as foreign policy instruments and as means of settling international problems is terrorism itself, and that is exactly what Washington is doing.

Then it justified the aggression on the basis of the right to use international waters, but is it reasonable to violate sovereignty and mount air and sea attacks as a way of settling differences over international and territorial waters? So the U.S. claims collapsed one after another, but Washington then announced that it was excercising its legitimate right of self-defense. How ridiculous! The most tragic events are often funny.

The escalation of aggression against Libya is at the same time an escalation of acts of piracy, of fleets' threats, of tension, and of the threat of war in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. The aggression against the Libyan people is an integral part of the U.S. anti-Arab policies. It is a part of a whole comprising the threats of rapid interference in the Gulf and the oil areas, the strategic alliance with Israel, the invasion of Lebanon and the involvement of the 6th Fleet Marines in it, and the liquidation of the Palestinian people's national rights. All these are links in a chain, which is the plan to impose hegemony on the Arabs. They are also links in the chain of paralysis, capitulation, and inter-Arab conflicts which encourage the aggressors. Can there be any doubt about that?

Al-Qadhdhafi Wins 'New Heroism'

PM041325 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 29 Mar 86 p 6

[Khalil 'Ali Fahmi article: "Confrontation Over Gulf of Sidra Reveals U.S. Indulgence in 'Theatrical' Muscle-Flexing Style"]

[Excerpts] The recent U.S. aggression against the Libyan missile bases in the Gulf of Sidra has shown how far Washington belittles the Arabs and their ability to show strong reaction that would force it or force any other world power for that matter to think a thousand times before embarking on such aggression.

In fact the Arab situation has reached a point where one cannot but believe the U.S. view of it. All the Arabs can do is to report aggression to the Security Council and wait for a censure resolution that will definitely be blocked by the U.S. veto. By what weapon can the Arabs now influence the world community now that oil prices — their famous weapon — have collapsed, divisions are wracking every place in the Arab homeland, and the Arab countries have become even more humiliated?

The recent confrontation between Libya and the United States has revealed several facts, the most significant of which are:

1. Regardless of how reckless and blustering Colonel al-Qadhdhafi may be in placing his country in a situation of military confrontation with the United States and how ridiculous his stands may be, the fact is that Washington has resorted to all kinds of provocations and incitement to create this situation and even to portray it, in a crude theatrical fashion, as if it were a war. In fact, there is absolutely no match in any respect between the United States and Libya. Thus, the United states took its maneuvers into the Gulf of Sidra as a kind of challenge to Al-Qadhdhafi. Therefore, it was not surprising that Al-Qadhdhafi should come out to the approaches of the Gulf of Sidra and proclaim a "line of death," defying the Americans to cross it. Responding to the challenge and further indulging in reciprocal provocation, the Americans crossed the line. This culminated in their strike at two SAM-5 missile bases.

2. The United States was well aware that the Soviets will not adopt a positive stand in response to the confrontation despite their open support for and loyalty to Al-Qadhdhafi. This is simply because the Kremlin refuses to get involved in an uncalculated global confrontation with Washington and its Western allies for the sake of Al-Qadhdhafi's dark eyes. This was a good propaganda opportunity for the Soviets to appear before the world, as condemnations and accusations were pouring on Washington from all directions, as peace-loving. This was evident in Gorbachev's sudden call for the two superpowers to withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean as a gesture that would ensure

stability in the region. There would have been no opportunity for such a piece of propaganda had not the American attack on the Libyan boats and missiles in the Gulf of Sidra created it.

3. Reagan sought to exploit the situation in order to generate support for himself in Congress after his defeat following the repeated rejections by the Senate and House of Representatives of his request for military aid for the dissidents in Nicaragua.

4. Contrary to what some people believe, striking at Libya did not meet with opposition in Congress because of the Congress' general attitude toward the Arabs, an attitude that is known for its absolute loyalty to Israel. Therefore, the Congress was bound to support the aggression against Libya which is known for its extremist views of Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

5. Reagan has belittled the Arab reaction to his measures but he has overlooked the potential reaction of the various groups in the Middle East that support the Libyan attitude toward the United States and Israel, the groups that could launch a campaign to strike at U.S. interests here and there, bearing in mind that "underground" terrorism is easy to carry out and it has not yet been possible to wipe it out, not even with the Israeli or the U.S. terror itself.

6. Al-Qadhdhafi never dreamt of scoring such a propaganda feat in the Arab world and even in the whole world after having isolated Libya as a result of the dissatisfaction of most of the Arab countries with his policies. He has won himself a new "heroism" in addition to the propaganda gains he achieved following the U.S. economic sanctions against him after the terrorist attacks he was accused of carrying out in Rome and Vienna airports last December. This was probably Al-Qadhdhafi's intention in firing an "aimless" missile at the U.S. aircraft taking part in the maneuvers. The result has been that the amount of condemnation and criticism of the United States far outweighed the support for it, support that came only from Israel, Britain, and the Netherlands. Also, Washington hurried to wind up the maneuvers before their scheduled time so as to avoid further confrontation and criticism. This gave Al-Qadhdhafi yet another opportunity to declare a victory in the war of words at which he is proficient. He declared, for example, that he forced the Americans to withdraw.

The question remains: Has President Reagan's administration behaved in a manner becoming a superpower? To answer this it would suffice to point to the President's stand following the Israeli raid on Tunis, toward the interception of the Egyptian plane in Sicily, and toward Nicaragua now.

Iraq's 'Aziz, PLO's 'Arafat Confer in Baghdad

JN051402 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, met here today with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman. Arab and Palestinian developments and fraternal relations between Iraq and the PLO were reviewed during the meeting. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis and the RCC liberation movement's bureau director attended the meeting.

Baghdad Reports Murphy's Statement on Iran-Iraq War

JN050600 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, has expressed his country's deep anxiety over the recent escalation of the Iraq-Iran war and said that the United States hopes that a political solution will be reached to end this war as soon as possible.

In a statement to QNA yesterday evening, Murphy praised Iraq's stand on ending the war through negotiations. He pointed out that Baghdad, in recent years, has done its best to attain a political solution while Iran has made no such gesture.

ARAB TIMES: Gulf War Reveals Communists' Stands

GF061118 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Apr 86 p 5

[By Muhammad 'Abd Naji]

[Text] One of the greatest benefits of the Iraq-Iran war is that it has exposed the stands of several political powers which have been hiding behind slogans for a long time.

This applies, among others, to the Iraqi Communist Party which celebrates its 51 anniversary this year.

The Iraq-Iran war has shown that the party's 50 years' work has been towards political isolation and an unsatisfactory view of the national struggle.

The political propaganda of the Iraqi Communist Party collapsed at the start of the Iraq-Iran war, when the Communists made an alliance with Iran. The political alliance with foreign powers and parties did not succeed in solving the psychological crisis of members because of the party's unpatriotic attitude.

As usual, the Communists in Baghdad did their best to justify their political stands that killed their political heritage and created a deep gap between them and the masses. But they did not succeed in achieving a suitable political cover for Iraqi Communists because circumstances were now completely changed.

Such a stand was not easily passed inside the Political Bureau or the Central Committee of the party. One member, Baha' al-Din Nuri, rebelled, increasing the party's internal crisis and resulting in the postponement of the 4th conference until the party secretary, 'Aziz Muhammad could take appropriate action.

The meeting of the Central Committee in the summer of 1985 failed to solve the dramatic situation that threatened to create a split in the party.

Members of the party knew the bad situation and split of their leadership, and did not forget how they lost about 150 of their comrades in north Iraq when fighting began between them and the Kurdistan National Union.

Disputes flared up during the 4th party conference which was held in November last year, and a number of Central Committee members, including 'Amir 'Abdallah, Majid 'Abd al-Rida, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Safi and Nazihah al-Dulaymi were dismissed from the party. The lobby of 'Aziz Muhammad Fakhri Karim, and Zaki Khayri dominated the party.

The communists lost their most famous members at their last conference and earlier they lost respect for ignoring the interests of the Iraqi people who were defending their land and dignity.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Darband-i Khan Area 'Liberated'

JN051356 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 Apr (INA) — Special Forces Staff Lieutenant General Nizar 'Abd al-Karim al-Khazraji, commander of the I Army Corps, has announced that the border region of Darband-i Khan in northern Iraq has been completely liberated after Iraqi forces today recaptured Shamiran Mountain and its peaks, as well as the (Bardah Dukan) area and seven heights.

In a cable to President Saddam Husayn on this occasion today, the I Army Corps commander said that in a fierce battle lasting 29 hours the Iraqi forces, supported by Kurdish volunteers, special detachments, and lightly-equipped regiments, succeeded in liberating the Iraqi territory according to a set plan. He described the battle as a tragic end and new catastrophe which clearly reflected the extent of the aggressor Iranian forces' psychological and moral defeat.

Iranian Kami Camp Captured

JN070706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military commander has said that Iraqi forces have captured Iran's Kami camp in the northern sector of the operational theater. Special Forces Brigadier General 'Ali Husayn Miz'il, commander of the column in charge of liberating the strategic Shamiran mountain and (Bardah Dukan) traverse in northern Iraq, said Iraqi forces seized everything in the Iranian 57th Brigade camp. He added that the camp contained various types of weapons and large quantities of serviceable ammunition, vehicles, equipment, and advanced communication devices.

In a statement to the *AL-JUMHURIYAH* team which saw the seizure operation, he said that the ammunition seizure is enough to supply a brigade for 2 months. He added that Iranian forces fled the camp after losing the largest of battles in the northern sector and after suffering massive losses. He indicated that there are other weapons and ammunition which the Iranian forces left behind in the liberated postiions. The Iraqi forces, he said, are now collecting these spoils and sending them to rear positions.

Communique No 2,173

JN041652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,173 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 4 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the power of truth, proper guidance, and men's resolve, our country's victories over its apostate enemies are being entrenched. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. By its ability and the courage of its pilots, our Air Force expresses the strength and vitality of the homeland and represents the high combat ability of our people. Accurate, well-planned operations which our pilots carry out with their well-known skill are costing our enemy a high price for its aggression. It is suffering from its insistence on war and constantly losing its resources and vital installations, so that eventually it will be robbed of any ability to continue its aggressive policy.

Today, our Air Force planes carried out 227 combat missions against enemy positions, troop concentrations, vehicles, and gun emplacements in addition to the following missions:

A. At 1330 [0930 GMT] groups of our heroic Air Force planes launched a destructive raid against the extremely important Emam Hasan oil pumping station. Our pilots scored direct hits and set the main building of the station on fire. Our planes also scored a direct hit on an oil tanker that was anchoring in the station, leaving flames and columns of smoke rising from their targets.

B. At 0930 today an effective, accurate hit was scored on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast.

C. Groups of enemy tents, trailers, and command centers were located inside Iranian territory opposite our borders in the Panjwin area. Our planes pounced on them tearing them up and burning them along with their Khomeyniite occupants.

D. Our planes dealt destructive blows to enemy artillery units on the VII Army Corps front, inflicting massive losses on the enemy in guns and personnel.

E. Our forces destroyed 90 military vehicles of various types during raids by our planes against enemy supply and communication lines.

F. Our planes spotted eight positions for vehicles and four large hideouts opposite the Panjwin area. They delivered intensive strikes and destroyed them.

G. Following their raid against the Emam Hasan oil pumping station, our pilots carried out a second destructive raid against the same station at 1620 today and pounced on another large tanker, which received a direct hit. Our brave pilots saw the explosions on the tanker.

Having completed all these achievements, the pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, protected by God.

God bless the splendid men of our Air Force — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Forward to further victories. God is our supporter.

2. The brave men of our helicopters continue to fight our enemies, inflicting grave losses and rendering maximum support for our land forces, which are waging battles of glory, honor, and dignity. Today, our Army helicopter pilots carried out 116 combat missions after which they returned to their bases, safe and triumphant, God be praised.

3. An enemy group attempted to advance toward one of our postiions in the I Army Corps sector. Our brave fighters opened fire, inflicting casualties and forcing the rest to flee. In the same sector, our forces captured fresh quantities of serviceable weapons and equipment which the enemy had abandoned on the battlefield. These are: 40 kalashnikov rifles, 9 RPG-7 launchers, 7 medium-caliber machineguns, 1 60-mm mortar, and 1 radio set.

4. Four big vehicles, one of which was laden with hardware; four infantry positions; one machinegun emplacement; and one observation post were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

5. The forces of evil and tyranny shelled Khanaqin's suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 April 1986

Communique No 2,174

JN051022 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0910 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,174 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 April 1986]

[Excerpt] Glorious Iraqis, the criminal enemy had been occupying strategic areas on our international borders in Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate in the northern part of our country since 1983. The Iranian regime believed it could prolong its presence in this area and perpetuate its aggression against our people through this presence. These frustrated despots did not take into consideration that the Iraqi people cannot accept the squandering of their rights, never forget any inch of their land, or suffer the sight of criminals. Based on these feelings and upon the instructions of our wise leadership, our forces in the heroic I Army Corps carried out a sweeping and resolute offensive against the enemy forces. In fierce battles during which the courage of the men and their love for their land was manifested, battles which began at 2000 [1600 GMT] on 3 April and ended at 0200 [2200 GMT on 4 April] on 5 April, our forces have deservedly achieved the honor of victory and made the enemies taste the bitter defeat they deserve. With God's help, our forces completely and definitively liberated the Shamiran Mountain and its peaks and the (Bardeh Dukan) area. The following heights were also liberated: peaks No 801, 901, 1094, 1108, 1488, 819, 928, 1143, and 1090. Thus, the enemy in this area was defeated and its remnants were dismembered, sustaining huge numbers of killed, wounded, and many prisoners while the rest fled pursued by God's curse and the glorious Iraqis' fire. The situation was compltely settled in favor of our victorious forces which, through this victory, have secured complete control over a very important area.

Glorious Iraqis, these are brilliant days during which the men show their true mettle and how they compete to reach the peaks of glory. Every one of them deserves to have his name known. Our Air Force, the brave helicopters gunship force, and our brave artillery have offered the best support for our valiant ground forces comprising the infantry, armored units, shock forces, and the lightly-armed battle groups of our heroic Kurdish people.

The battle was exemplary in terms of planning, implementation, and coordination among all the units. The men — commanders, officers, and other ranks — demonstrated intrepidity and courage in this battle.

Glorious Iraqis, your sons demonstrate that they are the ones who can wage battles, who show no mercy to the enemy, and who deserve God's blessings, the love of the leader, and the appreciation of the people.

We promise that we will not let the enemy gain any foothold on our blessed land and that we will make it collapse in defeat, cursing its foolhardy actions which made it commit aggression against Iraq. The Iraqi family will continue to enjoy freedom, dignity, security, and happiness under the canopy of President Saddam Husayn, the mainstay of our home and the head of the family, may God protect him. God is great, and ignominy to the evil clique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 April 1986

Communique No 2,175

JN051657 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,175 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our great people's victories continue to be scored with the help of God, with the wise directives of our leadership, and with the men's distinguished performance and honorable competition for the sake of attaining the noble objectives of our homeland and repulsing the covetous aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. According to the successful field strategy of the III Army Corps command and through meticulous implementation, a brave unit from the heroic Al-Husayn Forces mounted a lightning attack on a fortified enemy junction in the eastern part of the southern Majnun oil field. In a short, lightning battle in which the Iraqi fighter's courage was manifested, our men managed to wipe out enemy remnants in the junction. Only those who fled under strong Iraqi fire escaped death. The junction was totally liberated and the situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces which seized the following weaponry, equipment, and military hardware: a) seven Kalashnikov rifles; b) two RPG-7 launchers; c) one Doshka machinegun; d) one (BKC) machinegun; e) large quantities of various hardware and equipment.

God bless the men of the heroic III Army Corps. Blessed be your hands, tough fighters of the valiant Al-Husayn Forces — command, officers, and other ranks. Praised be God for His support.

2. On the VII Army Corps front:
A) An enemy force estimated at an infantry company attempted to approach one of our positions on the VII Army Corps front. Our hero fighters confronted it with strong, heavy fire and managed with effective artillery support to foil the attempt, kill 15 enemy soldiers, wound others, and seize the following weapons and equipment which the enemy left behind in the battlefield: five Kalashnikov rifles, foru RPG-7 launchers, one medium-caliber machinegun, and one wireless set.

B) Elsewhere on the same front our units achieved the following: 25 enemy soldiers killed or wounded; 30 infantry positions, 1 tubular launcher, 2 excavators, and 1 shovel destroyed; and 1 tank damaged. Moreover, two quadruple machineguns and one Doshka machinegun were destroyed and their crewmen killed and one vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

3. A heroic patrol was carrying out its duty in no-man's-land opposite one of our positions in the I Army Corps northern sector when it found the following weapons: 14 Kalashnikov rifles, 2 wireless sets, 1 Doskha machinegun, 1 RPG-7 launcher, 1 (Vaz) rifle, and 1 sniper rifle. A defeated enemy group attempted to approach our units elsewhere in the same sector. Our brave fighters confronted it and managed to kill three soldiers while the rest fled.

4. The hero cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued their bold sorties over enemy positions today, inflicting death on enemy troops, destroying their weapons and equipment, and lending strong support to our ground forces in their advance to liberate our land of the filth of the criminal enemies. Our cavaliers carried out 68 combat sorties today after which they returned safely to base, praised be God.

5. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled Mandali, Khanaqin, Biyarah, and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 April 1986

Communique No 2,176

JN061715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1628 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Apr (INA) During the past 24 hours Iraqi fighter planes and helicopter gunships carried out 171 combat missions and sorties over the battlefield, destroying military vehicles, guns, caravans, boats, hideouts, and military hardware. The communique added that after carrying out all these missions the Iraqi planes and helicopter gunships safely returned to base. The military communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening said that Iraqi forces killed 19 Iranians and wounded others on the I and VII Army Corps fronts. The communique also said that the Iraqi forces destroyed several positions and ammunition dumps and captured Kalashnikov rifles and other military hrdware.

The communique said that the Iranian enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr, the Khanaqin and Mandali environs, and Khurmal with long-range artillery. As a result of this shelling, two women were martyred in Khurmal and one civilian was wounded in Al-'Uzayr. The following is the text of Communique No 2,176:

Communique No 2,176 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi forces are imposing complete control over the situation in all operational sectors and continue to deal blows to the enemies of the homeland, reaffirming Iraq's victory over its enemies and embodying our people's march toward freedom, progress, and construction.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force continues its daring and successful operations demonstrating the men's determination and the homeland's vigor while the criminal enemy continues to sustain further losses thanks to the deadly blows of our valiant eagles. Our Air Force carried out 114 combat missions today, during which they sowed death among enemy remnants and destroyed a large number of enemy military vehicles, guns, caravans, boats, hideouts, and military hardware. After carrying out all these missions, our brave eagles returned with their planes safely to base, under God's protection.

2. A brave force from our units in the I Army Corps northern sector made a daring raid against areas opposite our positions where the enemy is present. In a resolute attack, the force stormed enemy positions, killing four enemy soldiers, destroying several positions, and capturing three Kalashnikov rifles, one GC gun, and quantities of military hardware. The force then safely returned to its positions, praise be to God. An enemy force tried to approach one of our positions in the same sector. Our forces pounded it with all types of weapons, forcing it to flee.

3. An enemy force tried to approach our positions on the VII Army Corps front. Our brave men confronted this force with all types of weapons, killing 13 and wounding others while the rest of the force fled pursued by the fire of our brave fighters and our able artillery. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed and one excavator, three ammunition dumps, and two infantry positions were destroyed.

4. The helicopter gunship knights continue to perform their heroic role in inflicting losses on the enemy and offering the best support for our heroic ground forces. The daring helicopter gunship force made 57 combat sorties, after which the brave knights safely returned to base under God's protection.

5. The criminal despots shelled Al-'Uzayr, the Khanaqin and Mandali environs, and Khurmal with long-range artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling, two women were martyred in Khurmal and one civilian was wounded in Al-'Uzayr.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 Apr 1986

Canada's Joe Clark Arrives on Official Visit

JN040615 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Canadian Foreign Minister [title as heard] Charles Joseph Clark and his wife arrived in Amman yesterday evening leading an official delegation on an official 4-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Clark will meet with a number of senior officials and hold talks on current developments and bilateral relations.

Receiving him at Amman airport were Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and his wife, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Taysir Tuqan, the Jordanian ambassador in Ottawa, the Canadian ambassador in Amman, and Canadian Embassy staff.

Meets With Prince Hasan

JN041333 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Charles Joseph Clark and his delegation, who are on a visit to Jordan, in his office at noon today. They discussed the situation in the Middle East, relations between Jordan and Canada, and ways to bolster them.

The regent provided a detailed explanation of the situation in the occupied Arab territory, the dimensions of Israel's expansionist and settlement policy, and the Jordanian stand aimed at finding a just and comprehensive solution in the region.

The meeting was attended by the foreign minister, the Jordanian ambassador to Canada, and the Canadian ambassador in Amman.

Meets With Al-Masri

JN051142 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met with Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Charles Joseph Clark and the accompanying delegation in his office today. During the meeting, they discussed the current situation in the Middle East and all aspects of the Palestine question. They also made a comprehensive assessment of the efforts to activate the peace process and the ways to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in a way that guarantees the rights of all parties, headed by the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

During the meeting, Al-Masri called on the Canadian Government to play an effective and active role vis-a-vis the region's problems in general and the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular. He praised the Canadian contribution to the UNRWA budget, which reflects assistance to the Palestinian refugees. Al-Masri also explained to the guest secretary the arbitrary Israeli practices and the occupation settlement policy aimed at Judaizing Arab territories and ridding them of their legitimate inhabitants. The guest secretary explained the Canadian Government's stand and viewpoint on these issues. They also exchanged views on the best ways to end the Iraq-Iran war and the need to bolster and intensify efforts to stop it. The two sides asserted that the continuation of this conflict threatens the security of the Arab Gulf and the entire region. The two sides affirmed the denunciation of all forms of terrorism, regardless of its source, and stressed the importance of intensified efforts to end it once and for all. They also agreed to continue constructive dialogue to bolster cooperation and the existing cordial relations on all levels.

Economic Agreement Signed

JN060630 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Amman (J.T.) — Jordan and Canada on Saturday signed an economic and trade cooperation agreement and pledged to step up bilateral cooperation in education and vocational training.

Under the agreement signed by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and his Canadian counterpart Joe Clark, both sides agreed to exchange information and expertise in scientific research, and Canada will offer further facilities for Jordanian students at its universities and will provide educational expertise to Jordan to help it set up agricultural and industrial training institutes. The agreement also provides for Jordanian and Canadian firms to draw up contracts for exchanging data related to setting up trade fairs.

Both sides agreed to exempt each other's national products from customs fees to facilitate the flow of trade between them and will take steps towards increasing the volume of trade and economic cooperation between them, the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, said.

Before the signing of the agreement, Mr. Clark and Mr. al-Masri reviewed Middle East developments and the Palestine problem. They rediscussed initiatives for a just settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The two ministers also denounced all forms of terrorism of any source and any form and underlined the importance for stepped up efforts to end international terrorism, PETRA-JNA said.

The two sides also stressed the need for starting a constructive dialogue aimed at bolstering all forms of bilateral cooperation.

Clark, Delegation Depart Amman

JN061508 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 6 Apr (PETRA) — Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Charles Joseph Clark and the accompanying delegation left Amman this afternoon following a 4-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit, Clark met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and a number of senior Jordanian officials, and discussed the current situation in the Middle East and the Palestine question, in addition to relations between Jordan and Canada.

USSR's Polyakov Ends 'Useful, Constructive' Talks

JN050655 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Apr 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Text] Amman — Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, is expected to leave Jordan for Egypt today after talks which the Soviet Embassy described as useful and constructive.

Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Zinchuk said on Friday that both sides agreed on increasing Jordanian-Soviet consultations on developments in the region.

"We have agreed to hold consulations on a more regular basis in the future," Mr. Zinchuk told the *JORDAN TIMES* in a telephone interview. He said Mr. Polyakov's talks dealt with "the overall situation" in the Middle East.

Another embassy official told the *JORDAN TIMES* that Jordanian and Soviet positions at the talks were "nearly identical." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Zinchuk said that Mr. Polyakov did not meet with any PLO official in Amman. "He did not meet with any PLO official here," the ambassador said, but did not mention whether Mr. Polyakov would be meeting PLO officials later in the evening or prior to his departure on Saturday.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Mr. Polyakov at the Royal Court on Thursday. The Soviet official briefed Prince Hasan on the Soviet position vis-a-vis the Middle East situation, the Jordanian News Agency, PETRA, said. It added that Prince Hasan reviewed during the meeting "the reality of the Palestinian problem and Jordan's position towards developments in the Middle East."

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri also met with Mr. Polyakov with whom he "made a comprehensive assessment of efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive, just and durable peace," PETRA said. The agency added that the two sides discussed ways "to mobilise the peace process" and "agreed on the principles which are the basis for such a peace settlement."

In an arrival statement to PETRA on Thursday, Mr. Polyakov renewed his country's position "which supports Arab causes against Israeli expansion and aggression." He praised Jordanian-Soviet relations and described them as "built on the basis of friendship and cooperation to serve the interest of both people."

Mr Polyakov arrived here from Syria where he was received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He also conferred with Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. This is the second visit to the region by Mr. Polyakov since 1984.

Leaves Amman

JN052014 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amman — Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the accompanying delegation left Amman this evening following a 3-day visit to Jordan within the framework of a tour of a number of regional states.

Press Statement on King's Visit to Indonesia

JN061145 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — A press statement was issued in Amman and Jakarta today at the conclusion of the official visit which His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur paid to the fraternal Republic of Indonesia. In the statement the Jordanian and Indonesian sides expressed the deep fraternal ties between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

The statement says that the talks held by the Jordanian side, headed by His Majesty King Husayn, and the Indonesian side, headed by His Excellency President Suharto, dealt with the fraternal ties between the two countries and means to strengthen them, as well as international issues of mutual concern. The statement adds that the two great leaders expressed the conviction that this meeting has deepened and further strengthened the personal relations between them and helped strengthen the bonds of fraternity between the peoples of both countries. The two leaders affirmed the need to find a just peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war in the interest of both countries and the countries of the region and the Islamic world in general.

During the talks, His Majesty King Husayn expressed his appreciation for Indonesia's role in supporting Arab efforts to regain the territories occupied by Israel in 1967. The two sides affirmed that comprehensive peace in the region is possible only through Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The press statement issued at the conclusion of King Husayn's 1-6 April 1986 visit notes that the two sides signed an agreement on trade and economic cooperation between Jordan and Indonesia. The two sides expressed the belief that this agreement will bolster their common interests and serve as a framework for future action.

The two sides agreed to conclude subsidiary agreements in the fields of trade, industry, tourism, aviation, maritime transport, agriculture, culture, and manpower. They also agreed on exchanges of visits by delegations and the encouragement of contacts between the private sectors in both countries with the view to developing and strengthening trade and economic relations.

The Indonesian side welcomed the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's decision to open an embassy in Jakarta.

The statement notes that His Majesty King Husayn expressed his profound thanks to President Suharto and his wife, as well as to the Indonesian Government and people, for the warm reception and good hospitality accorded to his majesty, Her Majesty Queen Nur, and the accompanying delegation.

President Suharto and his wife have graciously accepted an invitation from King Husayn to visit Jordan. They promised to make this visit at an appropriate date to be set later.

Ministers Return From Indonesia

JN061547 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 6 Apr (PETRA) — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, and Dr Hisham al-Khatib, minister of energy and mineral wealth, have returned to Amman after participating in the official delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn on his visit to the Sultanate of Brunei and Indonesia.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Dr al-Mu'ashshir said that talks with officials of the Sultanate of Brunei dealt with promoting and bolstering bilateral economic relations. He added that talks also dealt with the possibility of exporting Jordanian vegetables and fruits to Brunei through the air cargo services provided by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. Talks also dealt with supplying Brunei with Jordanian expertise in education, medicine, and engineering and with allocating a number of scholarships for Bruneian students at Jordanian universities. The two sides also agreed on setting up joint economic projects and on establishing a joint bank.

A delegation consisting of businessmen and representatives of chambers of trade and industry and banking will leave for Brunei later. A similar [Bruneian] delegation will visit Jordan to implement agreements concluded between the two sides.

Report Back to Cabinet on Talks

JN061155 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The Cabinet held a meeting today under Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali during which it heard a detailed report by Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, and Dr Hisham al-Khatib, minister of energy and mineral wealth, on the results of their talks with officials in the Sultanate of Brunei and Indonesia during the official visit paid by His Majesty King Husayn to the two fraternal countries. The Cabinet also heard a report by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri on the talks he held with Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Charles Clark, Canadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, which generally aimed at bolstering Jordan's relations with the USSR and Canada.

Spanish Parliamentary Delegation Departs Amman

JN051520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 5 Apr (PETRA) — A Spanish parliamentary delegation departed Amman today following a weeklong visit to Jordan during which it met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and a number of senior officials.

(Leopold Torres), first deputy speaker of the Spanish Congress of Deputies and head of the delegation, told the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY that the delegation's visit to Jordan was fruitful and successful and that the delegation heard the Jordanian viewpoint on the peace process in the Middle East. He said that the delegation held important talks with House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz regarding Jordan's firm stand toward achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the region. The delegation became acquainted with the Palestinian people's suffering and their living conditions outside their homeland. He pointed out that Spain is working to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

He also explained that the delegation held talks with a number of Jordanian officials on increasing bilateral cooperation in economic, trade, and industrial fields in the interest of both countries.

Seeing the delegation off at Queen Alia Airport were Isma'il Hijazi, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, and a number of senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Economist Views Developments in Past Year

JN060640 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Apr 86 p 4

[Dr Fahd al-Fanik article: "Jordanian Economy Performed Well in 1985" in column: "Sunday's Economic Pulse"]

[Text] Being in the second quarter of 1986 it is rather strange that the information about the performance of the Jordanian economy is not yet available. In the absence of official statistics, one has to make his own educated guess and risk being inaccurate, assuming that the official statistics are usually accurate, that is.

The Central Bank of Jordan is still withholding inflation figures for December. Under the circumstances one would assume the worst. The indicator may have jumped wildly in December. However, the Department of Statistics has it that the overall yearly average was 3.9 per cent, exactly the same as in 1984.

Gross national product is also another mystery. Knowledgeable sources say the real growth in 1985 was in the region of 2.6 per cent. Of course, it could be lower if the inflation rate proved to be higher. It is said that the Central Bank officials had challenged the accuracy of the cost of living index, and that the Department of Statistics stood behind its figures. This may explain the reasons why the figures of the cost of living index for December '85 and January '86 were not printed in the Central Bank Monthly Statistical Bulletin, pending the revision of the basket of goods and services upon which the index is based.

We learnt later that only the rent item was revised to reflect the going rent of new houses built (?after) 1980 — this revision resulting in lowering the rent index from 151.9 in November to 136.2 in December. Since rent has a weight of 14.6 per cent in the cost of living, the index of December was thus lowered by 2.3 points from the level it would have reached without this abrupt revision.

Since the alteration was not retroactive, the change would have a minor impact on the average inflation figure of 1985. It would have been four per cent instead of 3.9 per cent. The full effect should show up in the inflation average of 1986 which will be reduced by around 1.8 percentage points.

Money supply dropped in 1985 by around 3.5 per cent. The major factor contributing to this unsual decline was the increase in time deposits, itself a positive sign. The lower money supply did not prevent the banking system from extending substantial new credit facilities to the private sector to the extent of JD 62 million plus JD 60 million more in favour of the public sector.

The official reserves of gold and foreign exchange increased by JD 24 million. Almost one fifth of the reserve is now represented by Central Bank credits extended abroad to finance Jordanian exports, especially to Iraq.

The banking statistics published by the Central Bank are less than comprehensive. They do not include deposits in finance corporations nor their holdings of foreign exchange or credit extended to the private and public sectors. Finance corporations are in effect merchant banks performing all banking activities, with the exception of overdrafts and checking accounts. The volume of business conducted by finance corporations is substantial and growing.

The Central Bank will be well advised to overhaul its out-of-date formats and contents of its monthly bulletin.

If the first eleven months of 1985 are a dependable indication, foreign imports would reach JD 1009 million for the whole year — a reduction of 2.5 per cent below 1984, national exports would be expected to reach JD 244 million — a growth of 2.5 per cent over 1984.

Reexport, however, showed a big jump of around 95 per cent, which would make the overall growth in commodity exports in the order of 12 per cent.

The reduction of imports by JD 25 million, and the increase of exports by JD 32 million would result in a net improvement in the balance of trade by some JD 57 million, a moderate improvement of seven per cent in the relatively huge commodity deficit.

The jump in the reexport trade is caused by Alia's sale of a Boeing 747 and related equipment for around JD 24 million. The sale took place in March 1985. Excluding this non-recurring transaction would still leave a healthy growth of reexport business by over three per cent in comparision to 1984.

All in all, the Jordanian economy fared well in 1985. Its performance may not be impressive, but it is much better than was anticipated under the difficult circumstances we have been going through.

AL-RA'Y Editorial on U.S. Policy in Gulf Area

JN050750 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Apr 86 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "The U.S. Move in the Gulf"]

[Text] The United States has begun a large-scale move in the Gulf area as signaled by the tour which Vice President George Bush will begin today to include Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the YAR in addition to Richard Murphy's tour of the UAE and Qatar, during which he conveyed two messages from President Reagan to the leaders of the two countries. It is understood from U.S. sources that the move aims at consolidating the U.S. position, which has been shaken as a result of the floundering peace march in the region, and at affirming the U.S. commitment to security and stability in the Gulf.

So far, nobody knows how the United States will regain its position, which has deteriorated as a result of its continuous collusion with Israel and its disregard of Israel's ambitions and terrorist practices inside and outside the occupied territory. Nor does anyone know how the United States can reconcile its commitment to Gulf security and stability on the one hand, and its strategic alliance with Israel on the other, while Israeli ambitions represent a serious challenge threatening security and stability in the entire region, including the Gulf area.

It would be better for the United States to realize that regaining its position in the Gulf can only be achieved by regaining this position in the whole Arab region. Real commitment to security and stability in the region calls for establishing a genuine peace in the Arab region in accordance with which the usurped Arab rights would be regained. Otherwise, U.S. policy will never succeed in convincing the Gulf Arabs that their destiny is not linked with the destiny of the other Arabs and that their security and stability can be achieved away from the security and stability of their brothers whose rights have been usurped by Israel, which directly threatens them.

This frankly means that any U.S. attempt to divide the Arab world into a Gulf and non-Gulf world will not succeed. The U.S. Administration will be mistaken if it imagines that it can polarize the Gulf states while shaking the stick in the face of the other Arab countries.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is the real test which separates the friends from the enemies. Those who seek alliance with Israel and encourage it to devour Arab territory and rights cannot regain their position among the Arabs whether they are Gulf or non-Gulf Arabs.

Reportage on May Mansur, TWA Explosion

Revolutionary Brigade Member

NC041746 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1735 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] It has been learned that May Ilyas Mansur, the woman accused of planting the bomb in the TWA plane, belongs to the Revolutionary Brigades [Al-Alwiyah Al-Thawriyah]. This group is responsible for several terrorist operations, the latest of which was the explosion in the Lyons train. She moves between the Al-Qubayyat area in northern Lebanon and West Beirut and is married to a Druze.

Mansur Denies Any Connection

NC041916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] In response to media reports about the TWA bombing, May Ilyas Mansur has denied any connection with the incident. She issued a statement today in which she said that she plans to sue those who have tried to attribute to her an act that she did not commit. The accusation, she said, limited her personal freedom and exacted a psychological and material price.

Holds News Conference

NC051359 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] May Ilyas Masur held a news conference at the headquarters of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] in Tripoli at noon today, responding to those who have linked her to the TWA airliner bombing incident in Greek airspace. She said that others have names similar to hers and denied that she had any connection with or knowledge of the bombing. She added that she was surprised when she heard her name being repeated in the news.

Asked if she was aboard the American plane, Mansur said: Yes, I was aboard the plane on that flight. I left the plane at Athens. I was still in the transit lounge at the airport when the plane was returning to Athens from Rome. I spent 7 hours at the airport.

Asked her view of the operation, given that she is an SSNP member, Mansur said: The operation was undoubtedly cruel, but I cannot describe it as criminal. I hope that the souls of the martyrs find peace and that the wounded make speedy recoveries. All I can say is that I have no connection with the organization that carried out the operation.

May Ilyas Mansur admitted that she has carried out a series of operations against the Zionist Jewish enemy and the Phalangist Party in her capacity as a member of the SSNP. Asked what connection she had with operations abroad, Mansur replied: I have not yet had the honor to carry out operations abroad. Asked if she occupied the seat where the explosion occurred on the plane, Mansur said: I do not know where I was sitting.

In response to a question about her possible appearance at a judicial investigation, Mansur said: I wonder what evidence there is to support an accusation against me. She then reiterated her belief that she has been accused only because she is Lebanese.

May Ilyas Mansur said at her news conference that she underwent meticulous searches when entering and leaving Cairo International Airport, despite the fact that travelers are usually searched only when they leave the airport. She said that she was given the same treatment when she arrived at Athens airport, and asked: Is it reasonable to believe that any explosives would not have been found in all of these painstaking searches?

It is of note that May Ilyas Mansur is paralyzed, and that she was traveling as a tourist from Cairo to Beirut via Athens.

Visited Libya, Syria

NC060654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0625 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] According to security reports, May Ilyas Mansur, the Lebanese woman who held a news conference yesterday and denied any connection with this weeks explosion aboard a U.S. Boeing airliner over Greece, has visited Libya and Syria on several occasions. She has recently shown signs of wealth.

This information also indicates that there is a close relationship between May Ilyas Mansur and Josephine Abduh, a Lebanese woman who belongs to the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions, which has carried out a series of operations in Europe.

Arab Groups Claim Mexican Plane Crash

NC041902 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 4 (AFP) — Two leftwing Arab groups Friday [4 April], citing opposition to the United States and Israel, on Friday claimed responsibility for the Mexicana de Aviacion Boeing 727 crash Monday that killed all 166 people on board, 300 kilometers (190 miles) northwest of Mexico City.

In a joint typewritten statement delivered to western news agencies in Beirut and Cairo, the Revolutionary Arab Brigades and Egypt's Revolution said that a "martyr" for their organizations had caused "the destruction of the Mexican plane."

The move was in reprisal for last week's U.S. maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra that led to U.S.-Libyan clashes, and for the Israeli raid on a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon on March 27 which killed 10 people, the statement said.

The claim, written in Arabic, came with a black and white photograph, purportedly of the bomber, of a young man in his 20's, identified as Muhammad Mustafa Muhsin Mashhur.

The Revolutionary Arab Brigades First surfaced on April 3, 1982, claiming the assassination that day in Paris of Israeli diplomat (Yacov Barsimantov). They later claimed reponsibility for the Gulf Air crash on September 23, 1983, 120 kilometers (75 miles) from Abu Dhabi, that killed 111 people.

Egypt's Revolution claimed responsibility for the crash in Canada of a DC-8 jet carrying home U.S. servicemen stationed in Sinai, on December 14, 1985, when 256 died.

They also claimed responsibility for the killing of seven Israeli tourists last October 5, in the Sinai, by an Egyptian policeman.

In Mexico City, a spokesman for the airline declined to comment on the claim.

"Officially we have not yet determined the true causes of the accident", he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, adding that Mexicana preferred to await the official results of an inquiry.

The Mexican authorities have said it will take more than six weeks to determine the cause of the downing. The company gave AFP a final list of the passengers killed. The name of the purported "martyr" was not on it.

Radio Claims Soviets Died in U.S. Attack on Libya

NC051235 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1225 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has learned from a Libyan source that 14 Soviet advisers were killed when U.S. planes raided Libyan SAM-5 missile batteries near the Gulf of Sidra. Some 28 Libyan soldiers, including a number of officers, were also killed during the military operations.

Hizballah Said Holding U.S. Hostages in Ba'labakk

NC051243 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information about the detainees held in the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in Ba'labakk. According to escapees from the barracks, there are French, American, Lebanese, and Palestinian prisoners, who are kept in separate rooms. Some of the detainees are in poor health, which has forced Hizballah to use a number of Iranian doctors to treat the Americans and the French. Our information adds that one of the prisoners is a Lebanese leader kidnapped some time ago in West Beirut. Hizballah has taken strict security measures around the barracks to prevent any further escape attempts.

Junblatt Talks With Rome, Vatican Officials

For reportage on the 3-6 April visit to Rome and the Vatican by Walid Junblatt, Druze leader and minister of public works, transport and tourism, see the Italy and Vatican City section of the 7 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Amal Reelects Birri as Leader, Names Officers

NC041516 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The Amal Movement's Sixth Congress has reappointed Minister Nabih Birri as leader of the movement for 2 more years. The congress also approved a new organizational structure.

The congress convened last night with 432 members representing various localities and offices attending, and resumed at 0600 today in the presence of Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'abd al-Amir Qabalan and Rabab al-Sadr.

Today's session opened with a speech by Mufti Qabalan in which he stressed the history of the Movement in the defense of the deprived and the oppressed, and in the struggle for the liberation of the occupied land.

The congress then turned into an electoral body and unanimously elected Mufti Qabalan as chairman of the Islamic Jurisprudence Committee [al-hay'ah al-shar'iyah]. it also elected Dr Mustafa al-Hajj as president of the [Islamic] Court. Nabih Birri was reelected leader of the movement and chief of the Political Bureau. Colonel 'Akif Haydar was elected deputy leader and chief of the Research Bureau.

The following were then elected to the Political Bureau: 'Atif 'Awn, 'Ali al-Husayni, Zakariya Hamzah, Dr Ayyub Humayyid, 'Abd al-Majid Salih, Khalil Hamdan, Dr Muhammad Baydun, Haytham Jum'ah, and Shaykh Hasan al-Masri.

'Atif 'Awn was elected chairman of the Executive Committee. 'Ali al-Husayni was elected deputy chairman of the Executive Committee and named official in charge of administration.

Furthermore, Ahmad Husayn was elected as financial officer, Shaykh Adib Haydar cultural officer, Ahmad Harb information officer, 'Aql Hamiyah military officer, Hasan Farran education officer, Mustafa al-Dirani security officer, Mahmud 'Ali Faqih scouts officer, 'Abd al-Halim Qabalan social services officer, Salim Farhat workers and syndicates officer, and Ruqayah Baydun women affairs officer.

An official Amal source requested that brother citizens not fire their weapons in celebration and instead save every bullet for the struggle against the enemy and for liberation.

South Delegates Withdraw

NC041825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] It has been learned from the participants in the sixth congress of the Amal Movement that the representatives of southern Lebanon withdrew from the congress following a dispute beteen Nabih Birri and Dawud Dawud. The latter wanted to be chairman of the Executive Committee and deputy leader of the movement. Birri rejected this, saying that he wanted to establish a balance in the posts between Al-Biqa' and the south.

Following a heated discussion, the representatives of the south withdrew from the congress.

Political Bureau Members Boycott

NC050536 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpt] An Amal source has revealed the names of those who boycotted the Movement's congress. They are: Hasan Hashim, Zakariyah Hamzah, Ahmad 'Alwan, 'Ali al-Khatib, Akram Tulays, and 'Abbas al-Musawi. They were members of the previous Political Bureau. The source added that Zakriyah Hamzah was reelected to the Political Bureau despite his failure to attend. Hamzah will release a statement explaining the circumstances that prompted his boycott.

UK Ambassador Seeks Info on Missing Teachers

NC041225 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] British Ambassador John Gray called on Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, today. He described the meeting as a continuation of his talks with former Minister Marwan Hamadah and Amal official Hasan Yusuf. The goal of these visits is to obtain information on the recent disappearance of the two British teachers employed by the American University.

Israeli Warplanes Bomb 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp

NC071004 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1002 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes have been bombing 'Ayn al-Hulwah camps and the surrounding area for some time now. The exact losses have not yet been determined.

Beirut Radio Reports Israeli Air Raids

NC071020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1002 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The Israeli enemy resumed its attacks against innocent civilians at 1145 today. Israeli warplanes raided targets in the Sidon area, bombing Sirub and the hills leading to Miya wa Al-Miyah. The warplanes are still flying at low altitude over the city of Sidon and the camps area. Ambulances have rushed to the scene to evacuate the casualties.

'Violent' Clashes in Camps; Fighting Threatened

NC041152 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Various types of weapons are being used in the violent fighting taking place in and around the Sabra and Shatila camps between Amal and the Palestinians. Several 106-mm flat trajectory artillery pieces, as well as 82-and 60-mm mortars, have been employed. Both sides have ordered their gunmen to respond savagely to the sources of fire.

Pro-Syrian Palestinian sources said today that unless the attack on the Palestinian camps in West Beirut and in Beirut's southern suburb comes to an end, general fighting will erupt throughout the country and in Tyre, which the Amal Movement controls.

The road linking the Kuwaiti Embassy and the airport, as well as the Riyad al-Sulh road and those leading to the camps, are considered closed. Amal has established a large number of roadblocks in these areas.

Amal Rejects PNSF Claims on Fighting

NC041413 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the fifth branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau on 4 April; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Today's papers carry statements and remarks made by members of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] on the Coordination Committee and by other Palestinian officials. In their comments, they held the Amal Movement responsible for the collapse of cease-fire agreements and claimed that Amal's military command lacks discipline in its own operations and media activities. They also accused it of being behind the military escalation, and cast doubts on the morality and character of its fighters. In addition, they asserted that there are differences between the movement's political and military leaders.

The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau would like to clarify the following:

The so-called adherence to cease-fire agreements by Palestinian gunmen in the Shatila camp is a lie. The political attack on the movement was apparently the result of abortive Palestinian military assaults throughout the night on Amal's positions and on the areas around Shatila. This led to a loss of nerves on the part of those commanding the Palestinian camp.

The Fifth Bureau of the Amal Movement puts the facts to the Lebanese and Palestinian public through its willingness to organize tours for the media of hospitals in the Southern Suburb. This will let them see the civilians wounded by the shelling and sniper fire with their own eyes. The department reminds its brothers in the PNSF that the movement's military commanders have asked them, in the presence of Syrian representatives, to inspect Amal's military positions in Shatila in order to verify that we are honoring the cease-fire. We, together with the Palestinian brothers, warn of the dangers posed by the battles spilling over to the areas outside the camps, and the effects this will have on the entire situation. Regrettably, we must question the seriousness of their practical military and media commitments, and also the wisdom of their starting a vituperative campaign by claiming that differences exist between the Amal Movement's political and military leaders. This abuse comes at a time when the media of the regime, the Phalangists, and Israel are waging a propaganda offensive

While appreciating certain PNSF officials and their honest and sincere efforts to stop the fighting, we were surprised today by statements attributed to some of them in the media, which have irresponsibly added fuel to the fire.

We stress that the Amal Movement will remain faithful to its principles under the guidance of its leader, Brother Nabih Birri. Its concern with the Palestinian issue will continue, and will be as deep as its concern for its own people, security, and homeland.

Palestinians Advance; Amal Continues To Deploy

NC041739 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Security sources have indicated that the Palestinians have advanced somewhat along the Sabra and Shatila combat lines and gained control of the outskirts of Shatila and the surrounding hills, following a limited attack this morning. They have also gained control of the Ariha school, capturing Amal elements inside. The Palestinians are in control of the Al-Sharq movie theater as well, in addition to two nearby buildings.

The security sources add that the Amal Movement has withdrawn a number of its men from the combat lines in order to reinforce the groups surrounding the camps.

Our correspondent's latest report on the fighting along the camps combat line indicates that the intensity of the clashes has decreased since 1500, following the fierce fighting at noon which forced members of the follow-up committee to cut short their visit to the Al-Dukhi-Al-Sharq movie theater combat line.

Preliminary casualty reports today say that two Palestinians have been killed and eight others wounded.

Meanwhile, Amal is continuing to deploy its forces in Al-Hursh, Hayy Farhat, Al-Ghubayrah, Al-Shiyah, Ard Jallul, the Ghazzah hospital, and Ariha school. So far, 34 people have been killed in the fighting, including 19 Palestinians and 15 Amal gunmen, and 108 people have been wounded, including 71 Palestinians and 37 Shi'ites.

In a related development, the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] issued a statement today holding the Amal Movement responsible for the cease-fire violations. While the PNSF said it was ready to implement the resolutions taken, it condemned what it called the pretexts and false accusations contained in an Amal statement, which held the Palestinians responsible for the cease-fire violations.

Fighting Resumes Around Sabra, Shatila Camps

NC050520 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Fighting resumed around the Sabra and Shatila camps at 0500 today after a night of noticeable calm. The Burj al-Barajinah camp was tense overnight, and light and medium weapons, as well as hand grenades, and 81- and 82-mm mortars, were used in the clashes. Four shells reportedly fell in Bi'r al-'Abd between 2130 and 2200 yesterday.

Ammunition Trucks Enter Palestinian Camps

NC050849 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The [Palestinian] camps and the surrounding areas in West Beirut and the Southern Suburb are extremely tense. Security sources have reported that a rocket launcher deployed in Western al-Shahhar fired 24 107-mm rockets in 2 salvos toward the airport road and Burj al-Barajinah. The sources added that four trucks carrying ammunition have entered the Sabra and Shatila camps via the Al-Shuwayfat-Al-'Amrusiyah Road.

Between 2100 and 2200 yesterday, Amal's T-54 tanks located near the Kuwaiti Embassy shelled the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Group To Launch 'Suicide' Attacks on Palestinians

NC051308 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] A representative of a group calling itself the Southern Suicide Squads [Afwaj Al-Junub Al-Intihariyah] contacted the Voice of Lebanon a short while ago, and threatened to carry out suicide operations to detonate Palestinian rocket batteries on the mountain, which have been shelling the Southern Suburb. The caller said that the response would come very soon.

Sniper Fire Breaks Calm in Beirut Camps Areas

NC051523 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] A guarded calm prevails in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps, broken by sporadic sniper fire in the vicinity of the camps. Meanwhile, all is quiet on the contact lines in the capital, the Southern Suburb, and the mountain area, except for sniper fire on the Sodeco and Primo combat lines.

The Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing, closed at 1530 because of sniper fire, was reopened at 1630 after consultations by the security committee. Traffic on the Al-Kafa'at al-Murayjah crossing has been normal.

Mufti, Shi'ite Leader Call for Halt to Fighting

NC052021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, have called on the fighters involved in the camps war to immediately cease firing, so as to demonstrate mercy both for themselves and for the people as a whole, and to restore unity, which is absolutely essential if the enemy is to be effectively resisted and the great cause for which all are working is to be advanced.

This came in a joint statement issued by Mufti Khalid and Shaykh Shams al-Din following Shaykh Shams al-Din's visit to the mufti's home in 'Aramun at 1730 today. During their meeting, they discussed the overall political and security situation in Lebanon.

Amal, Palestinians Sign Cease-Fire Agreement

NC060540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Fighting in the camps has died down, and it is hoped that a final solution will be reached today.

The Palestinians and the Amal Movement concluded a 6-point agreement last night to stop the fighting in the Shatila camp. The accord came during a meeting of representatives from the Palestinian National Salvation Front, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the other nationalist parties.

The agreement provides for an immediate cease-fire, the elimination of all shows of military force, the withdrawal of all gunmen, the dismantling of fortifications, the closure of recently opened offices, the establishment of joint observation posts around the camps, which will be manned by Palestinians and Amal members under the supervision of Syrian observers, and the handing over of those responsible for any new incidents to the Syrians.

A meeting is expected to take place this morning to discuss ways of implementing the 6-point accord.

Sporadic Gunfire Still Heard

NC061415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The traditional combat lines in the capital, the Southern Suburb, and the mountain area have been relatively calm, with occasional sniper and machinegun fire.

Sporadic bursts of gunfire can still be heard in and around the Sabra and Shatila camps. At 1530, reinforcement works were seen being carried out at the southern entrance to Sabra camp. The appropriate officials are trying to deal with this matter.

Camps Remain Calm

NC062222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Sources from the Camps Coordination Committee this evening stated that the security situation in Sabra and Shatila is calm and stable and that the cease-fire has been consolidated.

The committee members had gone to the area of the two camps earlier today and worked with Syrian observers to eliminate the problems which are impeding a return to normal life. According to these sources, Palestinian civilians came back to the camps this evening, creating the impression that things are returning to normal. The committee is expected to continue its work to remove barricades and withdraw gunmen tomorrow.

Lawyer Haytham Jum'ah, member of the Camps Coordination Committee and the Amal Movement's Political Bureau, made the following appeal this evening:

We emphasize again that the dirty war in the camps has ended, and we are all determined to ensure that it will not be renewed. Such a war only harms the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and serves the Israeli enemy and his aggressive designs. Every drop of blood that is shed, whether in the camps or around them, constitutes a great loss for our joint efforts and the battle for liberation.

Lawyer Haytham Jum'ah added: Our legitimate and national duty motivates us to insist that the chances of anyone benefiting from this war be frustrated. I am sure that our Palestinian people are tired of having others tamper with their destiny. We affirm to all our brothers in the camps that we are with them. What harms them harms us and what makes them happy makes us happy. We urge them to confront those who seek to ignite the situation and who present our kinfolk in the camps with difficult options.

In conclusion, lawyer Haytham Jum'ah said: I appeal to the popular committees in the camps to resolve this matter. The Amal Movement extends its hand and opens its heart to these committees in goodwill and with a true desire to continue the liberation process and the struggle against the usurping enemy.

Al-Nabatiyah Shelled; 1 Killed, 1 Wounded

NC041757 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The town of Al-Nabatiyah [southern Lebanon] was shelled at 1700 today. One person was killed and another was wounded.

Resistance Claims Killing of 4 Israelis

NC051943 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Lebanese national resistance squads:

At 1100 today, the Martyr Hasan Nazar group detonated an explosive device on the Tallat al-Huqban road near Yatar. The explosion killed four Israeli occupation soldiers. The group returned safely to base.

VOL Reports 'Small' Explosion in Damascus 5 Apr

NC061930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that a small explosive device went off on Al-'Abbasiyah Street in Damascus last night, wounding a few people. According to our information, this blast occurred near the place where a large explosive device went off last month.

Pilots Undergo MIG Training; Talas To Go to USSR

GF061100 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwaiti press reports today quote Western diplomatic sources as saying that the USSR recently promised to provide Syria with sophisticated MIG-29 and MIG-31 planes. The reports say that 180 Syrian pilots have been undergoing training in the USSR for the past 6 months on how to fly these planes.

The reports also said that a high-level Syrian delegation under the chairmanship of Mustafa Talas, Syrian defense minister, will leave for Moscow in the next few days to hold talks with Soviet officials on a new deal of Soviet arms, which includes T-80 Soviet-built tanks.

Talas on Army Development, Strategic Balance

JN070851 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Daxascus, 7 Apr (SANA) — In an interview with *TISHRIN* published today, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, affirmed that the current situation calls on us to maintain the highest level of combat readiness. Gen Talas talked about the most important developments achieved in our brave Armed Forces under the April revolution led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He said: The development of our Armed Forces is based on firm scientific foundations in all fields and on various levels.

With regard to achieving strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, Gen Talas said: We are exerting great efforts to build our Armed Forces in an integrated way, whether this involves fighting personnel, armament and ammunition, or training and qualifications.

The defense minister expressed conviction that Lebanon will remain Arab, united, and capable of contributing to joint Arab action in order to achieve our Arab nation's hopes and aspirations represented in liberating the territory and regaining the usurped rights.

On the uprising by the Arab Egyptian people, Gen Talas said that this popular uprising will continue and escalate until the treacherous crime represented by the Camp David accords, which temporarily removed Egypt from the trench of Arab struggle, is liquidated. He stressed that advocates of capitulation in the Egyptian regime will not succeed in humiliating the lofty Egyptian people, who are determined to return to the Arab trench regardless of the price and sacrifices.

At the end of the interview, the defense minister addressed the fighters, affirming that Arab will will inevitably dominate and win. It is this Arab determination that will write our glorious Arab history.

Al-Asad Congratulates Zhivkov on Reelection

JN061824 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Apr 86

["Text" of congratulatory cable from President Hafiz al-Asad to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov; date not given]

[Text] I am pleased to extend to you, in my name and on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party command, heartfelt congratulations on your reelection as secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee by the 13th Congress of your party and on the success of the congress' work.

While expressing to you my best wishes for continued success in your responsibilities, I also express my confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation, which were entrenched between our parties and countries during the past years and yielded fruits experienced by the Syrian Arab people and the friendly Bulgarian people, will continue to grow in forthcoming years in the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of issues of justice and peace in the world.

While highly appreciating your personal contribution to bolstering these relations, we also express our thanks to the People's Republic of Bulgaria under your leadership for its firm, principled support for our just struggle against the aggressive imperialist and Zionist schemes. I hope, dear comrade, that you accept my sincere wishes of good health, happiness, and long life to you and my wishes of continued progress and prosperity for the friendly Bulgarian people.

Al-Ahmar Confers With USSR Ambassador in Damascus

JN051255 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1244 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 Apr (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received here today USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov. During the meeting, talks revolved around the situation in the region and issues of mutual interest to the two parties and countries.

Damascus Views Recent Attacks on U.S. Installations

JN061643 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brothers on the road of revolution and liberation: on one day the Americans were subjected to three blasts in distant places. One blast occurred in the United States itself, the second in the FRG, and the third in South Korea. These blasts resulted in killing and wounding 264 people, most of whom are Americans. What does this mean?

The U.S. Administration will exert efforts in attempting to accuse someone of carrying out these terrifying incidents. However, the U.S. Administration always ignores the main defendant, namely, the U.S. Administration itself. This administration brings disasters upon its citizens in various forms, one of which is thoughtless negligence, like what happened to the space shuttle 'Challenger' a few months ago and what possibly happened concerning the explosion of the dangerous chemical products warehouse near San Francisco Bay yesterday injuring about 50 people.

Moreover, the U.S. Administration also brings disasters upon its citizens by provoking others' feelings. Its military presence in Europe and its installation of nuclear missiles, as well as its role in South Korea and other countries and continents, agitate the hostility of these peoples toward the United States. As these peoples lack democratic means to get rid of U.S. control, some of these peoples resort to establishing organizations which use violence against this control.

Hence, there is a broad network of organizations and forces which mobilized themselves to fight U.S. hegemony. The U.S. Administration can spare U.S. citizens the dangers posed by this situation by only one thing, namely, by admitting that the world is not a stage for the United States, just as the United States is not a stage for others. In other words, the United States should respect the independence, sovereignty, and freedom of other peoples and should return its forces, which are deployed worldwide, to the United States itself. Only then would no group in the world need to pursue violence against the United States.

AL-BA'TH on U.S.-Israeli Moves Against Syria

JN060732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 6 Apr 86

[From the press review]
[Text] Under the headline "What Does the New U.S.-Israeli Move Mean?" *AL-BA'TH* says: Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Washington coincided with tours in our region by Vice President Bush and Richard Murphy. These visits were accompanied by an enhancement of Israeli-U.S. threats against Arab nationalist forces, especially Syria.

Foreign media clearly indicate that Israel is preparing an act of aggression against Syria. Observers believe that Washington is playing a basic role in pushing the region toward the brink of war, especially since Washington, according to these observers, hopes an Israeli military operation against Syria would create a radical change in the region's situation which would serve U.S. strategic aims. It must be pointed out that if Israel embarks on this military action, it will be responding to the advice of the U.S. Administration and the Egyptian regime, which is now gradually weakening as a result of the absolute popular rejection of all its political moves. Thus, Peres' visit to Washington was intended to put the final touches on the coming military aggression. *AL BA'TH* adds: Under the slogan of activating the peace process, Washington dispatched George Bush and Richard Murphy to the region. However, the aim of the tours was completely different. The Bush-Murphy tour is a new U.S. attempt to persuade some not to move should anything happen in the region. Bush and Murphy will of course employ blackmail and pressure in order to convince some sides of what Washington wants. Concluding its editorial, *AL-BA'TH* says: If we take all these factors into consideration, we find out that the Arab nation's enemies are preparing a new act of aggression against our Arab homeland. Accordingly, it is our duty to draw attention to what is going on and to announce that the Arabs must view the suspect moves here and there with seriousness, alertness, and care, especially since any aggression will be aimed at the entire Arab nation.

Air Force Planes Attack Targets in Lebanon

TA071145 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1135 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Israel's Air Force this morning attacked several terrorist targets belonging to the Fatah and George Habash's Popular Front southeast of Sidon. All of our planes returned safely to base and the pilots reported accurate hits on targets. The planes attacked structures which served the Fatah organization, including command posts, a broadcasting station, bases used as departure points for terrorist acts, and training bases in the area of Al-Miyah wa Miyah. A terrorist squad used the targeted sites as its departure point for carrying out an act of terror in the Galilee panhandle, among other things. The squad, which was captured in the security zone by the IDF and army of southern Lebanon forces on 31 March, intended to carry out an act of terror to be exploited as a bargaining chip. The three terrorists in this squad were defectors from the Syrian Army who joined 'Arafat's group.

London's OBSERVER Reports Drone Downed Over Syria

TA060525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The London *OBSERVER* newspaper says an Israeli pilotless drone plane has been shot down over Damascus. The two-sentence report says a Western diplomat saw the drone hit by a shell over the Syrian capital. The paper quotes a Syrian source as saying the purpose of the flight was apparently to learn about the Russian anti-aircraft missiles deployed in Syria.

Sources: Abu Musa To Launch Wave of World Terror

TA070539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The anti-'Arafat Fatah rebels led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] may be about to begin terrorist operations abroad against a variety of targets: Israeli, Jewish, and non-Jewish. Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says this assessment by well-placed sources follows the bomb attack on a TWA plane last week. Our reporter says that according to one source, the attack almost certainly marks the beginning of the involvement of Abu Musa terrorists on the international arena:

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] Both Prime Minister Peres and Defense Minister Rabin have openly accused Libya of being behind the bomb blast, and have said that Abu Musa and Abu Nidal terrorists actually mounted the attack on the TWA plane. For some time now, Abu Nidal has maintained training and operational centers in Libya, and, according to a senior military source, Abu Musa has also begun sending men to Libyan training centers.

Abu Musa, who commands an estimated 2,500 men, received Syrian sponsorship for his rebellion against Yasir 'Arafat in May 1983. Subsequently, he set up his main bases and centers in Damascus and in the Syrian-controlled Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley. But the Syrians have maintained a tight control of his activities in Lebanon and against Israel, and sources here say Abu Musa is now seeking ways to escape Syrian control and to mount operations that will boost his standing in his contest against Yasir 'Arafat, whose Fatah loyalists have begun to increase their own terrorist operations in the area and abroad.

Since Syria is controlling his freedom of activity, Abu Musa is seeking new bases and Libya has offered its hospitality. The deal is mutually beneficial. Abu Musa will be able to mount his own operations while Libya will have an additional source to draw on for its terrorist projects.

Although it is still too early to gauge Syria's attitude to these developments, a senior military intelligence officer told reporters yesterday that while Syria tends not to initiate international terrorist operations, it knows of many in advance and does not discourage them. [end recording]

Peres Rejects Moda'i Criticism, Scores Bureaucracy

TA060520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this evening rejected criticism leveled at him by Finance Minister Moda'i regarding the aid given to Solel Boneh [Histadrut Construction Company] and other bodies. Without mentioning names, Peres said the man speaking about partisan help is the same one who is willing to help Elscint [Israeli computer company] but not Solel Boneh. We will help whomever we can in building the country, Peres stressed. He also criticized the election system, which enables every minister to come out with criticism of other ministers every week.

Our correspondent Yafa Glick reports that Peres made these remarks at the conclusion of the first Labor Party Youth Convention in Bet Berl [Labor Party ideological center]. He attacked government bureaucracy, saying that certain officials are delaying eight large building projects totaling more than $1 billion. He noted that this sum will not come from the government budget, but from foreign investment.

Labor Party Meets on Moda'i Remarks

TA070616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will decide on the steps he will take in reaction to remarks made by Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. Senior sources in the Labor Party told our correspondent Amnon Nadav this morning that they reject Minister Moda'i's clarifications. They also said that there is no need for him to wait for the prime minister to invite him to voice these clarifications, because it seems that he has nothing to say.

In reaction to the specific remarks made by Minister Moda'i, these sources said that although it is true that the prime minister is not an economist, Minister Moda'i should be cautious in his moral lectures to Mr Peres, who established and managed many more factories than Moda'i, factories which continue to thrive today. As for the prime minister's trips abroad, Labor Party ministers said that the finance minister is not in charge of the prime minister or his trips, and this certainly applies to Mr

Moda'i, who went skiing in Switzerland during the peak of the discussions on the budget. In their attack on Minister Moda'i, Labor Party sources said that he has failed in the past when he spoke about ability and percentages, and still refuses to learn a lesson.

Our correspondent notes that following the meeting last night between Labor Party ministers and Mr Peres, several of the ministers said they believed that the prime minister would not overlook Minister Moda'i's remarks and would decide this morning to dismiss him. In contrast, there were ministers who thought that the prime minister would allow the storm to pass.

Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the finance minister had said that the method being used by Mr Peres is that of staging a trial, and he rejects this outright. Last night Minister Moda'i clarified that he had no intention of hurting the prime minister personally. In addition, he pointed out that his remarks were based on the facts — namely, that the prime minister is not an economist and he is planning two trips abroad during June.

Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that there is no room for a government crisis, particularly after the government has already made decisions on economic growth. In his opinion, remarks should not be taken and used as an excuse for a crisis.

Peres Determined To Fire Moda'i

TA070914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has informed Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that he is determined to dismiss Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i from the government because of his latest remarks. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. Mr Peres noted that the national unity government must continue to function even after the dismissal.

Minister Shamir announced, however, that he does not agree to the dismissal of Moda'i. According to him, if the prime minister remains adamant, this will lead to the collapse of the national unity government, something the public does not want. Mr Shamir will convene a meeting with the Likud ministers this afternoon in his office to discuss the situation.

Decries 'Us-Them' Situation

TA071057 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1035 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that Minister Moda'i's remarks are not just a matter of style but of substance. It is impossible to work within an us-and-them situation in the unity government, Peres said. Difficult decisions need to be made, and for this purpose collective responsibility is necessary, he added. Mr Peres was speaking a short while ago in the Knesset.

Our correspondent at the Knesset Gil Ronan reports that at the moment the prime minister is meeting with Avraham Shapira in his office at the Knesset. Shapira is making an effort to mediate in the crisis. Our correspondent also notes that at some point the prime minister asked his associate if Moda'i had apologized for his remarks yet.

Consultations in the wake of the Moda'i crisis continue at Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's office. Yitzhaq Shamir spoke on the telephone with Ministers Levi and Sharon, as well as with the justice minister and other legal experts. Shamir's associates again stressed to our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel the fact that according to the coalition agreement, the prime minister cannot use his authority to dismiss a minister without the concurrence of the vice prime minister.

Proposes Compromise

TA071157 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1147 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] On the Moda'i crisis our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that during their meeting this morning, Prime Minister Peres proposed to Vice Prime Minister Shamir an alternative to dismissing Minister Moda'i from the government: Moda'i would be transferred to another position, and another Likud minister would take over his position in the Finance Ministry. Such a compromise proposal would not force Moda'i to resign from the government.

MAPAM, CRM Add Crisis to Motions

TA070920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] MAPAM and the Citizens Rights Movement have decided to add the crisis over Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i to their no-confidence motions to be debated in the Knesset this afternoon. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the parties' spokesmen claimed that the crisis is wiping out any chance of the government functioning properly. Also appearing in these two factions' no-confidence motions is the matter of daylight savings time and the procrastination in legislating the antiracism law.

Peres on Regional Economic Plan, Peace Moves

TA061857 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yitzhaq Golan and 'Oded Ben-'Ami on "News Conference" — live from the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem]

[Excerpts] [Golan] Sir, does your plan, which has been given the name the Marshall Plan for Regional Development, come from that attitude which says we must look not only at ourselves, but also at the entire area surrounding us as a target for a regional economic revolution?

[Peres] It is first of all meant to prevent a political revolution in the region. I do not know if we can bring about an economic revolution. However, let me give a small example that will allow us to draw the conclusions: Would we like to see the Arab countries surrounding us repeat the Lebanese experience, with

Hizballah, the Shi'ites, and the fundamentalists? In my opinion, unless their economic situation is remedied, I believe there will be a most serious outbreak of extremist elements, and this would also threaten the State of Israel. In some of these countries there is terrible poverty, especially following the decrease in oil revenues, tourism, and the fall in phosphates and potassium sales, as well as agricultural goods. Hence, they are on the brink of a revolutionary situation, or let us say they are in a shaky situation. The oil-producing countries lost approximately $100 billion this year. Logic has it that somebody profited, however, because this money did not simply vanish. I believe that European countries and Japan saved about $70 billion, but they cannot simply concern themselves with the refineries and pipelines; they must also pay attention to the economic and social infrastructures. I have spoken with European and Japanese leaders and told them that the Venice declaration in itself will not suffice. They must deepen their economic involvement in the region in a constructive manner. I must tell you that, contrary to what I read in the Israeli press sometimes, I have received extraordinarily favorable reactions.

[Golan] Why do you think the industrialized states, which will soon convene for talks in Tokyo, should care if there is a small crisis in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, or the other oil-producing emirates? Have they not netted billions of dollars over the years, and spent them on arms? So now they will invest them for economic and social purposes.

[Peres] The problem is not in Saudi Arabia or Kuwait. The real problems are facing countries such as Egypt, where there are 50 million people, and Jordan. I am referring to our neighbors. Consider a hypothetical situation in which the Middle East turns fundamentalist and Khomeynistic, or turns communist on the lines of South Yemen. Do you think this would have no ramifications for Europe or Israel? Can we remain indifferent to this? It is a fact that 50 percent of the world's known oil resources are concentrated in 400 square miles of the Middle East. From the viewpoint of their own self-interest they must ensure the flow of oil, and you cannot separate the oil from the countries, just as you cannot separate oil from water. They are completely intertwined. In my opinion, and I think the entire world is agreed on this, we do not want another Libya, Iran, or Lebanon. Just look at all the trouble these countries are giving the world. Peace is indivisible, and we must strive to bring peace to every place, and give no room to the most evil forces in the world.

[Ben-'Ami] Is it possible that this economic hardship, for example in Syria, is the cause for militaristic statements made by President al-Asad? Does he want to direct attention toward other areas in this manner?

[Peres] This is possible. From the information we have, Syria's foreign currency reserves stand at $50 million, and this is a drastic situation. In other countries they have also reached a record low, and this certainly makes possible eruptions such as wars or revolutions, and we must take this into consideration.

[Golan] In conclusion, I would like to ask you a question in the political sphere: What is your reaction to King Husayn's statement, that unless the Arab countries give him $1.2 billion, as they have undertaken to do, he threatens to make peace with Israel?

[Peres] I am not sure this quote is accurate. One of the difficulties in responding to quotes is that you do not know if they are accurate. I am not sure whether this is an accurate quote. I must say, however, that this is a very interesting threat.

[Golan] Have you not tired of your peace initiatives, considering that so far you have received only negative answers?

[Peres] When I get tired I will resign. Tired people must not serve in office.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you place any hopes in the renewed U.S. initiative for negotiations in our region?

[Peres] I do have hopes. What is the alternative to hope — giving up, or a war? I feel very strongly that it is our obligation, my obligation, to do our best to prevent war and bring peace nearer. If there are obstacles along the way, we must remove them, and if one path is blocked we must search for another. I think Israel should take the initiative. When there is war you should take the initiative on the battlefield, but when there is no war you must make peace initiatives and constantly maintain the sense of initiative by coming up with new suggestions and proposals. Israel is interested in the United States participating in the process with Egypt because it does not want the United States to depart from the Camp David agreements, since it is the third signatory to them. Therefore I think we must maintain U.S. involvement. I believe we should reach an agreement with Egypt, particularly if we consider what can happen in the future.

[Golan] Contrary to your predecessors, who said there is no one to talk to, you are always looking for someone to talk to; but nothing has happened so far.

[Peres] Is that a reason to stop looking? Say you reach the conclusion that there is no one to talk to — what conclusion would you draw? So far Israel has not lost anything from these searches. Israel's international image has improved because the world sees Israel making initiatives and searching, and we have gained from this.

[Golan] What have we gained?

[Peres] A new international image, economic cooperation, accessibility in all areas. This is not only a matter of image; it is a very practical issue in all areas. Israel is being treated differently in all areas. Whenever we turn, whether it is for scientific or economic cooperation, from selling flowers in the Netherlands to the State Department's handling of Project Independence, we are constantly finding friendship that we have not known for a long time.

[Golan] Do you sense the same cooperation in fighting international terrorism?

[Peres] Undoubtedly. There is greater cooperation in this area than ever before.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, the historian who writes your biography will praise you for withdrawing the IDF from Lebanon and for improving the economy, but he will find it difficult to note a political achievement. Are you disappointed at this point?

[Peres] I am not disappointed. We have renewed the negotiations with Egypt. We have reached the moment of truth with Husayn. He has publically parted ways with 'Arafat. Now 'Arafat and Husayn are separate. I am sorry that all this has taken so much time. As a prime minister, however, I am more of a diarist than an historian; I am more interested in what is accomplished daily than in what is written by historians.

Sharon Criticizes Plan

TA070829 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon sharply attacked Prime Minister Peres at yesterday's cabinet session over Peres's proposal for a Middle East "Marshall Plan."

Sharon said the Arab states would increase their strength if Peres succeeded in convincing the major industrial powers to provide massive economic aid to the region, as the U.S. had granted Europe under the original Marshall Plan after World War II.

Sharon asked Peres scornfully: "Just for the sake of some public relations gimmick, are you prepared to weaken the State of Israel? What possible benefit do you see in building up the power of the Arabs? What reason can you have for suggesting massive aid to Saudi Arabia and Syria?"

Peres replied that the proposal was to give economic aid to Jordan and Egypt only, and that the U.S. State Department had already assigned a senior official to study the proposal. The prime minister revealed that the plan had originally been drawn up by former Bank of Israel governor Arnon Gafni, along with former Egyptian prime minister Mustafa Khalil.

Sharon also criticized proposals recently announced by Shmu'el Goren, co-ordinator of operations in the territories, to lure industrial investment to the West Bank. When had official approval been granted for the establishment of an Arab Manufacturers Association in the territories? Sharon asked Peres.

To this, Peres suggested that Sharon put his question at a meeting of the Inner Cabinet, where he would supply an explanation.

Peres said that during his talks in Washington he had proposed that the Reagan administration spend up to $500m. [million] annually on buying goods and services in Israel for the U.S. Armed Forces. The purchases would offset Israel payments to Washington for construction of the Negev air bases to replace those given up when Israel withdrew from Sinai.

Peres' U.S. Visit Termed 'Successful'

TA060555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] A very successful visit, this is how officials from the prime minister's entourage summed up Mr Peres' talks in the United States. These officials called political correspondents together since they felt that the communications media failed in its coverage of the visit. Mr Peres may brief the Cabinet on his visit this morning.

How was the visit successful? According to the sources the prime minister managed to convince Secretary of State Shultz to increase U.S. involvement in the peace process in the region. Mr Shultz, therefore, may arrive in the region within a few weeks to personally handle the deadlock in the Israeli-Egyptian talks on the arbitral compromise on Tabah, as well as the deadlock in Israeli-Jordanian contacts. The intention is to continue to encourage a meeting of Israeli, Jordanian, and Palestinian officials for the promotion of understanding in the region.

The officials added that the prime minister managed to convince his interlocutors to support the Marshall plan for economic aid to the regional countries. In other words, Mr Peres managed to convince the United States to increase U.S. aid to Egypt and to development plans in the territories, but not more than this.

Another important U.S. visit is expected in the wake of the prime minister's talks: Vice President George Bush will arrive in Israel at the end of June. Jerusalem attaches a great deal of importance to this visit. According to the sources, the high-level dialogue conducted by Mr Peres was important. In his talks with Secretary Shultz the prime minister promised Israel will soon make an effort to appoint additional mayors in the territories and will enable Arab industrialists there to set up their own union.

At the beginning of June the prime minister will again leave for the United States to participate in a major bonds meeting, and as is the custom with regard to prime ministers' visits, a schedule of meetings with U.S. Administration leaders will be arranged during this visit.

Spanish Ambassador Arrives, Comments on Relations

TA060640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Spain's first ambassador to Israel, Pedro Lopez Aguirrebengoa, arrived in Israel this morning. At the Haifa port he told our correspondent that the Madrid government will participate in the efforts to promote the peace process in the Middle East. According to him, the agreement Spain signed with the PLO, allowing this organization to open a representation in Madrid, will not change the relations between Spain and Israel. On economic affairs he said that despite Spain's incorporation into the EEC, his country does not compete against Israel. In his opinion, there is room for bilateral cooperation in developing products. Also, the conditions have now been created to increase Israeli exports to Spain and to increase Spanish tourism to Israel.

FRG Defense Minister Arrives for Visit

TA061125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner arrived a short time ago for a visit to Israel, where he will be the guest of Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. The FRG minister will visit Israeli military industries and will be briefed by IDF generals regarding the relations between the defense establishments of the two countries. He will also meet President Herzog, Prime Minister Peres, and Foreign Minister Shamir.

Upon his arrival the guest said that the Germans are cognizant of the past, but they want to proceed along with Israel toward a better future. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal notes that the FRG's defense establishment is interested in becoming acquainted with the East Bloc weapons possessed by Israel, and in receiving information regarding research and development carried on by Israel in various areas.

Romania Delegation To Attend Labor Party Convention

TA061948 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] A delegation representing the Romanian Communist Party arrived in Israel this evening to participate in the Labor Party convention. The delegation includes three members and is headed by Ion Stoian, a Politburo member and chief of the Romanian Communist Party Foreign Relations Section.

Car of Israeli Supporter in Golan Druze Town Burned

TA070816 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Mas'ada (ITIM) — A car belonging to an Israeli sympathizer in this Golan Heights Druze village was set afire yesterday with security officials linking it to Druze protests against the recent Israeli crackdown.

The authorities have been taking a harder line following Druze disturbances during Prime Minister Peres' visit to the Golan last month.

Police and security officials are now drawing up plans for keeping order during Druze liberation day, April 17.

Syria Decreases Aid to Golan Druze 'Agents'

TA061030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 APR 86

[Text] The Syrian authorities decreased the allocations they give to their agents in the Golan Druze villages. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar has learned this from sources [not further specified]. The allocations were reduced by one-third to one-half, apparently as a result of the worsening economic situation in Syria.

Uranium Discovered in Commercial Quantities

TA051856 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Israel has discovered two sites of uranium in commercial quantities. The director of the Nahal Soreq Nuclear Facility, Haviv Tzafrir, said aerial surveys have pinpointed the two sites where commercially profitable uranium could be mined. A report broadcast on Israel radio Sabbath newsreel said Israel hoped to export the uranium and also use it for the nuclear power plants it hopes to purchase. Tzafrir said 5-6 million [currency not specified] have been invested in 7 years of uranium exploration.

ALGERIA

Nicaraguan Official Conveys Message to President

LD061746 Algiers APS in Arabic 1704 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 6 Apr (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party received at the Presidency today Dr Nora Astorga Gadea, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, who conveyed to the president of the Republic a message from Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president.

The meeting was attended by Abdelkader Ben Kaci, director of the international affairs and cooperation section at the Presidency.

Political Bureau Discusses Current Issues, Visits

LD062235 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The Political Bureau met today under the chairmanship of the head of state. The Political Bureau examined and assessed the measures taken or to be taken toward protecting the process of national development from the severe effects brought about in the present situation by the world economic crisis. Following the course outlined by the head of state, and especially presidential directive No 47, the Political Bureau stressed that what is at stake in the current situation concerns above all the preservation of national independence, the defense of the socioeconomic achievements of the Algerian people and the assurance that the stable national development will continue.

The Political Bureau expressed its conviction that the Algerian people, which throughout its history has made abundantly clear its ability to turn adversity into a source of increased mobilization in order to (?overcome) challenges, will therefore be able to respond to the demands of the present moment, rallying around the watchwords of discipline, stringency, thrift and imagination in using and making the national potential (?profitable). In this context, the Political Bureau stressed the need to [words indistinct] as well as the necessity for the most [word indistinct] between party and state organizations with a view to [word indistinct] a definite [word indistinct].

The Political Bureau also heard an official communication on the official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union by President Chadli Bendjedid at the invitation of the Soviet leader. It noted the special significance of this visit, one which constituted the crowning of the contacts and exchanges betweeen the two countries in several areas and at all levels. Having assessed the different agreements reached during this visit and the political talks it gave rise to, the Political Bureau expressed satisfaction with the results, which reflected once again the quality of the friendly relations between Algeria and the Soviet Union [words indistinct] and has given a new impetus to cooperation between the two countries, (?opening up) great prospects.

Examining the rich activities that are a current feature of the Maghreb scene, the Political Bureau highly assessed the results of the meetings with Tunisia, Mauritania and Libya, as well as the initiatives that these meetings made possible to take with a view to rehabilitating the environment of the Maghreb and reducing the difficulties preventing the joint building of the Maghreb. The Political Bureau also expressed satisfaction at the results achieved in the area of cooperation and exchanges with its fraternal countries.

It also heard a report about the official visits by the minister of foreign affairs to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and the Yemen Arab Republic. The Political Bureau expressed its satisfaction [words indistinct] cooperation between Algeria and its fraternal countries.

The Political Bureau then went on to assess the diplomatic development of the conflict in the Western Sahara in the light of joint efforts by the current chairman of the OAU and the secretary general of the United Nations to carry out the mandate entrusted to them by the UN General Assembly at its last session, reaffirming Algeria's commitment to the settlement plan of the OAU, the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement which should lead to the complete decolonization of the Western Sahara. The Political Bureau encouraged the current chairman of the OAU and the UN secretary general in their work for peace, and invited the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front to accept with courage their responsibilies in the interests of their two fraternal peoples and in the interest of the whole of the Maghreb.

Assessing the efforts of the OAU to bring about a political solution to the conflict in Chad, the Political Bureau expressed its regret that the inter-Chadian meeting called by the current OAU chairman and the president of the Congo did not take place. The Political Bureau welcomed the initiative of the two African heads of state and reaffirmed Algeria's support and encouragement for the work of reconciliation and unification that they are engaged in.

Finally, the Political Bureau examined the developments on the world oil market in the light of the last extraordinary OPEC conference in Geneva, and Algeria's efforts in contributing toward resolving the present serious situation. Stressing once again the particularly harsh effects and the dangers of this situation, not only for the producer countries but also for the world economy as a whole, the Political Bureau reiterated its call to the producer countries to agree on and put into effect all the measures that would rehabilitate the world oil market and answer the legitimate interests of the producer countries, especially the developing ones for whom the present situation causes the most harm.

Energy Talks With SFRY Officials Begin

LD060350 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The Yugoslav-Algerian energy talks began in Algiers yesterday under the chairmanship of Brother Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy, chemical and petrochemical industries, and Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

Discussions concentrated on the state of the relations between the two countries in the fields of energy, chemical, and petrochemical industries, as well as the ways to develop them.

Tunisian Party, Military Visitors Depart

LD060357 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party delegation left Algiers yesterday after its 5-day visit during which it held talks with officials and cadres of the FLN and visited a number of departments of the homeland.

The Tunisian military delegation led by Colonel Abu Ghazala, commander of the Tunisian military academy ended its visit to Algeria yesterday. The delegation was seen off by General Hachemi Hadjeres, director of the military academy for the various weapons in Cherchell, and the Tunisian military attache in Algeria.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi, Jabir Receive Egyptian Officials

LD041348 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received at noon today Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party and member of the Egyptian People's Assembly, and the delegation accompanying him. Shukri confirmed the cohesion of the Arab people in Egypt with its brother the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation of the enemies of the Arab nation.

Yesterday evening Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party and member of the Egyptian People's Assembly, and the delegation accompanying him.

Officials End Visit; Issue Statement

LD050128 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Apr

[Text] In Tripoli a press statement (?was released) at the end of the visit of the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party delegation headed by Engineer Ibrahim Shukri who is a member of the People's Assembly.

The statement pointed out that the Labor Party delegation's visit to the Jamahiriyah at this particular time affirms both its stand and that of the Egyptian Arab people in Egypt alongside the fraternal Libyan Arab people in their courageous opposition to the enemies of the Arab nation. This out of conviction for the Arab struggle against the common enemy and to rid the Arab homeland of bad conditions resulting from: the Camp David agreements; the Iraq-Iran war; the evacuation of the Palestinian resistance from Beirut; the loss of equilibrium in the battle against the Zionist enemy who managed through the shaky areas in the Arab homeland to blow up Arab relations, create strife, and fan discord to turn the Arab-Zionist struggle into an Arab-Arab struggle.

The fraternal visit made it possible for the Labor Party delegation to learn through direct contact and dialogue with the brothers about the direct popular democratic practice of the Libyan Arab people. Through their basic people's congresses, the popular committees, (?goals and leadership), they have created a situation which constitutes a great gain for the Libyan Arab people and the entire Arab nation.

The Socialist Labor Party expressed the appreciation of the Egyptian patriotic movement for the role played by the Jamahiriyah and for the courageous stand of the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation of the enemies of the Arab nation. A fraternal and (?serious) dialogue took place. It dealt with the popular Libyan Arab and Egyptian relations. Both sides discussed all possibilities to find a way out of this present situation which would achieve the Arab nation taking the initiative to help solve the mounting problems which threaten the entire Arab existence.

The fraternal joint dialogue embraced all issues which concern the joint Arab struggle and concluded with agreement on the following points of view:

To underscore the fateful historic ties between the two fraternal peoples in the Jamahiriyah and Egypt; to double efforts toward ridding the people of Egypt of the agreements of humiliation and dishonor and restore Egypt to its pan-Arab and progressive role.

To stress the need to accelerate the emergence of all-embracing Arab unity. In this regard the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party supports the historic initiative (?proposed) by the brother leader of the revolution (?concerning) the African Arab Union. It is considered a new unificationist springboard within the framework of unifying the Arab nation and safeguarding its pan-Arab (?entity from) imperialist and Zionist [passage indistinct].

Delegation Departs

LD041657 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Apr (JANA) — The Egyptian Socialist Labor Party delegation departed Tripoli at noon today following a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]. Engineer Shukri, in a statement to JANA, praised the visit's fruitful results in relation to the Arab cause. He said he was cognizant of the seriousness existing in the Jamahiriyah in dealing with the Arab cause and confirmed that victory over the Arab nation's enemies can only be achieved through comprehensive Arab unity.

The delegation consisted of Ibrahim Shukri, party leader; Fu'ad Nushi, assistant secretary and information secretary; Ahmad Mujahid, Arab and African affairs secretary and member of the People's Assembly; Sayyif 'Ali Rustum, trade union affairs secretary and member of the People's Assembly; and Majdi

Muhammad al-Sayyid, editor in the *AL-SHA'B* newspaper, mouthpiece of the party.

Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Sudanese Leader on Anniversary
LD060425 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 25, April 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution sent a message of congratulations to General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasa Siwar al-Dhahab, president of Sundanese Transitional Military Council, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the triumph of 6th April Peoples Revolution in Sudan in 1985.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From Burkina's Sankara
LD051524 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received a cable from Captain Thomas Sankara, the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution of the Burkina Jamahiriyah. The cable included:

Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: I received the news about the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean and the U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah with grave concern.

The Jamahiriyah of Burkina believes that the actions of the U.S. Administration will lead to grave consequences that will impose an atmosphere of tension on the region and will even lead to war.

As a member of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations, we cannot but condemn this behavior that violates peace. As an African revolutionary I would like to express our support to you so that, through your wisdom, you will be able to do all that is necessary to serve peace. Your belief in the ideals of peace and justice make me confident that you will do so.

Algerian Trade Delegation Arrives
LD062219 Tripoli JANA in English 1659 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 26, April 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — An Algerian economic and trade delegation this afternoon arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Delegation Departs for Khartoum Celebrations
LD061904 Tripoli JANA in English
1744 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 26, April 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A large Libyan Arab delegation left Jamahiriya for Khartoum to participate in festivities celebrating the first anniversary of the Sudanese people's revolution which toppled the puppet regime of stooge Numayri. The Libyan Arab delegation will convey the congratulations of basic people's congresses in Jamahiriya to the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, the Sudanese Government and the Libyan Arab people on this occasion.

Spokesman Denies Report on Dialogue With U.S.
LD061818 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1737 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli 6 Apr (JANA) — An official spokesman for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has denied the claims of the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, issued yesterday, according to which an indirect Libyan-American dialogue started some days ago in order to discuss the problems between the two countries.

The official spokesman for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison emphasized that the Jamahiriyah will not negotiate with the United States unless the latter commits itself to civilized international behavior, to desisting from all the terrorist actions, and to respecting other states and peoples.

The official spokesman described the actions of the U.S. Administration as uncivilized, barbaric, and hostile to the (?sanctities) of the others in its attempts to impose its views, and seize things by force. These actions are totally in conflict with (?what is conventional) and with international law.

Demonstrators Ready To Become Suicide Squads
LD051942 Tripoli JANA n Arabic 1720 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Aziziyyah, 5 Apr (JANA) — The masses of the Basic People's Congress of Al-Wadi al-Hayy in the municipality of Al-Aziziyyah, this morning mounted demonstrations of anger and challenge to U.S. imperialism, emphasizing their determination and resolution to strongly resist the U.S. aggression and the imperialist plans against the Arab homeland.

The masses of the demonstration declared their readiness to die for the defense of the Arab land and for the Arab dignity. They also sent a telegram to the brother leader of the revolution in which they affirmed their readiness to become suicide squads in order to attack imperialist interests anywhere.

Student Demonstrations Begin in Banghazi
LD062240 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Bayan Al-Awwal (Banghazi), 6 Apr (JANA) — Students' celebrations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the student revolution of 7 April started in Qar Yunis University in the City of Al-Bayan Al-Awwal, Banghazi this morning. This revolution has destroyed the dens of reaction and corruption in our universities and scientific establishments.

The celebrations started with parades by students from universities and institutes, and military cadets. Afterward, formations of students, boys and girls, from military schools started to parade. At the end of the parade, a parachute landing was performed.

During the celebrations speeches were made, praising this great event that liberated our scientific institutions from the dens of the rotten reactionary right.

Editor Rejects French Grounds for Expulsions

LD051930 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Apr (JANA) — The French authorities have expelled two officials at the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris on the pretext that they have a connection with possible operations against U.S. targets in the French capital.

The JANA political editor rejected this allegation because it does not have any basis in truth. He said that such action only seeks to discredit the People's Bureau in Paris, and this we reject. At the same time we demand that the necessary inquiry be held because we are convinced that the allegations of the French authorities are untrue.

The JANA political editor (?stressed) the need to let the two expelled officials return to their posts at the People's Bureau in Paris and that the only explanation for such action on the part of the French authorities is that it is a pledge to the U.S. Government from the French Government.

The JANA political editor concluded by saying that such action is likely to have repercussions on the French Government and bilateral relations.

MAURITANIA

Nigerian Official Arrives With Babangida Message

AB061735 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The Nigerian secretary of state for economic affairs, Alhaji Yusufu, arrived this morning in Nouakchott. [words indistinct] He told reporters that he had come to see the Mauritanian authorities within the framework of the preparations for the next summit of the ECOWAS summit which will be held in Lagos. Alhaji Yusufu also brought a message from President Babangida to his Mauritanian counterpart.

MOROCCO

Government Denies Reports of Meeting With SDAR

LD062143 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The Moroccan Government has issued a denial of the report put out yesterday in Algiers: The Moroccan authorities say there is no question of a meeting between representatives of the Polisario Front and representatives of Morocco. According to the information obtained in Algiers from well informed sources, the discussion was to be held in Geneva under the aegis of the United Nations with the participation of Algeria and Mauritania in the capacity of observers. The Moroccan Government formally denies it.

It also denies that the Polisario Front has carried out a series of operations behind the Moroccan wall in Western Sahara. The Saharan organization referred to considerable losses in the enemy ranks. All these reports, then, are denied by Rabat.

USSR Envoy Addresses Press on Regional Issues

LD051458 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Rabat, 5 April (MAP) — USSR Ambassador to Morocco Malik Sabirovich Fazylov recently held a lengthy meeting with the representatives of the national press at the USSR Embassy in Rabat where he answered a number of questions on current regional and international issues as well as on cooperation between the USSR and Morocco.

In a statement at the beginning of the conference, the USSR ambassador spoke of his country's foreign policy particularly in the field of disarmament pointing out in this regard that the USSR program put forward by USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January aims at disarmament in general and covers all weapons of total annihilation.

He pointed out that eliminating the nuclear threat to the world by the year 2000 remains the basic objective and principle of the program as far as the USSR is concerned.

He said that this is why Mikhail Gorbachev proposed to President Reagan that they hold a summit conference in any European capital to exchange views on the problem and prepare the necessary agreements in this respect.

The USSR diplomat expressed the hope that the USSR proposal will be soundly and properly evaluated and interpreted by world governments.

Malik Saborovich Fazylov pointed out that the views of Morocco and the USSR on disarmament and the use of resources thus saved for development purposes are in general agreement as is evident by King Hassan II's speech at his 7 March news conference. Fazylov added that "the USSR and Morocco share close views on the Middle East question, the need to transform the Mediterranean into a lake of peace and friendship, and the creation of a peace region in Africa. Referring to cooperation between the USSR and Morocco, the ambassador pointed out that the two countries call for the development of bilateral cooperation between them, recalling in this respect the start of the second stage of the Meskala mines with USSR cooperation and also the start of phosphate prospecting.

Fazylov said that a Moroccan delegation will be formed to take part in the negotiations to construct a dam and an electric power station at Mejara, pointing out that the two countries have reached an agreement on intensive marketing of Moroccan phosphate. The USSR ambassador also disclosed that a delegation of Soviet experts is due in Rabat next March to discuss cooperation in the field of sea fishing.

As regards cultural cooperation, Fazylov pointed out that the program of cultural cooperation will continue with success, noting that the program covers holding a USSR cultural exhibition in Morocco toward the end of April. He added that a delegation from Kazakhstan, headed by deputy chairman Ahmetova, deputy chairman [of the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers] will be arriving in Morocco, for the purpose.

A Moroccan cultural festival will be held toward the end of July in Uzbekistan. The festival will coincide with international athletics games in which the Moroccan champions Nawal al-Mutawakkil and Sa'id 'Uwaydah are invited to participate.

Afterwards, the USSR ambassador replied to questions from journalists which centered on Moroccan-Soviet cooperation, Reagan's rejection of the USSR proposals, the situation on Gibraltar, the Cueta and Melilla problem, the situation in the mediterranean — particularly the U.S.-Libyan conflict — the activities of the USSR fishing fleet in Moroccan territorial waters, the USSR presence in Afghanistan and the participation of the so-called Saharan Republic in the International Youth Festival which was held in Moscow last year.

With regard to bilateral cooperation particularly in the field of energy, the USSR diplomat pointed out that the current talks between the two countries on building a dam and an electric power station at Mejara have been in progress. It is worth noting that King Hassan attaches great importance to this project.

Fazylov added that the dam will have a capacity of 4 billion cubic meters which will be sufficient to irrigate 1000 hectares and will protect the towns close to Kenitra from the floods of the river [name indistinct].

The USSR ambassador pointed out that the dam will be the second biggest dam in Africa after the high dam in Egypt.

He pointed out that cooperation between the two countries also covers other fields such as phosphate, adding that the Moroccan authorities hope that the volume of trade between the two countries will increase.

Regarding the problem of Cueta and Melilla, the USSR diplomat stressed that his country supports the Moroccan monarch's view of finding a peaceful solution to this problem.

He said that the USSR, which rejects all forms of colonialism, supports finding a just solution to the problem of Cueta and Melilla — a solution which takes into consideration the interests of the two countries involved.

As for the activities of the USSR fishing fleet in Moroccan territorial waters, he pointed out that the USSR fleet has not fished there since 1985. He expressed his hopes that the USSR fishing fleet will resume its activities there.

Regarding the existing conflict in the Middle East, the USSR ambassador to Rabat said that his country's position on this conflict is well-known. He pointed out that a solution to this conflict should be based on the Arab plan at the Fes summit.

As for the participation of a delegation from the so-called Saharan Republic in the International Youth Festival which was held last year in Moscow, Mr Fazylov said that the USSR as the host country could not refuse to let that delegation participate in the festival, in addition to the fact that the invitations were addressed from the international youth committee and not from his country.

He pointed out that the USSR does not recognize either the Saharan Republic or the Polisario Front.

SUDAN

Celebrations Held Marking 6 April Revolution

Libyan Delegation Arrives

EA062112 Khartoum SUNA in English 1637 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr: An 11 man Libyan delegation representing popular conferences, armed forces and popular committees arrived here today to take part in the celebrations of the 6th April upheaval's first anniversary. In a press statement upon arrival, Ibrahim Jad, delegation member, expressed satisfaction over his country's delegation participation in the ceremonies with the Sudanese people, adding that the delegation will meet with some political parties on the aim of boosting and developing bilateral relations. Meanwhile, the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country (NASC) today issued a statement welcoming the Libyan delegation. The NASC statement praised the Libyan stand with the Sudanese people during the defunct dictatorship of Numayri and affirmed the Sudanese people's support for the Libyans against imperialism. The NASC is to hold political meetings with the visiting Libyan delegation next Monday and Tuesday (7 and 8 Apr) NASC sources said. The two meetings are scheduled to discuss issues of mutual concern, the sources added.

Daf'allah Issues Address

JN061759 Khartoum SUNA in English 1654 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum April 6 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah today addressed the Sudanese nation on the occasion of the April 6 first anniversary giving an account of his government's achievements during the transitional period which will expire on the 26th of this April, the day in which the currently being elected assembly is to convene its first session.

The popular physician-turned-premier has laid more emphasis on the economy and democratic and southern Sudan issues, pointing out the steps taken by his government to remedy the economic situation, reestablish democracy and to reach a dialogue settlement for the southern problem. Touching on the economic burden left by the ousted regime al-Jazuli said the former regime has passed to us a deteriorating economy — nine billion dollars in debt and eight hundred million dollars annual interest for these debts. We have tried to curb inflation, rectify the economic forces and contain the effects of famine and desertification, said Al-Jazuli.

We had no choice but to adopt decisive measures to face the situation so we have made severe cuts in public spendings, to tighten control on income resources, shrinking of central government organs, curbing borrowing from the banking system, encouraging exportation and organization of foreign currency movement, Al-Jazuli elabroated.

Al-Jazuli further hailed the Arab and friendly countries who have helped Sudan overcome some of the problems created by famine and desertification.

Referring to the south Sudan question Al-Jazuli has affirmed that the problems of Sudan should be solved through a dialogued settlement.

We reject any solution that will come through the barrel of the gun, he echoed, enumerating the steps taken by the Cabinet to meet with the SPLA (Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army)leader John Garang.

On the other hand Al-Jazuli explained the government's moves to cement democracy in Sudan by liberating the judiciary, putting an end to some laws restricting freedom of thought, speech and belief and adoption of new laws which will cope with the choice of the people. He concluded by affirming that his government has sought the independence of Sudan's will and sovereignty as regards the country's foreign policy.

Siwar al-Dhahab Address

JN061745 Khartoum SUNA in English 1640 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum April 6 (SUNA) Transitional Military Council (TMC) Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab has today addressed the nation on the occasion of the first anniversary of the glorious April upheaval. In his address Siwar al-Dhahab firstly hailed the glorious victory accomplished by both the people and Armed Forces in toppling the totalitarian and dictatorial regime of ousted President Numayri.

He also pointed to the severe problems inherited from the defunct regime such as the ailing economic situation, devastating famine, corruption in the country's various sectors, deterioration in public services, rebellion in southern Sudan, burden of foreign debts, price hikes and inflation along with strained relations with some neighbouring and other countries.

As for the efforts exerted by the interim government towards these problems, he said: Our priority had been given to containing the grave famine which had claimed millions of innocent lives and forced other millions to flee their homelands. We heartily sought to rectify our lagging economy and to liberate it from the deterioration it reached, but, he added, despite the response of friendly and sisterly countries to our appeals we have still much to do.

Meanwhile, Siwar al-Dhahab praised the role played by King Fahd [words indistinct]. He thanked the Government of Saudi Arabia for its continued backing to the Sudan. Siwar al-Dhahab also voiced thanks for the Government of the United States of America and particularly for its assistances for drought and famine- affected people and its continued aid to the Sudan.

At the same time Siwar al-Dhahab thanked the European economic community, all voluntary and international organizations, Governments of Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Oman, and United Arab Emirates for their sincere aid to the Sudan.

On the southern question Siwar al-Dhahab explained that appeals had been made to rebel leader Col. John Garang to lay down arms and negotiate a peaceful settlement for the issue, but Garang responded to these with military operations in the southern region.

However, he expressed hope for dialogue and pointed in this respect to efforts by the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland to try to convince the rebels of the necessity of dialogue. He was apparently referring to the late meeting in Ethiopia between a delegation from the (NASH) and the rebels.

As for the country's relations with some neighbouring countries, Siwar al-Dhahab said that since the first days of the 6 April uprising, the interim government has been deploying efforts to reconstruct relations with Libya and Ethiopia.

Relations have been rebuilt with Libya through exchange of visits and cooperation on Arab and international stances, Siwar al-Dhahab said. We have tried hard to restore relations with Ethiopia and to remove the strain in relations inherited from the defunct regime with it and despite that we have not reached the goal. In this regard we are full of hope that we could surmount these obstacles, he added.

As for relations with Egypt he said "we showed a deep concern over the historical ties with Egypt and we found response and cooperation from President Husni Mubarak."

SPLA: Garang Addresses Nation

EA062044 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Address attributed to SPLA-SPLM leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, read on his behalf by Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, deputy commander in chief of the SPLA, deputy chairman of the SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, on occasion of the first anniversary of the March-April uprising in Sudan — recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen, only a brief period of time has elapsed since I last addressed you through my inaugural speech at the recent preliminary dialogue for the proposed constitutional conference between the SPLA-SPLM and the National Alliance for National Salvation. I now again find myself obliged to make another statement so soon on account of this memorable occasion, 6 April 1986, the first anniversary of the glorious March-April popular uprising, which brought to an end Numayri's 16-year-long dictatorship. Once again I find it fitting to avail myself of the opportunity of the occasion in order to pay tribute to all the masses who sacrificed their lives for the sake of restoring freedom and democracy to our beloved Sudan. The March-April uprising that swept away the May dictatorship has gone down in history as a momentous popular achievement to be equalled only by the great October Revolution. By staging the March-April uprising, the Sudanese masses proved to the whole world that they are capable of accomplishing victory. The March-April uprising was the culminating point of unrelenting mass political action, coupled with a determined armed struggle by people whose challenge of dictatorship and injustice had reached its limit. The mass political action which at the crucial stage erupted in a stormy demonstration and widespread civil disobedience did play an instrumental role in Numayri's (?eviction) from the central stage of Sudan's politics.

This, however, is not to diminish or belittle the contribution of SPLM-SPLA, the armed component of the Sudan people's struggle. SPLA's combatant operations in the midst of advanced conditions continue to persevere in the face of all odds and pulled off a chain of military victories that considerably weakened the (?existence) of Numayrism. So, once the masses finally took to the streets in a splendid display of popular will in April 1985, all they needed to do was to nail the coffin [word indistinct] on Numayri and his system. Thanks to SPLA's crippling blows, Numayri dismally failed to exploit our country's oil and water resources, which he had hoped would entrench him in power and maintain his police and political allies. By bringing to a grinding halt the excavation of the Jonglei Canal and the extraction of oil from Bentiu, the SPLA denied Numayri the vitally needed revenue which would have enabled him to revive the ailing economy, thereby tightening his grip on power to the detriment of the broad Sudanese masses.

Fellow countrymen, it is undoubtedly the magnificent insurrection of mass political action with the armed struggle that toppled the May system. The combination of these two forms of struggle have served the Sudanese people well and remain an available lesson to be invoked by future generation as their means of pulling down unjust systems. I call upon you to treasure this historical experience and build upon it so that the formidable task of building the new Sudan — the Sudan of peace, equality, justice and prosperity -- is rendered less difficult, indeed, the SPLM-SPLA regard the convergence of mass political action with the armed struggle within the crucible of national action as an inevitable requirement if the ongoing process of people's revolution is to be crowned with success. Any attempt to divorce one form of the struggle from the other would be tantamount to strangulation of the Sudanese people's struggle.

It is precisely against this background that SPLM-SPLA views calls for a cease-fire with great concern. The SPLM-SPLA should never [be] expected to take seriously any call for a cease-fire being made outside the context of meaningful national dialogue. The atmosphere prevailing in Sudan at the present moment can hardly be described as one which is conducive to a cease-fire. Fellow countrymen, perhaps you will recall that when the SPLM-SPLA was merged [as heard] in serious talks with the National Alliance for National Salvation last month, the TMC [Transitional Military Council] was busy dropping planeloads of bombs on the SPLA-held towns of Rumbek and Yirol. It is now common knowledge that Rumbek, Yirol, Akot and Mvolo in the lake province were the targets of fierce bombardments by the foreign bombers for 3 consecutive days on 13, 14 and 15 March 1986. The bombing episode, taken together with the hysterical determination of the arrogant generals to retake Rumbek and Yirol, are manifestations of deepseated hostilities which will in turn do nothing to foster an atmosphere conducive to peace. The impressive recently acquired arsenal of the generals has made them even more inclined to military adventurism than before. However, it would be a mistake for anybody to assume that this new show of force will intimidate the SPLA. We are capable of standing our ground if it comes to stepping up hostilities. On the other hand, the SPLM-SPLA has been and will always remain amenable to genuine dialogue, a (?phrase) by which we mean discussions on the fundamental problems of Sudan and not discussions concentrating on the issue of particular regions with a view to hand out regional concessions. Sudanese people should sit together as perfect equals to discuss their problems. We are at the threshold of a new Sudan. Therefore, it is important to disregard the myth that any particular person or group or self-appointed persons have the prerogative to determine the rights of the Sudanese people.

The SPLM-SPLA has left no stone unturned in its quest for peace. Meanwhile, the TMC has [word indistinct] an already worsening conflict by introducing a foreign element. This is a very regrettable development. It unmasked the belligerent Khartoum generals, who have all along been deceiving the public by all sorts of fake peace moves. The TMC has secured substantial foreign military assistance in addition to pledges for more to enable it to combat the SPLA. The sophisticated military hardware secured by the Khartoum government from a number of Arab countries has been delivered as the direct result of frantic appeals by the TMC, which has been shamelessly claiming that Arabism and Islam are under threat in Sudan. By using the pretext that the SPLA is posing a threat to Arabism and Islam in Sudan, the TMC has most wickedly practiced its domestic weapon of deception well beyond Sudanese borders. Fortunately for the TMC and its war-minded allies, but unfortunately for the Sudanese people, its false allegations paid handsome dividends. Those countries which believed the wild stories about the alleged dangers to Arabism and Islam responded with the generous arms supplies. These arms will not neutralize the imaginary menace, since it simply does not exist, but will unnecessarily prolong bloodshed and suffering in the Sudan.

Arabism and Islam are part and parcel of Sudan's reality. That reality is inevitable and therefore it is totally absurd to speak of a threat to Arabism and Islam. It is the SPLM-SPLA's conviction that both Arabism and Islam, among others, are components inextricably woven into the fabric of Sudan's unique and singular identity. They are integral parts of the sum total of our distinct cultural heritage.

Fellow countrymen: The concept of the new Sudan, which the SPLA-SPLM and all other patriotic forces are keen to transform into a reality, encompasses the (?retention) of Sudan's distinct national identity. This can only be arrived at through a process of national formation, a process which means the divided nationalities of Sudan will have to coalesce into a nation before we can project our true and correct image.

Fellow countrymen: The impending political change in our country would seem to (?need) the movement's pause for reflection. Although the movement's position with respect to the ongoing election has been made abundantly clear, I feel that our position, which is basically one of lack of interest in the election,

(?reveals) us purely [words indistinct] the present election and only to the extent that they are being regarded as a vehicle for effecting political change. They should have, in our opinion, been preceded by the national democratic consensus on the fundamental problem of Sudan. It is only through such consensus that Sudan would be able to forge viable studies to resolve its problems to the satisfaction of all its people and although the SPLM-SPLA is not opposed to elections in principle, it strongly maintains that in the present case, the most appropriate course of action should have been to obtain national democratic consensus (?and) [word indistinct]. The current elections are going to install in power a partial government. Its mandate will be partial as well, and consequently will not be in a position to tackle Sudan's basic problems. This does not in any way imply that such a government will have nothing to offer. As a de facto authority, it could render the country a great service. If it works to bring about a (?congenial) atmosphere for convening the proposed national constitutional conference. [sentence as received] A constitutional conference in which all the country's political forces, including SPLM-SPLA and the Sudanese Armed Forces, could participate, would certainly be a positive step in the direction leading to the solution of Sudan's problems.

Fellow countrymen: It is quite heartbreaking for every true Sudanese patriot that our beloved country continues to bleed so profusely from the present war, a war that has placed under lock and key our vast natural resources, which, still untapped as they are, have already made us the envy of the international community. Let us all sit down and think peacefully of ways and means to bring the present war to a halt and establish a durable peace so that our retarded march to prosperity begins.

Fellow countrymen, I end by calling your attention to the need for maintaining the momentum of the process of dialogue already initiated by the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation. The declaration by the two sides last month of the possibility of holding a national conference stands out as the single most substantial contribution to date. In the effort to find peace, that meeting which lasted for 4 days represents a glimmer of hope for the forces of peace and progress in Sudan. That hope must be kept alive.

Long live the struggle of the Sudanese people. The formation of a new Sudan is inevitable. Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of SPLA and chairman of the SPLM Provisional Executive Committee.

Daf'allah Meets Libyan Brotherhood Bureau Official

LD051658 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1555 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Apr (JANA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah this morning received the secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Sudan.

During the meeting, Brother al-Jazuli stressed that any nation's defense of its national independence and territorial integrity with all its resources is [word indistinct] and legal. He said: We are with the Jamahiriyh in its defense and in its confrontation with the enemies of the Arab nation.

During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and a number of Arab and international issues of common interest.

Defense Minister Denies Army Support for Numayri

JN051800 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Apr (SUNA) — Defense Minister Staff Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has denied that there is any move among the ranks of the Armed Forces in favor of the defunct regime. He described allegations by remnants of the defunct regime that they have pockets inside the Armed Forces as sheer lies and an attempt to hint to the people that they can launch a countermove.

The minister also affirmed that the Armed Forces support the people, that these forces will continue to sacrifice all, and that no new or old dictatorial system will return at all. The minister was referring to reports of the dispatch of messages by the deposed president from Cairo to some remnants of his defunct regime.

Former Vice President Receives Life Sentence

JN051516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 5 Apr (SUNA) — The State Security Court trying defendants involved in the transportation of Falasha Jews to Israel today convicted Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, first vice president of deposed President Numayri and head of the dissolved state security organ. The court sentenced him to life imprisonment for 2 charges under Penalty Code Articles 97 and 96 and to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of 24,120,000 Sudanese pounds. In case of nonpayment, he will spend 14 more years in prison and will then be convicted under Article 6 of the graft law.

Former UGTT Leader Achour Given 2-Year Sentence

LD062206 Paris International Service in French 1242 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In Tunisia the former secretary general of the UGTT [General Federation of Tunisian Labor], Habib Achour, has just been sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment by the Tunis criminal court; that is, 2 years' imprisonment for the mismanagement of an insurance company under the control of the Tunisian trade union group. One of his associates, Mustafa (Chabani), received the same sentence. Habib Achour is currently serving an 8-month prison sentence for his involvement with a fishing cooperative 2 years ago. He has categorically rejected the accusations made against him in this second affair.

Egypt's Al-Majid Speaks of Sudan During Stopover

EA062122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1643 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr: The Egyptian Government has started diplomatic moves aimed at narrowing Sudanese-Ethiopian viewpoints and halting the transfer [of the] south Sudan question into a regional conflict, said Egyptian Foreign

Minister Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who made a stop-over here today on his way to Cairo from Addis Ababa. He said a report would be submitted to President Husni Mubarak on the results of the talks with the Ethiopian officials. He did not comment on the results of these talks. He further affirmed that his country is keen on the Sudan unity and stability. 'Abd al-Majid, however, said he had reviewed bilateral relations with the Ethiopian officials and ways of reinforcing peace and stability in the region. He said a missive from President Husni Mubarak to President M. Haile Mariam dealing with the current situation in the area and the keenness of Egypt over stability and security in the region. [sentence as received] He denied, however, that he had met with SPLA leader Col John Garang in Ethiopia. Meanwhile, Egyptian Ambassador here Husayn Abbas Musharrafah said in a statement today that the Ethiopian stand towards the Egyptian move has been positive and that Egypt would continue its moves for solving the south Sudan question.

Bomb Tied to Khartoum Explosion Termed Soviet-Made

JN051500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1412 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Apr (SUNA) — The Central Intelligence Department is still investigating the explosion which occurred at the international company for security services in Khartoum yesterday. The Central Intelligence Department has taken evidence from the scene to its criminal laboratories to define the cause of the explosion in the building.

A police source told SUNA that two children were near the scene and that one of them was slightly injured. The security organs quoted the two children as saying that they heard a noise similar to that of an exploding tire inside the building, which was empty as a result of an arrangement by the company to move to another building. Therefore, the explosion caused no loss of life or property.

The *AL-SAHAHFAH* newspaper issued today said that the explosion which took place in the building was caused by a hand grenade thrown by an unidentified person. The newspaper also quoted on explosives expert at the criminal laboratories as saying that the bomb was made in the Soviet Union in 1979 and contained TNT. Interior Minister Lieutenant General 'Abbas Madani told the newspaper that the bomb went off between the building and its outside wall and that the building sustained no damage [words indistinct].

TUNISIA

Mzali Announces Ministerial Changes

LD071242 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba this morning at the Presidential Palace in Carthage held a working session with the prime minister and interior minister, Mohamed Mzali, in the presence of the Minister Mansour Skheiri, director of the presidential office.

After the meeting Mohamed Mzali made the following statement: The president has appointed Mansour Skheiri as minister of civil service and administrative reform in addition to his post as minister, director of the Presidential Office, in succession to Mezri Chekir who has been asked to undertake other work. The head of state has also appointed Dr Hamed Keroui Minister of youth and sports.

KUNA Reports Call To 'Regularize' Arms Situations

LD042200 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis 4 Apr (KUNA) — The Tunisian Interior Ministry today asked Tunisian citizens who hold firearms "of any type, whether they obtained them through inheritance or otherwise," and who have no administrative permits to own or carry them, to regularize their situations immediately.

In a communique released here today, the ministry says: "Those in possession of firearms must present themselves immediately to police and National Guard stations and surrender the arms in their possession in return for official receipts which the police and National Guard stations will give them, so that the situation of these arms may be regularized with the authorities."

The Interior Ministry communique set a 3-month deadline for the regularization of the situation of unauthorized arms.

The communique further says: "This is the last occasion offered to people of good will who want to regularize the unauthorized firearms they may be holding." The communique warns that "anyone failing to take the initiative of presenting a permit, together with the arms in his possession, will be held responsible after the deadline, as he would then be liable to prosecution and to the punishment provided for by the law."

SDAR

Algiers Reports on Attacks Against Moroccan Forces

LD052030 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] A communique of the SDAR Information Ministry has announced that the Saharan National Liberation Army has carried out a series of military attacks against the positions of the Moroccan Royal Forces entrenched behind the wall, during the period between January and the end of March. These attacks caused human and material losses in the ranks of the Royal Forces and caused the destruction of a Moroccan base in the region of (Mkisset).

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Meets With Seychelles Official, PRC Delegation

EA041621 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi received a special message from President Albert Rene of the Seychelles Islands today. The message was delivered to President Mwinyi by the Seychelles Minister for Youth and Defense, Colonel Ogilvie Berlouis, who called on him at State House in Dar es Salaam. In his message to President Mwinyi, President Rene expressed his hope that relations between Tanzania and the Seychelles will continue to strengthen. The minister for youth and defense also is expected to deliver similar messages to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Siad Barre of Somalia.

Meanwhile, President Mwinyi held talks with a Chinese delegation this morning led by the Chinese deputy minister for energy, Mr Chen Dun, [position as heard] at State House. Mr Chen briefed President Mwinyi on his visit to the Kiwira Coal Mines, a project being financed with assistance from the Chinese Government. The Chinese deputy minister said the Kiwira Coal Mines project in Mbeya region [southwest Tanzania] is progressing satisfactorily and that completion is expected in October, 1988.

Chen Dun Meets Warioba

EA041854 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The prime minister and first vice-president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, today held talks with the Chinese vice-minister [position as heard] for coal industry, Mr Chen Dun. During the talks, held at the prime minister's office in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Warioba told the Chinese minister that energy development in the country was one of the priority sectors for the government. Ndugu Warioba said that for the next few years the government will concentrate on agriculture, energy, and transport. The Chinese minister briefed Ndugu Warioba on his visit to the Kiwira Coal Mine is Mbeya Region, which, he said, would be completed according to schedule and that the mine will produce high quality coal.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Presents Draft of New Constitution

Basis of People's Republic

EA041336 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 0930 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Today the original draft of the Constitution for the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was presented to the second session of the commission drafting the constitution. It was presented to the commission at the WPE Central Committee offices by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and chairman of the Constitutional Drafting Commission. The comrade secretary general said that special emphasis had been placed on drafting the constitution because it would be the basis of the new People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Much work had been done in compiling and sifting information, carrying out research within the country and in various socialist states, analyzing achievements scored during the past years of revolution and studying our future goals. This work clearly shows that the constitution has been drafted at many levels.

The comrade secretary general spoke in great detail about the research that has been done by the Ethiopian Nationalities Research Institute in studying various legal and other documents and material in related fields. He spoke at length about the work done, the results achieved and the methods used by the Constitution Drafting Committee, which was one of the committees set up by the first session of the Constitutional Drafting Commission. He explained the progress made by other committee which have been allocated various tasks and responsibilities. He said that the commission's executive committee had studied the draft and made the necessary amendments. A firm foundation has now been consolidated, he said.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that the draft constitution, which is based on concrete and exhaustive studies, remained incomplete and that it would be improved by way of discussions during this meeting, various continuing forums, and through the constructive views to be expressed when presented to all the Ethiopian people. Comrade Mengistu said that in accordance with the procedure laid down by the constitution drafting preparatory committee, members individually would study the first draft (?studies) and that over 250 suggestions and queries had been brought up on 83 articles. He added that explanations and briefings were given on the suggestions and queries put forward, and that the committee members held frank discussions.

The draft (?constitution) has a preamble, four parts, 17 chapters, 121 articles, and 186 paragraphs. He explained that this draft constitution, which the second meeting of the commission will discuss in depth, enrich, submit to the WPE Central Committee, and resolve that it be presented for public discussion, had been prepared in a manner reflecting our objective situation in light of our development path and the historic struggle of the ethiopian people. The commission members have been divided into six groups to continue their work by engaging in extensive and details discussion of the draft constitution.

Addresses Committee

EA052143 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1715 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Address by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chairman of the Constitutional Drafting Commission on 4 April at the WPE Central Committee offices — recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear members of the Constitutional Drafting Commission, the daily activities of workers during the process of our revolution and the fruits of the victory they won are the results of our sacrifices, which bring us closer to our development goal. The fundamental issues occasioning the convening of the first meeting of our Constitutional Drafting Commission and this ongoing second meeting are important and demonstrative of the nature of our struggle. Once again I welcome you, the representatives of the broad masses, who are the members of this commission entrusted with the historic responsibility of drafting a constitution to establish a people's democratic republic as an additional guarantee for the achievement of our goal, and to enable the workers of our dear motherland to further strengthen their unity for mutual prosperity and the march forward. [applause]

Dear members of the commission, inasmuch as the preparations for the constitution were to analyze the results of the struggles waged during the latter years of revolution, as revelant pointers toward the future, among the issues deeply and carefully examined were the political, economic, social and cultural changes brought about during those years. This was done by concentrating on the collation and analysis of the information gathered during the field tours; of the decrees, directives and statements of the PMAC as starting points for basic changes relevant to the constitution; as well as on studying basic documents issued by COPWE, [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] and later by our leading party, the WPE, which are being implemented. The study thus carried out was based on gaining an understanding of the various steps taken on different occasions, the changes thus made and the problems encountered: in particular, decrees nationalizing rural and urban land and extra houses; production and distribution institution decrees issued to form and strengthen various public organizations; steps taken to improve the structures and operations of government offices; and various directives and operations of government offices; and various directives issued to expand collective ownership were examined. Particular attention was given to the study of the programs guiding the revolutionary government from the outset of our revolution and that laid down by the WPE; the 10-year perspective plan; and the reports of the COPWE and WPE Central Committees so as to understand their basic nature in relation to our future objectives.

The draft constitution which we will study in depth and enrich at this meeting for submission to the WPE Central Committee has been prepared with regard to our tangible situation and trend of our development. it has a preamble, 4 parts, 17 chapters, 121 articles, and 186 sub-articles. It is structured in this form for a reason. its preamble gives a brief account of the Ethiopian peoples long history of struggle; our country's long history of independence; the unity of individuals, various nationalities and communities forged through their various activities; and the history of the people defending themselves against repeated attacks, thus qualifying for a revolutionary stage of progress as a result of their struggles. It also explains the value of a constitution to assure the success of the peoples march for progress and the manner by which this constitution was formulated. The document extensively delineates the social system in general; defines the relations between government and individuals, explains the structures and workings of the government; and embraces overall regulations. The issues stated in each part are similar to each other, and have therefore been generalized in this manner. [sentence as heard] The chapters within the parts encompass articles which are closely related to each other. Basically, each article explains a theoretical issue on the constitutional level, and in order to explain the issue in detail or specify the method of implementation of a subordinate issue, it has been divided into sub-articles.

Such a presentation affords the constitution uniformity, and it was chosen in the belief that the concatenation of related issues would simplify its application in that all those making use of this constitution could easily find what they are looking for by moving from the general heading to the specific. All the issues in the clauses, chapters, articles and sub-articles of the draft constitution take yesterday, today and tomorrow into consideration by explaining the internal class line-up; regional and international situations; our current stage of development and system of production; the division of labor and the unity between the party and the government, and the people and the government; justice and administration in general; the organs within the central government; and those linking the central government with regional administrations. All these are structured to be tested in practice and improved stage by stage as necessary as we progress from a democratic to a socialist revolution. They include a number of items which have been studied to ensure their practical reliability. Other extensively detailed rules will emanate from the constitution to define and regulate its implementation in detail.

Dear commission members. Although the character of this constitution as it stands reflects the conclusions of this commission, and will guarantee the workers of revolutionary Ethiopia the total supremacy to achieve prosperity, the historic achievements made by the working people toward the establishment of a new government constitute a matrix by which the government has been guided from the very outset of the revolution. The broad masses of Ethiopia have laid the foundations to guarantee their political supremacy, common economic prosperity, social well-being, and a system in which justice and equality are respected.

Today, too, they are marching forward to reach their goals at a rapid revolutionary pace, and exercising the rights they gained through the revolution. But even though the victories won in the past years by the workers of Ethiopia are a source of pride, the struggles that await them are also complex. Through the struggles the working people have engaged in so far, they have learned to appreciate the leadership of the WPE. It is well known that the mass organizations and professional associations established and strengthened by various decrees have made possible the participation of the people in various fields, and created conditions conducive to the promotion of the people's political culture and their wide participation in the formulation and implementation of government policy. If we have successfully embarked upon the struggle to create the new political system, and have reached the point at which we can establish a new people's democratic government, it is because we have been successful in our past struggles.

This commission's responsibility is closely linked to that of formulating a constitution which will make a great contribution toward assuring the success of our future development march. The responsibility of this commission is very clear, and the working people themselves constitute the decisive factor in assuring the success of its historic mission. Accordingly, this is a period which has no precedent in history, and one in which the establishment of a People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] demands active revolutionary participation in all fields from each citizen and all the people. This includes making the proper contribution toward the success of the constitution and doing better work for further results in all the fields of struggle. If all of us are diligent and, united, raise our arms, I firmly believe we will achieve all the results we desire [applause] We will establsh a PDRE through our struggle. thank you.

Mengistu Receives Egyptian Foreign Minister

EA051738 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has received a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. In a ceremony held at the NationalPalace today, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered the letter to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. After receiving the message from President Husni Mubarak, the comrade secretary general talked with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on bilateral relations and current African and international issues. Present during the occasion were Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister; Ambassador Dr Yilma Tadese, head of the African and Middle Eastern Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Mr Ahmad (Shaban al-Zand), the Egyptian ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

Goshu Wolde Receives Vietnamese Official

EA041619 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs held talks yesterday at his office with the vice minister of foreign affairs in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Comrade Vo Dong Giang. Comrade Goshu and Comrade Vo Dong Giang discussed bilateral relations and imperialism's activities in Southeast Asia, particularly Cambodia, and in Latin America. The two also exchanged views on the nonaligned summit to be held in Harare. Present at the meeting was Comrade Asefa Wolde, head of the Asian Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Comrade Vo Dong Giang came to Ethiopia to deliver a special message from Comrade Truong Chinh, the Vietnamese head of state, to Comrade Mengistu Haile Marian, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces.

Delegation Departs for Italian CF Congress

EA062105 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 06 Apr 86

[Text] A delegation led by Comrade Tesfaye Tadese, member of the Central Committee of the WPE and editor in chief of *SERTADER*, [*THE WORKER*] left Addis Ababa for Rome today to take part in the 17th congress of the Italian Communist Party. Comrade Tesfaye said in a statement he gave on departure that the 2-member delegation is leaving for Italy to participate in the congress in accordance to the invitation extended by the Italian CP to the WPE. He pointed out that the Italian CP now maintains close relations with the WPE and that these relations have been further strengthened through the exchange of delegations and participation in party organ festivals. He further pointed out that the Italian CP Congress will be attended by numerous socialist, communist and workers parties of other countries. He added that the WPE delegation will take the opportunity to exchange ideas with the representatives of other party bodies.

UGANDA

Nairobi Press Condemns Behavior of Ugandan Military

EA061928 Nairobi SUNDAY STANDARD in English 6 Apr 86 p 4

["Letter from Uganda," unattributed report]

[Text] Since the overthrow of the Amin regime in April 1979 the most lethal disease to have hit Uganda has been military indiscipline. Through it, an unknown number of Ugandans have died, women and little girls raped and property either destroyed or looted. In the Luwero triangle alone, evidence of this indiscipline is evident everywhere one passes, especially in residential houses that have either been destroyed windows, doors and iron sheets removed and sold off by soldiers during the war against guerillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA). [sentence as published]

When Yoweri Museveni, the NRA leader became president of Uganda in January, he swore to put an end to all evils that had existed in Uganda, including the much-dreaded military indiscipline. He did not hesitate to say how disciplined NRA soldiers had been during the struggle against the Milton Obote and later Tito Okello regimes which he claimed had led to the NRA's victory. In fact Museveni disclosed that in the five-year bush struggle, the NRA had actually executed five of its fighters for indiscipline. But since last January, the number of indisciplined NRA soldiers seems to have increased almost daily. These include an NRA commander who allegedly organised the murder of a former Uganda People's Congress (UPC) member of Parliament, NRA soldiers said to have been involved in the organisation of car robberies in which an Anglican priest died recently and the senseless and disturbing firing in the air by drunk NRA soldiers. Happily though, recent shooting in the air by NRA have not resulted in the discovery of corpes on the streets the following morning, as was the case in the past. Unlike the past regimes where nobody would bother to find out and punish those responsible for indiscipline, the government determined to punish the indisciplined soldiers, already, not less that 60 NRA soldiers have been apprehended and charged with [behaving in an] indisciplined manner. During the recent gunfire that rocked Kampala on Easter Sunday, 27 NRA soldiers were arrested and NRA commanders are still looking for soldiers said to have participated in that gunfire.

But President Museveni seems to be facing what his precedecessors suffered from — the number of so many people armed and wearing military uniforms. Most of these have been involved in car robberies and they have always carried out these robberies dressed exactly like the NRA. It is very difficult these days in Uganda to tell who is a soldier and who is not. On many occasions, Kampala residents can only identify an NRA soldier even when he or she only puts on an army cap. Many soldiers believed to be NRA have been seen walking the streets with only either a military cap, shirt or pair of trousers while at the same time carrying a loaded AK-47. If the NRA can walk freely like this without anyone asking whether they are the real government soldiers, then even the wrong people in the society can do exactly the same, this they seem to have done already by driving around the capital in cars with no registration numbers, either putting on only a military cap, shirt or a simple dress with military boots on in the case of women then end up hijacking motorists and a gun-point, drive away the car to later sell in neighbouring countries. Lack of proper identification for NRA troops has also resulted in an increase in crimes during the night in Kampala and its neighbourhood. More and more homes are now being broken into by armed men in uniform.

The Uganda police, which would have controlled this outbreak of crime, still remains dumped in the rubbish pit where Idi Amin consigned them immediately after grabbing power, army indiscipline which continues in Uganda could also be blamed on new NRA recruits from the UNLA. [Uganda National Liberation Army] Most Ugandans have blamed the Museveni government for not having hesitated to recruit into his NRA soldiers of the UNLA. It is quite unfortunate to see a UNLA soldier who only a few months ago mistreated you and maybe even forcibly took away your radio casette and money claiming to be looking for guerillas, now putting on a different uniform as part and parcel of the NRA, said one Kampala resident. One dreaded part of the military indiscipline is what is popularly known in Uganda asabalebeesi (hanger-on), who have been of late leading NRA soldiers around and pointing out people they claim were either members of the UPC or those believed to be rich.

Paper Says Ugandan Press Still Being Harassed

EA070003 Nairobi Sunday NATION in English
6 Apr 86 p 6

[Edward Kitaka Article titled: "Uganda Press's History of Trauma," from the "Letter from Kampala Column"]

[Excerpt] The troubles of the Ugandan press scarcely appear to be over. Towards the end of the week the editor of *MUNNO* which is the oldest newspaper in the country, was summoned by the minister of state for defence, Dr Ronald Bata, to explain why on Good Friday the paper had reported that troops of the Federal Democratic Army (FDA), the armed wing of Fedemu, were fighting alongside the NRA in north-west Uganda.

Edward Kayondo, the editor, was ordered to appear the following day, and to take with him, to defence headquarters, the reporter who had done the story before the minister. FDA Commander George Mugerwa, whom the reporter had interviewed for the piece, was also required to be present. The outcome is still awaited.

And on Wednesday (02 Apr) another newspaper editor, Mr Wilson L. Wandera of *WEEKEND DIGEST* was charged before a Kampala district magistrates court with publishing material that the government found objectionable. He is the second to be prosecuted in a similar manner since the NRM came to power two months ago.

The first was Sully Ndiwalana Kiwanuka of *FOCUS* newspaper, who three weeks ago was arraigned in court on sedition charges. The charges against Kiwanuka arose out of a story he had run in his 4th March issue. The story claimed that NRA troops, who were then battling forces still loyal to ousted head of state Gen Tito Okello in northern Uganda, were "finding the going rough".

The paper on 14th March went on to claim that police were "haunting" their offices and "making it impossible for us to work". This appears to have been the last straw and Kiwanuka was picked up, held for three days, and finally charged with sedition. He is currently out on a sh20,000 bail.

It is possible that President Museveni, who has proved a great freedom fighter and human rights champaion, is not informed before some of these moves against the press are taken. Last 22nd June [as published: presumably, March] for example, he told an American television team that he was unaware *FOCUS* Editor Sully Kiwanuka had been charged with sedition the previous day.

CHAD

Radio Commentary Criticizes Goukouni Interview

AB042206 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ridicule never kills. Really, Goukouni is ridiculous — Goukouni is completely ridiculous. This is proven by an interview — an interview full of lies — which he granted to Radio France International [RFI]. While answering questions put to him by journalists concerning the bitter defeat the Libyan soldiers and Al-Qadhdhafi's mercenaries suffered from our valiant Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] at Chicha, Goukouni tried to deny this historical truth by declaring by an irony of fate that he moved his mercenaries to a place called (Inchicha). This is a pure lie. And to convince you of this, just refer to the map of Chad. The said locality has nothing to do with the area in which the FANT destroyed the enemy positions. (Inchicha) is located between Zouar and the Niger border — therefore very far away from Chicha.

Decidedly, ridicule never kills and there is no more doubt that by always imitating Al-Qadhdhafi. Goukouni's mercenaries are ending by becoming more dangerous than his master himself. In the same interview, Goukouni once again proved that he no longer wishes to drop the idea of contributing to the destruction of his country by our major enemy, Al-Qadhdhafi. The words which came out of his mouth, for example, the legitimacy of a so-called GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], carnage, winner, defeated, are the exact words constantly used by Al-Qadhdhafi in his campaign for the annexation of our country. [Words indistinct] and a puppet, Goukouni is being used by Al-Qadhdhafi in order to realize his (?devilish) plan.

In the same interview, Goukouni, in a delirious manner [words indistinct] which demonstrate the purpose of the mission which his master has assigned him: to contribute efficiently to the annihilation of our country. In the interview granted to RFI, (?he was particularly) asked to justify the reasons for his failure to come to Brazzaville. In his answer, the mercenary avoided the question and beat about the bush, and the statement he made exactly demonstrated the ambiguity of his real self and clearly showed what really happened in Tripoli. The truth is that the Libyans -- that Al-Qadhdhafi — really prevented him from leaving Tripoli and this is in line with Al-Qadhdhafi's policy. Then, Goukouni strongly attacked the current chairman of the OAU, this true son of Africa, this upright statesman, who has always justly analyzed the Chadian problem, and who has always fully understood the Chadian problem with lucidity. The current OAU chairman, a responsible statesman, has not approved the partition of a brotherly African country and had the courage to denounce the occupation of Chad by Libya. But in fact, has Goukouni any idea of what we call a nation, of what we call territorial integrity, or of national sovereignty?

The government of the Third Republic, which is being headed by the leader of the Chadian revolution, [words indistinct] the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Chadian people — a government which is internationally recognized and which is fighting for the survival of the Chadian people, a legitimately Chadian Government. How can the current OAU chairman do otherwise and call this government two legitimate governments? At any rate, the senseless and loose declaration of Goukouni can only sound good to the ears of those who are fighting losing battles like he and his master — his master who [words indistinct] today.

As far as the Chadian people are concerned, they are proud of their government and their leader who will not go to Tripoli to ask Goukouni or his master to legitimatize their government.

Goukouni also stated in his hollow talk with RFI that from now until the end of the year 1986, there will be carnage if no solution is found to the Chadian problem. [Words indistinct] who is responsible today for the impasse we have been encountering in the settlement of this tragedy. Will Goukouni honestly admit — manipulated as he is by the Libyans — that he is principally responsible for the impasse? At any rate, Goukouni and his master know as usual that the Chadian people will always stand up to them. These people, who are always ready, will prove to them [words indistinct]. The Chadians in this implacable struggle against the enemy want to live in peace like all other citizens on this continent; they want to build a prosperous and better future for their future generations. Chadians know Goukouni and his master better than any other people and will know how to teach them once again the lessons they deserve in their Chadian adventure which is forever exposed to failure.

Our generation will fight to the last Chadian in order to make Al-Qadhdhafi leave this country. This is the watchword that Chadians must observe. This is the word that all Chadians in all corners of the country must take up, the president said this to Chadian cadres working in international institutions in the Congolese capital.

CONGO

Ruling Party, CPSU Sign Cooperation Program

AB062046 Dakar PANA in French 1000 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 Apr (ACI/PANA) — The Congolese Labor Party [PCT] and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] on Friday in Brazzaville signed a 2-year (1986-1987) cooperation program. It concerns exchange of delegations and the organization of scientific colloquiums, the first of which is scheduled for 1987 in Moscow. These meetings will be devoted to examining documents and programs for the PCT cadres in order to upgrade their political and ideological level.

According to the secretary of the PCT Central Committee in charge of external relations, Pierre Nze, the program constitutes an "important act for our two parties, peoples, and international relations." According to the Soviet ambassador to Congo, Vladimir Lobatchev, the program will open great prospects of exchanges of experiences between the PCT and the CPSU." It will bring the two parties closer in their struggle to safeguard peace and strengthen cooperation against arms race, he further said.

The PCT and the CPSU, it is recalled, are linked by a general agreement on cooperation that was signed on 13 May 1981 in Moscow during the visit to the Soviet Union by the chairman of the PCT Central Committee, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

GABON

Cooperation Relations With USSR To Be Strengthened

AB041850 Dakar PANA in French 1312 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Libreville, 4 Apr (AGP-GAB/PANA) — Talks aimed at strengthening economic cooperation between Gabon and USSR took place in Libreville from 27 March to 2 April it was announced in the Gabonese capital.

During the meeting, the two parties notably examined ways and means to revive in a concrete way their economic, commercial, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation; and they envisaged the signing of agreements in the areas of merchant marine and air transport.

It is indicated by sources close to the Gabonese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation that in the political sector, cooperation between Gabon and USSR is globally satisfactory, while in the economic and cultural sectors, it has not yet attained the level of potentialities offered by the two countries. In this regard, the Soviet party pledged at the meeting to provide Gabon with loans to finance development projects in the country. The loans are to be paid over 15 years at an interest rate of about 5 percent. Among the projects which will benefit from USSR financial assistance are the construction of iron, manganese, and steel industries.

ZAIRE

Air Links With Belgium Reportedly Cut

AB051906 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brussels, April 5 (AFP) — The Government of Zaire Saturday said it was closing the Belgian offices of its national carrier, Air Zaire, and closing Zairian airspace to the Belgian national airline, Sabena, in retaliation for the seizure in Belgium Friday of an Air Zaire cargo plane.

The Zairian state news agency, AZAP, in dispatch received here, said the airline offices were being transferred to Paris (?after the) Belgian authorities in the port of Ostende impounded the plane as the result of a dispute between the Air Zaire and Belgian pilots recently fired by the company. Airport sources in Ostende said the seizure had been ordered by a court in Bruges.

AZAP said that in addition to closing Air Zaires offices in Brussels and Ostende, the Kinshasa government had withdrawn Sabenas landing rights in Zaire and ordered the company to halt all its activities in the country.

There was no immediate confirmation of these moves in Brussels, but Sabena officials said a plane that left Belgium Saturday for Johannesburg would not stop over in Kinshasa as scheduled. The sources said no decision had been taken concerning a Sabena flight to Kinshasa scheduled for Sunday.

Belgian Official Arrives for Talks on Cooperation

AB070847 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Zaire is a country of reference with regard to Belgium's cooperation with other countries. This was stated by a Belgian, Andre Kempinaire, the Belgian secretary of state for cooperation and development. The Belgian official, who arrived in Kinshasa yesterday, said he was happy to visit Zaire for the first time since his appointment. I will take this opportunity to examine with the Zairian authorities the level of cooperation and progress in the implementation of the various agricultural projects initiated and funded by Belgium in rural areas, Mr Kempinaire said. [passage indistinct]

Joint Commission Session With Rwanda Opens

AB070918 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The friendship nurtured by the Zairian people toward the Rwandan people is a reflection of the fraternal ties between heads of state Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda who never miss an occasion to meet for consultation with one another. This was stated yesterday by Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, at the opening of the working sessions of the Zaire-Rwanda Joint Comission, in the presence of the Rwandan foreign minister, Mr Francois Ngarukiyintwali.

'Split' in Main Opposition Party Reported

AB051100 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Brussels, April 5 (AFP) — A split surfaced Friday in the main Zairian opposition party, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), which is banned at home. Its leader, Dikonda wa Lumanysha, said in a communique here he was prepared to return to Zaire, but would continue to lead the party. He was responding to a communique issued the previous day in the name of the party saying he had been relieved of his post as the party's "representative abroad."

Since one time Premeir Nguza Karl-i-Bond accepted an amnesty and returned to Zaire last year after defecting four years earlier, Professor Dikonda became generally regarded as the chief spokesman for opposition to the Mobutu regime.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Addresses CDR National Conference Closing

AB051230 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpts] After 5 days of deliberations, the first national conference of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR's] ended yesterday evening at the People's Hall in Ouagadougou under the chairmanship of Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president of Burkina Faso, and chairman of the presidium of this first national conference of the CDR's. Candid debates enabled more than 1,300 delegates from Burkinabe provinces as well as from outside Burkina, to examine their own attitudes, and to strengthen and to harmonize the revolutionary action within the CDR's. Our reporter Gabriel Tamini, who covered this great event, from beginning to end, now presents a summary:

[Tamini] Yes, Seydou Ouattara, the closing session began yesterday with the posthumous decoration of the four militants of the Sourou Province delegation. They were killed in a traffic accident while travelling to Ouagadougou for the conference. After the decoration ceremony, the general report on the conference deliberations was presented by Comrade Mamadou Toure, chairman of the committee. The report covered all the political, economic, military, social, cultural, and sports activities of the CDR's. Recommendations, motions, and resolutions followed this report, in keeping with the concrete problems raised during the deliberations.

Before returning to this report, here are the highlights of the closing address made by the comrade president of Burkina Faso. Without doubt, it was a frank and direct speech. First, the cormade president of Burkina Faso offered his apologies to the friendly countries which had to refrain from sending their various delegations that were to have come, because we wanted this first national conference to be held behind closed doors. This did not mean that we are questioning the internationalism binding us to other struggles, the comrade president said. We simply believed that this first national conference should bring together only Burkinabe nationals. While asking these countries to convey the internationalist greeting of the Burkinabe CDR's to their respective peoples, he expressed conviction of their understanding. He later thanked the pioneers who, for us, are the hope for tomorrow. It is our duty to ensure this hope through proper assistance, education, and awareness in order that these youths do no grow up with reactionary ideologies. This will make our task easier tomorrow, he affirmed.

He also thanked the elders of the UNAB [National Union of Burkinabe Elders] for their participation in this first meeting. We must rely on these elders, he declared, because tactically speaking, if we do not mobilize them, our enemies will do so against us. However, he warned those elders who might see in this decision to mobilize them an opportunity to disturb our glorious march.

Comrade Sankara also thanked the women of the UFB [Union of Burkinabe Women] and of the General Secretariat of the CDR's. He thanked the women for their effective participation in the success of this conference, even though it was noted that they were very silent at the opening ceremony.

He thanked the CDR secretariat for the successful organization of this conference, despite attacks and bottlenecks in its path.

Then, he spoke about the conference itself. His address contained two parts: First, he spoke about the indispensable nature of the CDR's for the success of our revolutionary process. When the news of this first national CDR conference was announced, some people thought it would be an opportunity to settle old scores while others thought it would be an occasion to dissolve the CDR's. Some others described the conference as a masquerade in democracy. That is not the case, the comrade president declared, because, given the time factor, the opportunity could not be given to everyone to speak. However, the meeting enabled examinations to be carried out at all levels, bearing in mind all the risks of creating a negative perception at the grass roots. A solution will soon be found to this problem confronting the General Secretariat, but for the time being, we cannot do otherwise. This conference was aimed solely at strengthening and harmonizing the activities of the CDR's because they are directly connected with the very life of our revolution. Listen to Captain Sankara:

[Begin recording] Nothing positive achieved under the revolution has been done without the CDR's. The CDR'S exercised the popular power on the political, economic, and military levels. The CDR'S are directly connected with all sectors of national life, in all areas of life of the Burkinabe citizens. It is therefore important that we understand that the correct running of the CDR's has a beneficial and happy consequence for each one of us. One hurts himself by doing without the CDR's, unless one is prepared to leave Burkina. We need the CDR's, we will always need the CDR's whatever shape they might take one day. [End recording]

He said it is a duty for all Burkinabe, wherever they may be, to set up CDR's, if this has not yet been done. But to further strengthen the powers of the CDR's, we must criticize their actions in order to permanently correct their errors, because, he said, we know that our CDR's are not perfect. There are several shortcomings that must be pinpointed and corrected. This constituted the second part of his address. He spoke about all the areas of action of the CDR's. First, he spoke about their political action. At the start of our revolutionary process, many people kept their distance from the CDR's. But they later realized that they can use these CDR's to have the power to settle old personal scores, and they did not hesitate to embark upon a massive campaign to get elected. These calculating militants — generally lazy because they have no conviction — constitute, according to Captain Sankara, the new breed of anarchists and fascists whom we must fight against.

[Begin Sankara recording] At this level, political power is exercised through calculations. There are some bad elements. We must fish them out. These neofeudal lords who are within our ranks must be fished out, combatted and defeated because they behave as true dictators in the sectors, villages and provinces. And they are also dangerous in their behavior. They are anarchists and fascists. They are a new breed we have to deal with.

[Applause] It is also at this level that the CDR's, in particular in the ministerial departments, have become real terror for directors. Right now, there are some department heads who cannot even sign circular lettersbecause they are so afraid of their CDR's. [Applause] There are some department heads department who, before deciding upon what type of paint they want for their vehicles, must convene a general assembly because they are afraid to make a decision alone. They are afraid because they have been terrorized by some CDR's. They have been ill-treated, threatened with dismissal, suspension or retirement. We must admit that at this level, there have been settlements of old scores, a situation which we must be corrected today. [Applause] [End recording]

Concerning the military activities, there have been mistakes, many mistakes, because within some CDR's there are some incompetent people. This incompetence doesnot necessarily result from their insufficient military training, but the poor understanding which these talkative people and exhibitionists have concerning their role.

[Begin Sankara recording] What must be condemned are those — and we have many in our midst, who should be combatted — who, for the sake of exhibition, display their weapons; they like to display their Kalashnikovs, their pistols, they carry with them a whole arsenal as if they were next in command to [words indistinct]. No! We must do away with such people. Many accidents result from this kind of behavior. These are the type of people you should condemn. From now on, you should try to punish them severely. Those who are not sure of how to handle them should submit their arms. [Applause]

At the military level, we also know that during patrols, some CDR's did some deplorable and indecent things; and since indecency is not revolutionary, we must tell everything: Some CDR'stook advantage of patrols to loot. From now on, we will round them up like thieves and summarily shoot them. This should be clear. [Applause] If we are given weapons, they are for the defense of the people; and all those who steal and loot the people will be shot. [Applause]

There were even cases, especially during the periods of curfew, of settlements of scores. These comrades, who use their positions of CDR militants or in charge of security, carry around their big guns. At the time when we had curfew starting at 1900, at 1850 they would go to the house of some girls they have been courting and if they found other aspirants there, they would tell them to leave because the curfew was about to start. [Laughter] And these other aspirants had to leave, otherwise they would be locked up. There were some who demanded that the curfew should be maintained so that they could continue to reign. [Applause] Now we have lifted the curfew so that we can all find ourselves on the same footing. And those who must fail will fail through their own incapacity. [Applause] [end recording]

Still, concerning the military activities of the CDR, the comrade president said many CDR militants misused their power by arresting, manhandling and locking up many people. All Burkinabes have the right to be protected by the CDR, he said, and that the CDR should not be the breeding ground of arm-twisters but a place where leaders meet to educate, correct, advise and assist the masses.

Finally, recalling the exigencies of sacrifice for a genuine process of development for the country, the comrade president gave the assurance that in the next budget the tax called the people's efforts for investment will be abolished and the salaries restored, because the sacrifice made has borne fruits.

Education Minister in Cuba for Nonaligned Meeting

AB041805 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Burkina Faso is present at the 11th Conference of Education and Culture Ministers of the Nonaligned and Other Developing Countries. Its presence is manifested by the participation of Comrade Philippe Some, minister of national education, who arrived in Havana on 29 March. Comrade Some has reportedly held talks already with his Cuban counterpart, Jose Ramon Fernandez, who in fact was at the airport to welcome Comrade Some.

TPR Dismisses Ngom, Diakite Torture Allegation

AB041620 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] After 10 days of deliberations, the People's Revolutionarty Tribunal [TPR], at its 15th session delivered its verdict tonight. As expected, they examined the complaints filed by Moussa Ngom [former general secretary of the West African Economic Community (CEAO)] and Moussa Diakite [former head of the CEAO's Solidarity and Development Fund]. The Tribunal had ordered an investigation into the issue. Let us listen to the report read by a comrade jurist:

[Jurist] The mobile investigation team made inquiries, checked some facts and came up with the following report:

We went to the gendarmerie with the persons concerned for a medical check-up by a doctor in order to examine the various physical injuries they may have suffered. After the check-up, the comrade medical doctor, who is also a captain in the armed forces, orally reported that since the incidents occurred 5 days ago, it is only possible to establish the after-effects. We then asked him for a written report.

The doctor said that he periodically checked on Mr Moussa Ngom and that he is suffering from sickle-cell anemia, this means that his blood group is AS. In addition, he is suffering from liver and spleen ailments. We have already pointed out that in such a case, Mr Moussa Ngom could not have withstood the tortures he is mentioning. We then went to the Ouagadougou prison and contacted some prisoners for possible testimony. These investigations showed that Moussa Ngom and Moussa Diakite refused to have their heads shaved, pretending that they weredifferent from the other prisoners. Naturally, in accordance with the prison regulation which stipulates that any person, whatever the reasons for his detention, should have his head shaved, Moussa Ngom and Moussa Diakite had their heads shaved by force. This is the only incident noticed by the comrades in the prison.

According to Sergeant Karim Tapsoba [the prison manager], he never touched the prisoners personally but only ordered two convicts to shave their heads. When Moussa Ngom and Moussa Diakite refused to comply, he ordered that they be shaved by force in conformity with the memoradum concerning the hairdo of the prisoners. In fact, for hygienic reasons, the comrade commandant of the GRT [expansion unknown] issued a memorandum on shaving all prisoners at least once a month and systematically shaving all convicts on arrival in the prison unless a medical certificate directs otherwise.

In conclusion, it has been established that there was no torture but only the clear intention of Moussa Ngom and Moussa Diakite to escape the TPR trial and to make the world believe that human rights were not respected in Burkina Faso.

Fatherland or death, we shall win!

Here now is the report written by Captain Pierre Lamizana, medical doctor and head of the gendarmerie infirmary in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The report is dated 29 March 1986:

I, the undersigned, Capt Pierre Lamizana, head of the medical department of the gendarmerie, certify that by request of the mobile investigation team, I examined today Moussa Ngom and Moussa Diakite, victims of deliberate assault by battery at the Ouagadougou prison.

I noticed that the two gentlemen are in generally good condition apart from the aches they reported. There were bruises or injuries on Mr Ngom's shoulders, arms, and ankles as well as a head wound in the process of complete healing. Mr Moussa Diakite has an injury on the right knee which is healing; bruises on the arms, ankles, and shoulders; a wound on the left elbow which is healing; a swelling on the face; and a wound on the right leg which is healing. In all, the wounds and bruises are in the process of healing and do not present any immediate risk to their health. I therefore deliver this medical report to serve the purpose for which it is required.

Fatherland or death, we will win!

[Signed] Capt Lamizana, doctor at the national gendarmerie.

Considering this report, the tribunal dismissed the complaint.

GHANA

Protest Note On U.S. Activities Given to Mission

AB042209 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 April 86

[Excerpt] A protest note jointly issued by a number of progressive organizations in Ghana against the destabilizing activities of the U.S. in Africa was today presented to the U.S. ambassador to Ghana, Mr Robert Fritts, at the American Embassy in Accra. This was after a rally at the Rawlings Park. Some of the organizations which took part were the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council, the June 4 Movement, Democratic Movement Youth and Green Book Study Club, and CDRS [Council for the Defense of the Revolution].

Specific mention was made of the provocatve U.S. naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, its activities in Namibia and Angola and the recent supply of military equipment to the rebel UNITA movement and support for the Contras to undermine the Nicaraguan revolution. Presenting the protest note, coordinator of the civil service CDR, Mr Roger Beckely, explained that the rally was held to show workers' disgust at the action of the Reagan administration to jeopardize world peace. He regretted that billions of dollars are being wasted on armaments instead of using that money to help the many impoverished nations in the world.

In a feeble attempt to justify the Reagan administration action, Mr Fritts reaffirmed the U.S. support for efforts at self-determination by Ghana and Africa as a whole.

Paper Criticizes U.S. 'Interference' Abroad

AB061115 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The *ECHO* expresses concern over the continued interference of the United States in the internal affairs of other sovereign nations. The paper says the moral attitude of the United States towards peace has been put in reverse gear by the Reagan administration in total disregard to both the U.S. public and world opinion. And if governments throughout the world were to be rated in order of merit by their performances in search for peace, Washington would surely occupy the lowest place on the ladder.

The *ECHO* says after its disgraceful defeat in Vietnam, the United States has not learnt any lesson. Rather, she has turned her eyes on Central America, the Middle East and Africa, in a bid to bring the whole world under her sphere of influence. And the tactics used include overt and covert support to minority dissidents against legitimate governments.

In the opinion of the *ECHO*, the Soviets have also been interfering in the affairs of African and Latin American countries. But theirs is different. The paper says but for the Soviets, the independence of Angola, Mozambique, Algeria, and Nicaragua, would have been shattered. In short, the Soviets support liberation struggles.

The *ECHO* calls on the friends of Washington to advise Reagan to abandon his dangerous policies and choose the path of righteousness.

Accra Radio Reports Alleged Targets of Mercenaries

AB051358 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] More revelations have emerged from the arrested mercenaries on board the Argentine vessel *Nobistor* who were arrested off the Brazilian coast, bound for Ghana. According to the police in Rio de Janeiro, the ship also carried maps and instructions for an operational attack on several military targets in Accra by a combined force of dissidents and mercenaries. Some of the targets the dissidents and mercenaries planned to attack were police stations, the Military Academy and Training School, MATS, at Teshie, the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, Kotoka International Airport, the P and T [Posts and Telecommunications Corporation], and other sensitive civil installations.

Meanwhile, the U.S. consul in Rio de Janeiro has visited the American mercenaries arrested on board the vessel and promised them legal aid, should they be put on trial.

PNDC Delegate Comments on Sofia BCP Congress

AB061737 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 April 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Alhaji Mahamah Idrissu, has said that Ghana takes great inspiration from the achievements and successes of the Bulgarian revolution. Alhaji Idrissu, who is leading a 2-man Ghana delegation to the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Congress in Sofia, also praised the cordial relationship existing between the two countries. He said the commitment of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the principles of world peace, disarmament and African national liberation struggle is a source of inspriation to Africans. Alhaji Idrissu said Ghana devotes particular attention to her relations with friendly countries and considers that there are objective conditions for furthering such relations. He commended Bulgaria for supporting countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the struggle for peace.

The other member of the delegation is Kwamena Ahoy, coordinator, investigations revenue commissioners and tribunals.

IVORY COAST

CAR Students End Occupation of Own Embassy

AB041838 Paris AFP in French 1739 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Abidjan, 4 Apr (AFP) — A score of CAR students who had been peacefully occupying their country's embassy in Abidjan since Friday morning, left the building early this afternoon.

According to an embassy functionary, the students, "who came to protest against the accident of a Jaguar of the French army", which resulted in the death of 35 people in Bangui (we say 35 and not 31 as it was incorrectly announced previously), on 27 March, were not able to meet with the charge d'affaires as they hoped because he was absent.

A spokesman of the Union of CAR Students in Ivory Coast (UNECACI), specified that the students "demand the departure of the French troops" from their country. The purpose of the embassy occupation was also to protest the arrest of 10 students in Bangui, following a strike launched on 1 March after new conditions for granting scholarships had been announced, the spokesman adds.

According to CAR National Education Minister Jean-Paul Ngoupande, the 10 students had been found in possession of "incriminating documents," it is recalled.

LIBERIA

Doe Shuffles Cabinet, Names New Finance Minister

AB061057 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 6 (AFP) — President Samuel Doe has reshuffled his cabinet for the first time since becoming civilian head of state in January, putting a former head of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in charge of the country's economy and swapping several other portfolios.

The shuffle, announced by state radio on Saturday evening, gave the Finance Ministry to Robert Tubman, former director of ECOWAS, a regional economic body grouping 16 states. He takes over from Alvin Jones, who replaced George Boley as minister of state for presidential affairs. Mr Boley, who has served twice in the presidential affairs portfolio, was appointed to posts and telecommunications, a job he has also held twice in the past six years.

John Bestman was appointed governor of the Central Bank and replaced at his former post of budget director by Liberia's ambassador to Belgium and the European Community, J. Rudolph Johnson.

Thomas Hanson moves from the Central Bank to head the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation.

Other shifts involving state-run enterprises included the movement of Philip Davis from chairman of the National Investment Commission to managing director of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company and the appointment of former posts and telecommunications minister Charles Roberts to replace Moses Washington as director general of the Liberia Broadcasting System.

Francis Horton, vice-chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party, was appointed chairman of the National Investment Commission.

President Doe, in a message accompanying the appointments, said he had proceeded with the shake-up on the advice of the Liberian Senate. He expressed the hope that cabinet members would "work hard and contribute to the recovery of the economy, always remembering to keep the interest of the nation and people first and foremost.

Further on Cabinet Reshuffle

AB061720 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 6 (AFP) — Information Minister Carlton Karpeh Sunday lost his portfolio in a major weekend reshuffle by Liberia's President Samuel Doe.

His former deputy for administration, Momolu Getaweh, replaced him, and was succeeded by Moses Washington, who lost the position of managing director of the state-run radio and television broadcasting system Saturday.

Mr Doe appointed former Deputy Finance Minister for administration, Lindsay Haines, as deputy governor of the Central Bank and named Johnny Gaye in his place at the Finance Ministry.

Sunday's moves followed the swapping of several portfolios and the naming of a new finance minister, Robert Tubman, who is a former director of the 16-member ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Fund.

Minister Scott Denies Coalition's Coup Allegations

AB052246 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins K.V.B. Scott has denied allegations by the Executive Committee of the Grand Coalition saying it has learned with alarm that there is a fresh coup in the making. According to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, quoting a telephone interview on the national radio station Friday night, the justice minister said that the allegation by the coalition was aimed at creating more apprehensions among the people. Minister Scott noted that the government was committed to the rule of law, noting that the coalition did not inform the Ministry of Justice about such alleged fresh coup attempt for proper investigation.

The Executive Committee of the grand coalition grouping the Liberian Action Party, the Unity Party, the Liberian Unification Party and the United People's Party says the fresh coup attempt in the making is intended to implicate, discredit and eliminate the leadership of the Grand Coalition. Justice Minister Scott has, however, described the allegation as absurd.

Secom Warns UPP Against Political Activities

AB041957 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The Elections Commission, Secom, has advised the United People's Party of Gabriel Baccus Matthews and the Grand Coalition to stop functioning as political entities. According to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, the Elections Commission threatens that it will not hesitate to revoke the certificate of the Liberia Action Party, LAP, Unity Party, UP, and the Liberia Unification Party, LUP, which form the Grand Coalition if they fail to adhere to its warning in keeping with Chapter 8 Article 18 of the Constitution. The commission also warned the organizing committee of the United People's Party to seek legal clarification and redress from the court or the National Legislature on the ban placed on its activities by the then Interim National Assembly, INA, before engaging in party politics.

MALI

Envoys Bring Castro, Mubarak Messages to Traore

AB061613 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The permanent undersecretary to the president of the republic, Dr Ngolo Traore, today received, on behalf of the head of state, the Egyptian ambassador to Mali, his excellency Mustafa (?Darraz), who brought a message from President Husni Mubarak to President Moussa Traore. Their discussions centered on ways and means of strengthening the relations of cooperation, friendship, and fraternity existing between the two countries, and the strong desire of Presidents Moussa Traore and Husni Mubarak to continue to strive for maintaining and consolidating peace and security in Africa and in the world.

After the Egyptian ambassador, Dr Ngolo Traore received in audience the Cuban ambassador to Mali, his excellency Eduardo Barbin, who brought a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro to President Moussa Traore. Their discussions centered on ways and means of strengthening the relations of cooperation and friendship existing between Cuba and Mali. Dr Ngolo Traore stressed the importance Mali attaches to subregional, regional, and continental cooperation for economic integration and safeguard of peace and stability, (?which, in fact, have always characterized) our country's foreign policy.

NIGERIA

Former Shagari Commerce Minister Arrested

AB060644 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The former minister of commerce in the defunct Shagari administration, Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf, is now helping security officers to uncover fraud perpetrated against the nation. Reports say Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf was arrested in Lagos last Sunday when he flew into the country from London. The ex-minister was alleged to have personally enriched himself with millions of naira with which he opened foreign accounts.

Alhaji Maitama Yusuf was abroad when the military toppled the Shagari administration in December 1983. He remained abroad changing addresses and he was later reported to have purchased chains of businesses in the United States, among which were hotels in Las Vegas and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Gives Independence Day Address

AB041425 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2030 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's address to the nation on the eve of the 26th anniversary of Senegal's independence on 3 April in Dakar — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Senegalese, foreign nationals living among us, good evening! Tomorrow we will celebrate the 26th anniversary of our independence. As usual we will be full of faith, but also of pride and hope, while celebrating the occasion. We are proud to celebrate (?for 26 years) our new freedom to lead our own destiny according to the real aspirations of our people; this is essentially the significance of acceding to sovereignty. For 26 years, we have been endeavoring to gradually build the edifice of a strong nation, solidly established in the fertile foundation of its history, its specific genius opened to all vivifying currents of the world.

We have made human efforts, that is, subject to difficulties and prone to mistakes, but also crowned with great successes and contentments. Last year and recently in my address to the Economic and Social Council, I took stock of the achievements during the same period. I will therefore not dwell on stock-taking any more. But I will simply and briefly recall a few principles and measures relating to our major agricultural and industrial policies as well as our policy of economic and financial recovery.

With respect to our new agricultural policy, the implementation of which began during the 1985-86 season, two principles guided us in our decision concerning peanut production. The first is that the public treasury cannot take care of all the financial deficits resulting on the one hand from the nonpayment of fertilizers and seeds and on the other hand from the manufacturing and marketing structures which have become too big. The second is that we must stabilize the peanut industry which is essential for our national economy. Beyond the expected results of these measures aimed at a more rigorous management, the production must be increased to at least 750,000 tons of peanuts a year under normal conditions.

Several measures were adopted during the 1985-86 session. We have noticed that they have already yielded their first results, meaning that they have been well understood by farmers, by oil producers, by traders, and by the many people who are engaged in the peanut economic sector. In order to establish this new system, which depends on making producers responsible, 60,000 tons of seeds were exceptionally distributed freely. The producer price was increased to 90 francs per kilogram, representing an increase of 30 francs over the net price of the preceding year. This was an enormous effort made in favor of the farmers who must, in the same way, fully play their role of responsibility.

I confirm that henceforth the farmers must take care and buy their own seeds and agricultural equipment. Oil manufacturers will continue to preserve a security stock of 40,000 to 50,000 tons of quality seeds. Subsidies will be provisionally provided to (?enable) cash payments.

Rural and cooperative banks must, at the same time, increase their intervention to help in the acquisition of production materials. The present price for peanuts is fair and will be guaranteed even if the world prices of oil-seeds are at their lowest, as everyone knows. Lastly, the oil industry cannot avoid the measures taken by the government to revive our industry on specific bases. Obviously, workers can no longer be paid their full salaries when production becomes chronically nsufficient. The SEIB [expansion unknown] factory at Diourbel will be restructured within the framework of its total integration in the (?SOLACOS) [expansion unknown] at the end of this year. This is all for peanuts.

Just as the rural sector, the industrial sector will undergo major changes, the general guidelines of which have already been explained by the minister of industry and crafts in a speech to the nation and by myself at the official opening of the Economic and Social Council. Allow me to emphasize some of these principles which I deem essential.

First of all, we must liberalize the industrial sector which can and must promote employment and safeguard the major macroeconomic equilibrium. Our new industrial policy is based on liberalization of private initiatives, the enhancement of manpower, a switch in the industrial activity toward products that can generate revenues. This implies that the state should disengage itself gradually, methodically, and in a reasonable way in order to make our industries internationally competitive.

My government has taken the many measures that you are already aware of and that are meant to stimulate businessmen, promote the investments necessary for the reorganization of our industrial sector. I would like to emphasize once again that our pertinent structural adjustment policy and the rigorous management of public finances have made it possible for us to make 1985 the year of our national economic revival.

We have the means for this new policy. This is not only because friendly countries and international organizations recognize our courage and our determination and grant more adequate aid to us, but this is also because we know how to maintain our national cohesion which is indispensable in this period of rigor. This is also because in our action, we have been inspired by the two principles at the basis of the government action, namely responsibility and solidarity. These are the very principles which have also inspired me in my action at the head of the OAU. This action comes under a comprehensive process aimed at reducing the adverse effect of the economic crisis in the whole of the continent with the view to establishing a lasting peace without which no development can be achieved.

On the economic front, we are looking forward to the important meeting convened for next May at the United Nations on Africa's economic situation. We do not expect mere promises from the international community. Instead, we expect firm resolutions and clear commitments commensurate with Africa's strong determination to address itself totally to solving it's serious economic problems in a spirit of responsibility and solidarity.

Responsibility and solidarity are also the two principles which govern the foreign policy of my government, especially in support for our martyred brothers in South Africa and our oppressed

Namibian brothers and for all those who suffer barbaric human injustices.

Fellow Senegalese, this celebration is above all that of the army and the youth — I would regret it if I failed to mention this. Independence is not just the recovered freedom. It is also the patient and orderly construction of freedom; it is the defense of freedom. In this regard, our army has already demonstrated its maturity and its ability to safeguard the integrity of our country through its discipline, its cohesion, and its (?vigilance).

Fellow Senegalese, the ground we have covered in spite of all kinds of obstacles, the honorable achievements we have made for over 2 decades should prove to us — and this is necessary — that no human achievements can be made within an atmosphere of disharmony, quarrels, and clashes. Peace is necessary for national construction and development just as good health is necessary for man. That is why I enthusiastically and faithfully welcome the International Year of Peace that we have just inaugurated upon the recommendation of the United Nations.

Peace cannot be achieved without harmony, friendship, brotherhood, national unity and cohesion. It is in this light that I have taken important measures of clemency in favor of some of our brothers from Casamance who were legally condemned for secessionist activities [members of the banned Democratic Movement of Casamance Forces detained following violent clashes with the authorities in 1982-83]. This measure of appeasement should not be interpreted as a sign of weakness, nor as an underestimation of the action that led to the condemnations. Once more, as president of the republic and guardian of the constitution, I will defend [words indistinct], for the unity of the national territory against any action, or any attempts to destabilize or disrupt the Senegalese nation from any source.

ANGOLA

Angola Claims South African Plane Shot Down 3 Apr

AU061516 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 6 apr 86

[text] Lisbon, April 6 (AFP) — Angolan government forces shot down a South African transport plane over Bie Province in the centre of the country last Thursday, the Angolan news agency ANGOP monitored here reported Sunday [6 April].

The agency said the four-engined Hercules C-130 transport was one of three intercepted by government fighters as they were parachuting equipment to the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The incident followed reports that the United States had begun to supply UNITA with sophisticated Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

ANGOP, quoting the Angolan high command, said that another of the three South African aircraft was hit and the third fled toward the southern frontier.

The incident occurred over Bie Province about 100 kilometres (62 miles) west of Andulo, the agency said.

Angolan Government forces later captured some of the parachuted equipment, the agency added.

Deputy Foreign Minister Criticizes U.S. on Missiles

MB041810 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Early this week, the United States announced that as part of its agreement to give military aid to UNITA rebels in Angola, it was supplying them with Stinger anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles. It comes at a time when UNITA, already backed by South Africa, claims to control much of southern and central Angola. Julian Marshall has been talking to Angola's Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura about the government's reaction to the dispatch of Stingers to UNITA. Here is his report:

[Marshall] Speaking in Portuguese from Luanda, Mr de Moura described the American action as "this gross interference by the Reagan administration in the internal affairs of an African sovereign country." He said that it had been condemned by both the Angolan people and government and this had been stated in a letter which President dos Santos had sent to the secretary general of the United Nations. Mr de Moura said that the Reagan administration already gave political, diplomatic, financial, and military support to UNITA, and to this was now added the supply of sophisticated equipment in the form of anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles.

When I asked Mr de Moura how the missiles would affect the balance of the war in Angola, he replied that there was no war. Instead, there was destabilization ordered by the United States and carried out by South Africa which included the UNITA puppets.

Thus, there was not war in the real sense but acts of banditry, terrorism, the murder of defenseless civilians, and the kidnapping of foregners working peacefully in Angola. The supply of missiles, he said, would simply add to this situation.

On the question of whether Angola would be making any representations to the United States, he said that could not be done at the diplomatic level because there were no diplomatic relations. He accused the Reagan administration of never wanting to recognize Angola by setting preconditions that Angola could not accept.

LESOTHO

Lekhanya Discusses Amnesty, Foreign Policy

MB050433 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Military Council of Ministers, Major General J.M. Lekhanya, says that Basotho who are in exile are beginning to return home and they must be welcomed in a spirit of peace and love. Maj Gen J.M. Lekhanya said this today at a pitso [meeting] he held at the village of (Tipamula) in the Mokhotlong district. Maj Gen Lekhanya said the new Government of Lesotho has passed a general amnesty order which has no strings attached and said what was only required was that those returning must report themselves to their chiefs before settling down. Maj Gen Lekhaya said the military had to assume power in Lesotho to try and restore peace and national reconciliation in the country which has been a problem with the past regime. He said the military intervened because politicians were using the nation to fight their political wrangles.

Referring to Lesotho's new foreign policy, Maj Gen Lekhanya said Lesotho believed in mutual respect and noninterference in one another's internal affairs as the basis of good relations between states. He said that Lesotho believed in negotiation with its neighbors in the interest of the Basotho. He said that recently he was in Cape Town to hold talks with South African President P.W. Botha on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. He said that they decided that this project should be implemented as soon as possible. Maj Gen Lekhanya said that this project will generate income for Lesotho as well as create jobs and produce electricity.

MALAWI

Banda Closes Parliament's Budget Meeting

MB060510 Dakar PANA in English 1107 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] [placename indistinct] 5 April (MANA/PANA) — Malawi's budget this year was much better than the previous year despite transport problems, Malawi President Dr. Kamuzu Banda said in Zomba (the former capital) yesterday.

President Banda was addressing a huge crowd at State House after he officially closed Parliament's budget meeting. He opened the meeting on 11 March.

The Malawi leader said his country was now routing most of her export and import trade through the port of Durban in South Africa instead of Beira and Nacala in Mozambique which he said caused transport problems for the country.

He said despite these transport problems, however, the country was still better off economically than other African countries.

President Banda said he was happy that he made a success of the country's independence after breaking away from the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He said he had proved wrong those people who charged that if he broke the federation the people in Malawi would starve and the tribal war would return.

President Banda stated that there was no starvation in Malawi now and that the people had plenty of food, better clothes and slept in better houses than was the case during the colonial era.

He emphasised that his policy was to see that the lives of the ordinary people in this villages improved for the better. He gave credit to the people of the country for listening to his appeal for hard work in the fields.

The president said that he was impressed that during debate the members of Parliament spoke of success stories in their areas and credited this to his wise leadership.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Denies Angolan Claim of Plane Attack

AB061708 Paris AFP in English 1641 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, April 6 (AFP) — South Africa Sunday [6 April] denied an Angolan claim that one of its aircraft had been shot down over Angolan territory last Thursday.

South African Defence Force (Army) spokesman, Commandant John Rolt, when asked to comment on the claim said: "South Africa denies this Angolan allegation." He would not elaborate.

Earlier, the Angolan news agency, ANGOP, monitored in Lisbon reported that the downed plane, a South African four-engined Hercules C-130 transport, was one of three intercepted over Bie Province in the centre of the country last Thursday.

SADF Denial Reported

MB070622 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The SADF has denied a claim by Angola that its forces last week shot down a South African Air Force transport aircraft over Angolan territory. The Angolan foreign ministry alleges in a communique disseminated by the Angolan news agency ANGOP and monitored in Lisbon that the plane shot down was one of three transport aircraft which dropped provisions by parachute over central Bie Province last Thursday. The communique made no mention of the fate of the crew of the plane allegedly shot down.

Further on Aftermath of Mrs Mandela's 'Unbanning'

Quoted in Press

MB060723 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Winnie Mandela can be quoted again in South Africa for the first time in 11 years. Legal advisers of the Argus company [Argus Printing and Publishing Company] have ruled that in view of Mrs Mandela's on-again-off-again banning order, her words may now be published in the country's media. In her first full interview, the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela has called on the international community to impose what she calls immediate and total sanctions against South Africa, as the last nonviolent means of toppling apartheid. Mrs Mandela has also scotched widespread speculation that her husband is on the verge of release from prison. She has told Argus reporters that hints of a possible release were a political ploy by Pretoria to counter increasing violence.

Mrs Mandela was speaking shortly after returning to her Soweto home, as she believed her banning order has been lifted. The minister of law and order says that her restriction order is under review.

Questions of Press Prosecution

MB070440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2154 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 6, SAPA — A spokesman for the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, tonight said that restrictions imposed on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, were still in force despite the decision by a Sunday newspaper to publish an interview with her.

Brig Leon Mellet, press secretary to the minister, was reacting to the publication of quotes by Mrs Mandela on the front page of today's *SUNDAY STAR*. The report also appeared in the *SUNDAY TRIBUNE*.

Under the heading "Winnie's Gag Goes at Last", the article said Mrs Mandela may now be quoted according to the newspaper's legal advisers. It then proceeded to quote her.

Brig Mellet declined to comment on possible steps to be taken against the newspaper for quoting a banned person. A prosecution is pending against the editor of the *CAPE TIMES* for pubishing an interview with the leader of the banned ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Earlier, another law and order ministry spokesman suggested the provisions of the police act could be invoked against the *SUNDAY STAR*.

Police Charge 'Release Mandela' Rally

MB070441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2012 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 6, SAPA — A contingent of about 30 riot police armed with shotguns and quirts twice charged a group of angry people after a "Free Mandela" rally in Cape Town's Westridge Civic Centre this afternoon.

A confrontation between police and the jeering crowd was averted when Mr Trevor Manuel, UDF [United Democratic Front] secretary for the western Cape, and Mr Jan van Eck of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] unrest monitoring committee intervened and negotiated with the police unit.

People in the crowd said the police had charged once after a slanging match had developed between police and youths and a second time after a bottle had been thrown at police.

Community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, who addressed his first public meeting today since he was banned 13 years ago, was wrapped in an African National Congress flag by "The young lions of Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]", and received a tumultous standing ovation.

Mr Issel's banning order effectively became invalid following the recent Supreme Court decision on bannings.

Resolutions were passed at the meeting calling for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, the unbanning of the ANC, an end to arbitrary detention and an end to the regional services council which was condemned as a form of "super apartheid".

Town of George Bulldozes Squatters Camp Near Town

MB041501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 4, SAPA — The George municipality has bulldozed a squatter camp near the town.

According to the town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, about 100 shacks next to Lawaaikamp township were demolished yesterday.

He did not know how many squatters were affected.

"We had no choice," said Mr du Plessis. "The area was becoming a health hazard."

Housing had been built for the squatters about 1 km away at Sandkraal, he said.

Soldiers and police stood by during the operation and at one stage a municipal lorry was set on fire by squatters.

According to a resident, Mr John Matolengwe, people left homeless were living temporarily in a church.

"They don't want to go to Sandkraal," he said.

The squatter camp apparently sprang up in the last three months.

"Since the Mossel Bay oil strike, people have been flooding into the southern Cape because of rumours of big developments here," said Mr du Plessis.

He said the municipality had told the squatters to leave in January.

"They were in a bushy area where it was impossible to render services.

"We even held meetings with them. But they didn't want to co-operate so we had no choice but to force them to move."

Some squatters had taken up the offer of houses in Sandkraal.

Heunis Discusses Status of Vendas in Country

MB041434 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The status of some 50,000 Venda citizens living in South Africa has been discussed at a high-level meeting in Cape Town. The meeting, which took place at the initiative of the South African Government, was chaired by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

The president of Venda, Mr Patrick Mphephu, led his country's delegation. Also at the meeting were the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, as well as the two countries' ambassadors.

The two governments will hold further talks on the matter in 2 weeks' time. After the meeting, Mr Botha told our political staff that the state president, Mr. P.W. Botha, had asked that the question of citizenship for the 50,000 Vendas living in South Africa be formalized.

Ciskei Consul General Murdered in Aliwal North

MB041914 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The bodies of the Ciskeian consul general in Bloemfontein, Mr Mtutuzeli Jacobs, and an unknown black woman have been found next to the Jamestown-Dordrecht road near Aliwal North. Both are believed to have been murdered, as both bodies had bullet wounds. The vehicle in which Mr Jacobs and the woman were traveling is missing.

Campaign to Release Trade Unionist Launched

MB050443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1953 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 4, SAPA A campaign seeking the release of a jailed trade unionist was launched in Cape Town today and the international world has been called upon to press the South African Government on the matter.

The nationwide campaign, for the release of veteran trade unionist, Oscar Mpetha, comes after the South African Government failed to respond to repeated appeals to free the former United Democratic Front [UDF] western Cape president.

Mpetha, 76 whose health has been deteriorating, was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in 1983 on charges of terrorism.

Last year the appeal court dismissed his appeal.

The trial judge indicated, however, that had he not been obliged to impose the minimum sentence he would have totally suspended whatever sentence was imposed.

Ten others tried with Mpetha were given sentences ranging between seven to 20 years. Nine of them were convicted on charges of both murder and terrorism.

Last year, the minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, undertook to review Mpetha's case. The trade unionist had already spent 34 months in custody and was rearrested in August last year to serve his sentence.

Speaking at the launch of the "Release Oscar Mpetha Campaign" in Athlone today, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, a leading member of the "Release Mandela Campaign" said:

"This government has absolutely no justification to hold Oscar Mqetha in jail.

"We are appealing and knocking at the door of apartheid like the ANC did. We want to talk, but if the government does not respond we will have to resort to concrete action," he said.

He appealed to leaders of commerce, industry and foreign governments to mount pressure on South Africa to secure the trade unionist's release.

"We may condescend to ask for the release of Oscar Mpetha on humanitarian grounds." He warned, however, that such an appeal should not be seen "that we are belly-crawling."

He added that the sentence meted out to Mpetha "defied all claims that the courts in South Africa were independent." Mpetha had been "criminalised on the basis of unjust laws on the statute books," Mr Mokoena said.

Senior members of the western Cape region of the UDF and its affiliates were represented.

Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mrs Albertina Sisulu, were due to appear at a press conference during the launch but failed. They were reported to have been on board a flight to Cape Town.

Messages of support for Mpetha's release were received from Mrs Winnie Mandela, COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Union) the Lutheran Church and the Azanian Students organization.

KwaZulu/Natal Indaba Enters Second Day of Debates

Decides Basic Procedures

MB040454 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0005 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 4, SAPA — The Kwazulu/Natal indaba enters its second day today with the delegates getting down to the business of debating the details of a single legislative body for the region.

Yesterday the representatives of 34 political parties, business, professional and trade union groups, spent the first session of the indaba deciding on basic organisational procedure.

The indaba will sit from 9am to 4pm on Thursdays and Fridays.

Prof Desmond Clarence, a former University of Natal principal and indaba chariman, said no time limit had been set for the discussions but he hoped they would finish, "within several months."

Prof Clarence said the indaba decided that each group would have one representative and a maximum of five advisors. The representatives would be the main spokesmen, but the advisors could be invited to speak.

He said the intention was to achieve consensus on all substantial issues.

"There may be occasions when there is disagreement and there has to be a vote — we have to have some practical cut-off point (to the discussions).

"I would interpret a close vote as meaning the issue needed more debate and would so decide.

"This is likely to take longer than a straightforward majority vote way of doing things, but the strength lies in achieving a broader base for decisions," Prof Clarence said.

He said it was unanimously decided that the two observer groups — the National Party and the Trade Union Council of South Africa — would have speaking but not voting rights.

Prof Clarence said the meetings would continue to be held in private, but press statements would be issued. "The proceedings have so far taken place in an excellent and co-operative spirit and I am hopeful and optimistic about the meeting," he said.

Discuss Council, NP delegates

MB041145 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 4, SAPA — A call for a government moratorium on the scrapping of the Natal provincial council in June as well as on the implementation of the regional services councils [RSC's] — was on the cards today as one of the first issues for the Natal/kwaZulu indaba.

It is understood that the Natal executive has told the government that it was not prepared to go ahead with the RSC's until there was agreement on the issue from Kwazulu.

A number of delegates to the indaba, including Natal senior MEC [Member of Executive Coomittee] Mr Frank Martin, said today they would support the call for a moratorium on both issues.

KwaZulu, with the support of Natal's executive committee, has already asked the government to delay the scrapping of the provincial council.

Some delegates feel the two measures could seriously undermine the indaba.

The indaba could make proposals that may result in the necessity, if the government accepted the recommendations, of a change in the new government-mooted structures soon after their implementation.

Indaba delegates decided yesterday that observers would be given speaking rights.

Indaba Chariman Prof Desmond Clarence said the observers, including National Party representatives, had not asked for speaking rights but the delegates had decided to give them the right.

They would however not be able to vote in the event of a deadlock.

White right-wing attempts to denounce the indaba were brushed aside today.

The indaba has sparked the formation of a group of ultra-right-wingers under the name of Action White Natal.

At the official opening yesterday a letter signed by its chairman, Mr Chris Wolmarans, was handed to indaba members.

In the letter the group said the indaba had no right to negotiate or discuss the future of whites, whose independence in their own territory was not negotiable.

Buthelezi Says Blacks Want Western Democracy

MB041819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Ulundi, April 4, SAPA — A great number blacks would abandon their "apparent support" for violence if there was any real prospect of South Africa being "normalised" as a Western type industrial democracy, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Ulundi today.

There was considerable pressure on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to recognise this fact, Chief Buthelezi said during a meeting with the Israeli ambassador to South Africa, Mr David Ariel.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha leader said it was "simplistic" to assume that Mr Botha could be dislodged only by violent revolution. This assumption arose from an incorrect analysis of the South African situation in general and of the National Aprty [NP] in particular.

He said he did not believe that the state president was setting his feet towards reform because he had had a change of heart. He was being compelled towards it by forces in his own ranks.

Chief Buthelezi said if Mr Botha continued to under-achieve he would lose the support of his party's centre and this would permit the growth of his rightwing. If however, the state president now actually began to succeed in getting his reform programme off the ground he would strengthen his internal support and weaken the rightwing.

He said if Mr Botha's reform programme became meaningful enough to solicit black support, the forces of violence would be greatly diminished.

Chief Buthelezi said 1986 was a crucial year for Mr Botha. If the state president did not make distinctive moves in Parliament and if his political year did not culminate in distinct victories at the NP's federal congress in Natal in August, 1987 would begin as the declining year of his political life.
The Inkatha leader could not say whether Mr Botha had what he called "the bigness" to enable him to rise to the challenge he faced as head of state.

He said he had deep faith in ordinary South Africans, black and white, and the demand for normalisation was generating powerful political forces working for change.

He did not exclude the possibility that black anger would not be assuaged sufficiently and in time to give such reform a chance of succeeding.

"The state president is losing too much time and he does not show that boldness of approach which the urgency of our times demands," he said.

Chief Buthelezi warned that if reform did not succeed, the progress of violence woud not lead to merely a clinical transition from National Party rule to ANC rule. It would mean that black and white sides would adopt ever more damaging scorched earth policies until "the country was laid to the extent that there could be no victors."

He said Inkatha, "true to the traditional values of the black struggle for liberation," sought to salvage the country from racism and violence by gaining entry for blacks into every walk of life. When the doors of South Africa's parliamentary, economic and institutional life were fully opened to blacks there would be no need for violence.

NECC Calls Inkatha 'Enemy of People'

MB031707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, April 3, SAPA — The National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] today accused Inkatha of being an "enemy of the people" and said its leaders would be made to account for an attack police said was carried out by Inkatha members.

An NECC statement in response to comments made by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week said today: "We call on the international community and all South Africans to know that Inkatha is an enemy of the people and a danger to the liberation struggle."

The statement, read by Reverend Molefe Tsele of the NECC in Johannesburg today, extended condolences to the families of the two Inkatha members who died in the violence at the conference.

"We pray that callous acts won't go unnoticed by the people, including some sincere members of Inkatha and that the time will come when these leaders will be made to account for their evils," the NECC said.

To their surprise, said Rev Tsele, the police corroborated that Inkatha was behind the attack.

The NECC commended the police and hoped the attackers would be prosecuted.

Chief Buthelezi, the leader of Inkatha, and chief minister of KwaZulu, maintained the violence that erupted around the NECC meeting was is the expression of anger of men and women in the street.

"The events that took place there were not orchestratead by Inkatha. I most certainly did not order the action which took place," Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi also alleged this week that the those who met at Chatsworth were "In cahoots" with the external mission of the African National Congress.

The NECC was disturbed by Chief Buthelezi's statement that the NECC conference, described by him as a "motley gathering," did not concern itself with education.

He stated the "NECC did not assemble itself in Durban to concern itself with matters of education, just as the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee did not assemble itself at the University of the Witwatersrand to concern itself with matters of education."

The Department of Education and Training regarded the conference as one of the "commendable initiatives to resolve the education crisis."

Chief Buthelezi said the NECC denied members of the Natal Teachers Union [NATU] the right to attend the conference.

The NECC statement explained the NATU was an affiliate of Azanian Teachers Association of South Africa, which had delegates at the meeting.

New Evidence Links NECC Attacks to Inkatha

MB061229 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] There is new evidence linking a violent attack on delegates to the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] conference in Durban last weekend to KwaZulu and Inkatha. Two people died in the fight in one of four attacks on delegates before the conference started. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The latest clue about the identity of the attackers comes from the registration number of minibus. It was one of several vehicles used to bring an armed impi [warrior regiment] to the Pioneer Hall in Umbilo last weekend during registration by delegates to the NECC. According to a report in today's *SUNDAY TRIBUNE*, the number has been traced to what the report calls the Inkatha-dominated KwaZulu Department of Works. The PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Company] buses, which were used to bring other members of the armed gang to the hall, were booked by Inkatha, a PUTCO official has confirmed, and further confirmation comes from police who described the attackers to several reporters as Inkatha supporters.

KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly Opens at Siyabuswa

Rentention of SA Rights Promised

MB041010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0952 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, April 4, SAPA — When KwaNdebele became independent — the target date was scheduled for December 4 — its citizens would not lose any rights or privileges in South Africa, the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said today.

He was officially opening the second session of the second KwaNdebele legislative assembly at Siyabuswa.

Mr Schoeman said KwaNdebeles "will still be able to look for work and to work in the republic and will retain their residential rights."

"In terms of the reforms that have been announced concerning citizenship, the people of KwaNdebele will also have the right to retain their South African citizenship."

Mr Schoeman said arrangements preceding independence had reached an advanced stage and the South African Government was doing everything in its power to have things running as smoothly as possible.

A working committee consisting of representatives of both governments had been devoting attention to this matter since 1984.

"This has resulted in the creation of three sub-committees to see to the orderly transfer of responsibilities to your government in the political, social and economic fields," Mr Schoeman said.

A total of almost R37 million had been made available in special grants by the government for the development of the capital of Kwamahlanga, infrastructure,and to cover other independence expenses.

Independence Decision Reaffirmed

MB041917 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S.S. Sikosana, says his government will not reconsider its decision in favor of independence, because it had given deep thought to its future.

Mr Sikosana told the second session of the second KwaNdebele legislative assembly at Siyabuswa that peaceful coexistence with neighboring countries was extremely important.

He gave the assurance that his country would not cut economic and other ties with South Africa after independence.

Magistrate Restricts 5 Apr Soweto Funeral

MB041836 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The acting chief magistrate of Johannesburg has prohibited a mass funeral for four youths which was to be held tomorrow in Meadowlands, Soweto. Mr George Schieman ordered that the funeral for the four, victims of a gang war, be held separately.

He also ordered that only a confirmed priest could conduct the funeral service for the four, (Dennis Kamanga), aged 17, (Goodrich Buthelezi), 17, (Batsani Vosi), 17, and an unidentified black man.

Mr Schoeman also ordered the funeral services not be used as political gatherings. No loud-speakers are to be used, the coffins may only be conveyed by a hearse, and no placards, stickers, flags, or banners are to be displayed during the service.

Only close friends and family members may attend the funeral services. They are to travel in motor cars to the service at the cemetery, and the shortest route must be followed. The funeral services may not be held in the open.

Police Kill One at New Brighton Funeral

Deny Use of Stadium

MB060459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1833 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Port Elizabeth, April 5, SAPA — One person was shot dead and at least one other injured as police used birdshot and tear-smoke while dispersing crowds of people who attended the funeral in New Brighton today of eight people shot at a bottle-store in KwaZakele recently.

It is believed that four people suffered birdshot wounds this afternoon but only one injury has been confirmed by police in Pretoria.

The atmosphere was tense as police with sjamboks moved in on a section of the crowd outside the Centenary Great Hall.

The funeral was switched to the hall after permission was refused for it to be held at the Dan Qeqe Stadium.

More than 8000 people eventually crowded into the hall while hundreds gathered outside.

A United Democratic Front marshall, Miss Nomsa Vumbani, was carried into the hall during the service. It was alleged she was hit in the right leg when police opened fire on a part of the crowd.

"I was merely helping to control the people and asking them to get inside the hall when I was hit," she said.

Originally 12 people were supposed to be buried but only eight coffins arrived. These were those of Mr Wandile Mlumbi, 20, Mr. Mxolise Lebeko, 21, Mr Pindile Mosita, 21, Dennis Msizi, 14, Miss Sulu Lunga, Mr V. Ntshona, 24, Mr David Mguqulwa, 21 and Mr Daniel Sigula, 47.

Three times a delegation of ministers led by Rev de Villiers Soga and Mr Mkhuseli Jack, a spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee, approached the police and the army asking them to refrain from firing tearsmoke in the vicinity of the hall.

The police said they had been instructed to maintain law and order and that no large groups of people should gather outside. But they assured the delegation they would try not fire tearsmoke in the direction of the hall.

By 11.15 am the hall was almost full. While ministers waited outside for the arrival of the bodies, two casspirs, a buffel and a police van drew up, and police armed with sjamboks and members of the Defence Force armed with shotguns charged the crowd, which scattered.

Tearsmoke was fired and mourners in a convoy of cars arriving with two bodies were caught in the clouds of tearsmoke.

Another procession arrived shortly before noon, escorted by security force members. People were again chased with sjamboks.

The funeral started late and was conducted by Mr Soga. He told the mourners that the people of South Africa, especially those who were oppressed, were living in a war situation.

He said people were fortunate as they were not fighting alone. "God is on our side and we shall win.

"These people lying before us have fallen in the struggle for freedom and their blood has not been shed in vain."

At 1.45 pm tearsmoke was fired outside the hall and there was alarm inside, but calm returned when ministers and other community leaders appealed to the people not to be provoked into any form of action.

'Tough' Police Approach

MB070443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2026 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 6, SAPA — A man was shot dead, 32 were arrested and at least 11 injured in Port Elizabeth in incidents of unrest this weekend.

The incidents coincided with a funeral service for eight of the 12 victims of last month's bottle store shootings.

Appeals to police for calm dominated speeches at the service, and speakers defied wide-ranging restrictions imposed on the funeral as representatives of United Democratic Front-affiliated organisations addressed the mourners and thousands of people took to the streets on foot after the service.

The tough approach taken by the police was evident in the morning as they confronted peaceful processions arriving at the hall from the homes of the dead and ordered some people to go home.

The atmosphere was tense as a row of buffels and casspirs parked a few metres from the hall's main entrance. Police used loud-hailers to order hundreds of spectators who gathered in adjoining streets to go home.

By 11 am there was hardly standing room in the hall and many people had to stand outside listening to the service over a loud-speaker.

Originally all 12 victims of the shootings were to be buried but only eight conffins arrived. These were those of Mr Wandile Mlumbi 20; Mr Mxolisi Lebeko, 21; Mr Phindile Masita, 21; Mr Dennis Msizi, 14; Miss Sulu Lunga; Mr V. Ntshona, 24; Mr David Mguqulwa, 21 and Mr Daniel Sigula, 47.

Court Turns Down Appeal on Knysna Funeral

MB041923 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1918 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text]Cape Town, April 4, SAPA — A Kynsna mother's application to have restrictions on her son's funeral set aside was dismissed in the Cape Town Supreme Court today.

Mrs Esther Johnson's son Goodman, 16, was shot dead by police on March 16, apparently during the supression of unrest in "white location."

Knysna's senior magistrate, Mr John Kapp, imposed restrictions which prohibited a weekend funeral, limited attendance numbers, and forbade criticism of the government or the display of banners, amongst other conditions.

Mr Justice A.P. Burger said Mr Kapp had been "perfectly correct" in concluding on evidence placed before him by police that he had "good grounds for fearing a disturbance."

Evidence before him included a security policeman's report based on "reliable information" of plans to attack the homes of white Knysna residents and stone their cars.

Detective Warrant Officer Jacobus McDonald, the security policeman, also reported that certain persons and their families would be "assaulted or killed."

The church service and burial would be "turned into a political platform by UDF [United Democratic Front] members," W/O McDonald claimed.

Mr Kapp said in an affidavit that a policeman had placed a draft of the restrictions before him, but he denied he had "rubber stamped" police proposals.

He said he had been worried because the procession was to take a 10 km route going right through the main street of Knysna, where a "bloodbath" could occur.

'Massive' Police Presence At Nyanga Funeral

MB070444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1836 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 4, SAPA — A "massive" police presence greeted a relatively small crowd of about 1500 mourners at yesterday's funeral in Nyanga of three people killed by police fire last month.

According to reporters and TV crews covering the funeral of Mr Bongani Dastille, 22, Mr Eric Heznes, 31, and 15-year-old Thabane Maphalama, all of Nyanga, numerous armoured vehicles were placed along the route of the funeral procession with at least five casspirs inside the main Guguletu cemetery where the dead were buried.

And according to a spokesman for the Mahl bi Funeral Service, where the bodies of the three were prepared for burial, police visited the home of one of the directors of the undertakers in the early hours of yesterday morning to "inform us that it was illegal to take the bodies to an open-air funeral."

At about 11 am yesterday, shortly after people began gathering in the Nyanga stadium where the funeral was to take place, police instructed mourners to disperse as the gathering was considered illegal.

The funeral then moved to a nearby tent used by the Full Gospel Church of Rev Mpinga.

At the cemetery buggels, police vans and casspirs lined the road, while more police armed with rifles and shotguns in casspirs and on foot overlooked the cemetery from a nearby rise.

Press photographers and reporters were instructed at the cemetery by the police liaison officer for the western Cape, Lt Attie Laubscher, to leave the area.

Mr Craig Mathews, a cameraman for World Wide TV, said: "I had been filming from the outside of the cemetery for about a minute when Major Delf Odendaal (second in command of the peninsula reaction unit) came up and grabbed me by the arm before dragging me away.

"I asked under which law I was being evicted from the area but he refused to tell me. Later, while filming the procession after it left the cemetery I was again warned to leave the area by police and did so," said Mr Matthews.

Police Say Funeral Restrictions 'Successful'

MB070500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 6, SAPA -- Police tonight said the system of imposing wide-ranging restrictions on the funerals of unrest victims "proved successfull" at funerals in Alexandra township near Johannebsurg and Nyanga in the Cape yesterday.

At Nyanga, where three unrest victims were buried yesterday, security forces blocked all entrances to the township and told people that a gathering in the local stadium would contravene the recently announced ban on open air gatherings, a spokesman for the SAP public relations directorate said tonight.

The funeral service was then held in a large tent outside the stadium.

"The funeral of the three proceeded in an orderly way and even after the funeral no incidents were reported," the spokesman said.

One thousand people were reported to have attended the funeral.

In Alexandra, where one person was buried, police also imposed a tight clamp on the funeral service, the spokesman said.

The service was held in a church after an open air service had been banned.

"After the proceedings the police continued to maintain a high profile in order to ensure that those returning home did so orderly," the spokesman said.

"The decision to act in this manner was taken after law and order was openly ignored at a number of funerals in the past," he added.

Some Workers Return in Nelspruit, White River

MB031343 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Several black workers at Nelspruit and White River are reported to have returned to work after a 2-day stayaway which began on Tuesday [1 April]. During the stayaway, white staff and school children filled the vacancies left by absent black employees at many businesses.

At the same time buses have resumed operating in black residential areas at Nelspruit after the Matsebula Bus Company reached agreement with various organization to ensure the safety of workers returning to their places of employment.

PFP Members Claim Police Intimidation in Township

MB050446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2031 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] East London, April 4, SAPA — Officials of a Progressive Federal Party [PFP] delegation on a fact-finding mission to the Kwelera area today accused security forces of trying to intimidate residents of Tuba township who were affiliated to the PFP.

The delegation was led by the party's secretary general and member of the president's council, Mr Robin Carlisle, and included the party's national director, Mr Neil Ross, and the MPC [member of Provincial Council] for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck.

Police have denied the delegation's allegations.

In a statement the delegation said they visited East London at the request of the local PFP to investigate allegations of unprovoked assaults on members of the PFP in the Kwelera township of Tuba.

They said they heard "first hand accounts" of assaults on six people by members of the security forces on the night of April 2.

The statement included the following allegations.

— The people had been brutally beaten and assaulted. One was now in specialist care and two others had suffered perforated ear drums.

— Three men were taken 15 km to the Bluewaters police station, made to spend the night in the back of a police van, not charged the next day and made to walk back 15 km.

They said all the assaults were backed up by medical evidence.

"We then visited the Bluewaters police station where Warrant Officer Reynders confirmed that three men had been brought to his station and that he did not know why they were there," the statement said.

The chairman of the Tuba Residents Association, Mr Benny Moyakhe, said he had been held twice by security police this year.

A senior East London plice spokesman tonight denied the allegations, saying: "we don't work that way."

Court Order Against KwaMashu Residents Granted

MB060621 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] A temporary Supreme Court order has been granted in Durban against two prominent residents of KwaMashu township. The application was brought yesterday and was granted in judge's chambers. Carmel Rickard has the details:

[Rickard] Johannes Ntombela and Moses Mthembu, both of KwaMashu, brought the application as they said they feared for their lives. They claim that a few days ago, two prominent members of KwaMashu made a number of threats against themselves and their homes. The two are B. Jwara, a councillor of C-section in KwaMashu, and G. Bhengu, a KwaMashu Garage owner and a former KwaZulu member of Parliament.

According to sworn statements, the applicants were approached by a number of men, including Mr Jwara and Mr Bhengu. They were told by the men that they had heard there was a plan to burn down the homes of Mr Jwara and Mr Bhengu and his buses belonging to KwaZulu Government. They said if there was any burning at all in the township, the Mthembu and Ntombela homes will be set alight and anyone trying to escape would be shot. They added they had the guns and ammunition to do such a thing.

Det Offical Says Education Requires Order

MB031737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1651 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 3, SAPA — It was the function of the Department of Education and Training [DET] to keep schools open and to continue with "meaningful and effective education," but this could only take place in an "orderly and disciplined context," Dr A.B. Fourie, director-general of the DET, said today.

Dr Fourie said in a statement in Pretoria that temporary suspension of classes at some schools as a measure to restore order and discipline "should be distinguished from the closing of schools."

"It has become a cause of intense concern that effective instruction has been seriously impeded at certain secondary schools as a result of unruly and undisciplined behaviour of pupils, and intereference from outside.

"Parents accept in good faith that their children are receiving tuition but it appears that some pupils pay little attention to school rules or a fixed time table," he said.

Some pupils arrived at school without text books or writing material, or they arrived late, refused to enter the classrooms, or refused to respond to and participate in "the actual teaching and learning process."

"No meaningful education can of course take place under such circumstances," Dr Fourie said.

Enrollment by many pupils on only January 28 had already "shortened the school year by 14 valuable days at some schools."

Dr Fourie said disruption at schools could not be allowed to continue "and an urgent appeal is again directed to all parents and pupils to do their share towards the orderlyimplementation of effective instruction."

Mr Fourie said in those cases where the educational process was continuously disrupted and not allowed to continue normally, "the department has no choice but to stop such disruption and disorder forthwith by the suspension of clsses."

The suspension of classes was not a punitive measure "but is instituted to enable parents and teachers to restore order by devising a programme of joint action and specific steps to make pupils aware of the consequences of their actions and to ensure the return of meaningful education," he said.

Black School Attendance Low In Cape

MB031709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1516 GMT 3 Apri 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — Attendance at black schools in the Cape Peninsula was again poor today although slightly better than yesterday when the second term started, the SABC reports.

Figures released by the Department of Education and Training showed that attendance at schools in the Platteland was very good at about 80 per cent today and at primary schools in the Peninsula today attendance wa also good.

Only about 21 per cent of black pupils at the senior secondary schools turned up for class today compared with 31 per cent yesterday.

Classes At Lamontville High School Suspended

MB040443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0923 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 4, SAPA — Classes at the Lamontville High School have been suspended from today until April 11, according to the deputy director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Steve Buys.

He said today that classes were suspended when pupils arrived at school and did not enter their classrooms.

Pupils had apparently said that certain demands had not been met.

"We cannot provide tuition at disrupted classes and today we have sent out letters to their parents setting out conditions under which pupils will be readmitted," said Mr Buys.

He said that about 863 pupils were affected.

An official of the National Education Crisis Committee in Durban said that the suspension of the classes was "high-handed."

The suspension of classes comes just a day after the second term started and just three days after the second national education crisis meeting at which delegates decided that all pupils should return to school.

Soweto Students Refuse To Attend Classes

MB051439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT
4 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 4, SAPA — Some Soweto pupils today refused to attend lessons and called for automatic promotion to higher levels for all pupils.

Though pupils at some secondary schools in Soweto were at the school premises, they refused to attend classes and were demanding automatic promotion irrespective of previous results, Mr G. Merbold, area spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, said.

He declined to say how many pupils refused tuition, or to name the schools.

Attendance at primary schools in Soweto and Alexandra township was normal, he said.

The department has rejected the pupils' call to "pass one pass all" and was explaining the reasons to pupils today, he said.

"Discussions are being held with the pupils concerning this demand but the department has taken a firm stand not to concede concerning this demand," Mr Merbold stated.

Reverend Molefe Tsele of the National Parents Crisis Committee said, according to his information, most pupils attended classes throughout the country today.

He said yesterday those who stayed away were not defying the decision by the National Education Crisis Committee conference last weekend to end the school boycotts.

Other factors had intervened, he said.

Pupils in Vosloorus on the East Rand continued a boycott of schools sparked by the deaths of two people at the funeral yesterday of an alleged African National Congress insurgent.

Police said this morning the two deaths were not related to unrest.

Funds Set Aside For April Debt Repayment

MB040947 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0921 GMT
4 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Apr 4, SAPA — The SA Reserve Bank has announced that 420-million U.S. dollars have been already set aside for the first foreign debt repayment due on April 15.

Banking economists now believe that the full sum need not be repaid in a lump sum, thus straining the reserves less than originally calculated.

Such action will avoid the steep decline in the rand thought at first to be inevitable. In fact, indications point to a bull market, say bankers.

Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, says that once the initial repayments have been made (on April 15), the rand may show an upside potential — but, as long as, SA maintains a current account surplus.

The current weakening of the rand has long been ascribed to the fact that banks were making provisions for the April deadline. Banking reports have shown that banks have been selling dollars to the Reserve Bank — rather than buying them.

Although at one stage importers were asked to pay "up-front", this is not necessarily the case anymore. Therefore the pressure on the rand will once again be lifted.

Moreover, the fear that foreign creditor bankers will freeze transit funds has been lifted.

Ultimately, the Reserve Bank can always resort to gold swaps if it needs more dollars to fund the mid-April debt, Dr de Kock has said on several occasions.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 4 April

MB041912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1901 GMT
4 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 4, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations Division 7 pm unrest report:

There are still radical elements who are trying to impose their will on the black population by instigating stone-throwing, arson and murder. The results of these despicable deeds are obviously not taken into account and are removing the freedom from the people in the different areas.

This morning a mob of arsonists in Atteridgeville near Pretoria petrol-bombed a private house in the area, causing damage. One black male sustained serious injuries and one black female sustained slight injuries. No arrests were reported.

At Swalala near White River, a group of rioting youths this morning barricaded a road with stones and stoned a private delivery vehicle causing damage. The driver of the vehicle fired shotgun fire at the mob. No injuries were reported.

At Langa, near Port Elizabeth, police this morning discovered the charred remains of a black female who was set alight. Police are investigating.

At Swalala near White River this morning a mob which set barricades and were burning tyres was dispersed by the police using tearsmoke. One black male was arrested.

At Lawaaikamp near George a mob of coloureds set fire to a private vehicle causing damage. They were dispersed by police using tearsmoke. The driver of the vehicle sustained injuries. No arrests were reported.

At Vosloorus near Boksburg this morning a mob of arsonists set fire to a house of a member of the SAP causing damage. They were dispersed by police using tearsmoke. No arrests reported.

Last night police discovered the remains of a charred body of a black male in Soweto who was set alight. Police are investigating.

This morning eight blacks were arrested near Port Elizabeth for gathering illegally in the area.

In Soshanguve near Pretoria this afternoon a mob of black arsonists set fire to a private delivery vehicle causing extensive damage. No injuries or arrest reported.

Yesterday morning at Kanyamazane near Nelspruit a big group of blacks gathered and "arrested" seven black males.

The seven were then tied up and set alight after having petrol poured over them.

All seven escaped but one black man was caught and beaten to death. Three of the others were admitted to hospital. Two of them died. One is still in hospital with serious injuries.

It is not known where the others are. Four people were arrested in this incident.

This afternoon at Ikhageng near Pochefstroom a mob stoned the mayor's house. They were dispersed by the police with birdshot. One black man was slightly wounded and arrested.

Early 5 April

MB050706 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0703 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 5, SAPA — The following is the morning unrest report from the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Claremont in Port Natal, a mob of blacks stoned a police patrol, one white member sustained slight injuries.

"Dispersed by the police with tearsmoke.

"No arrests were reported.

"At Kwanobuhle in the eastern Cape a mob of arsonists set fire to the post office, causing extensive damage.

"No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Lawaaikamp near George, a mob of arsonists set a municipal vehicle alight, causing extensive damage.

"No injuries or arrests were reported.

"In the same area a mob of blacks stoned a police vehicle.

"One member sustained slight injuries.

"The mob was dispersed with tearsmoke.

"No arrests were reported.

"At Borchards near George, a mob of blacks threw petrol-bombs at a school causing damage.

"No arrests, injuries or police action was reported.

"At Swellentemba in the Cape Province, a mob of blacks set fire to the post office causing extensive damage.

"At Tembisa, East Rand, a mob of blacks attacked a private house in the area.

"They were dispersed by the police.

"One black male was fatally injured, no arrests were reported.

"In the same area another private house was attacked by a mob of blacks which was dispersed by the police using birdshot.

"One black male was slightly wounded and then arrested."

Ends report

Late 5 April

MB060455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 5, SAPA — Here is the unrest report up to 7 pm issued by the police public relations division in Pretoria:

The following incidents of unrest occurred since 8 am today.

At Kagiso, on the West Rand, this afternoon a mob of arsonists threw a petrol bomb at a police patrol which was touring the area. They were dispersed by the police using birdshot. One black male sustained slight injuries and was arrested.

At Alexandra on the Witwatersrand, according to reports, there were no incidents of violence reported at a funeral held there today.

At KwaZakele, Eastern Province, this morning a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the area. They were ordered to disperse which they refused to do and 28 black males were arrested in this incident.

At Zwide, Eastern Province, a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the area. There were ordered to disperse which they refused. They were then dispersed by police using tear smoke. No injuries were reported.

In the same area, later this morning another mob gathered illegally in the area. They were also ordered to disperse which they refused to do. Two black males were arrested and the others fled.

At New Brighton, Eastern Province, a mob also gathered illegally in the area this morning. They were ordered to disperse which they refused to do. They were then dispersed by the police using tear smoke. Two black males were arrested.

In the same area this morning police arrested a black youth for possession of a petrol bomb. In the same area a mob of blacks stoned a police patrol. One black male was arrested in this incident.

At Kagiso, West Rand, this afternoon a mob stoned a police patrol patrolling the area causing damage. They were dispersed by the police using birdshot. One black male sustained slight injuries and was arrested.

At Guguletu, Western Cape, according to reports all proceedings went smoothly and no incidents of violence or riotious behaviour were reported.

At New Brighton, police restoring lawa nd order in the area were once again the target of radicals and lawbreakers this afternoon when a big mob gathered illegally in the area.

They were ordered to disperse and they refused. The mob started attacking and stoning a police patrol.

Police were forced to fire birdshot to disperse the mob. One black male was fatally wounded and another sustained slight injuries.

Early 6 April

MB060746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0741 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] — The SAP public relations division 8 am unrest situation report:

At Kagiso near Krugersdorp yesterday afternoon a mob of arsonists set fire to a home of a member of the South African police. A black youth was arrested.

At Borcherds near George yesterday afternoon coloureds destroyed electrical installations in the area causing extensive damage. No arrests have been reported.

At Vryheid in northern Natal a mob of stone-throwing youths stoned buses in the area as well as a police patrol vehicle. Three bus passengers were injured in this incident by the stone throwers. No arrests were reproted.

Again at Borcherds near George late last night a mob of stone-throwing youths stoned police patrolling the area. One officer was slightly injured in this incident. They were dispersed by the police using tearsmoke. No arrests were reported.

At Zwide in the eastern Cape yesterday afternoon a mob of blacks robbed a bus in the area. Eight black men and six youths were arrested in this incident.

At Motherwell in the Eastern Province yesterday afternoon a police patrol discovered charred remains of two unidentifiable blacks. At this stage it cannot be said whether they were male or female. The police are investigating.

At Kenema in the western Transvaal late yesterday evening a mob of arsonists set fire to the community development board offices in the area causing extensive damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In the same area later a mob of black arsonists destroyed a beerhall complex causing extensive damage. One arsonist was fatally injured and another five sustained slight injuries and were arrested.

Still in the same area a mob of arsonists destroyed a shopping centre causing extensive damage. The police discovered two bodies of black men in this incident. The police are investigating.

At Zwide yesterday afternoon the police spotted an overseas TV crew carrying cameras surrounded by a group of youths. When the police approached them the youths threw a petrol bomb at the police. Eight blacks were arrested in this incident.

At New Brighton in the Eastern Province yesterday afternoon a mob gathered illegally in the area. They disobeyed a police order to disperse. The police used tearsmoke to disperse them and one black man was arrested.

At KwaZakhele, also in the Eastern Province, yesterday afternoon a mob threw a petrol bomb at the police and the security forces patrolling the area causing damage to their vehicles. The mob was dispersed by shotgun fire and one black man was injured.

Again, at Motherwell in the Eastern Province yesterday afternoon the police discovered a badly gutted motor car in the area as well as the charred remains of a black man next to it.

At KwaNyamazane in the eastern Transvaal yesterday evening a mob of blacks attacked members of the security force patrolling the area. One black man sustained slight injuries and was taken to hospital.

Early 7 April

MB070629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0625 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 7, SAPA — Here is the unrest report up to 8 am today issued by the police public relations division in Pretoria:

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

At Borcherds, a black residential area near George, police vehicles were stoned on a number of occasions. Two policemen were slightly injured. The mobs were dispersed with tearsmoke.

In the same area, two private homes were destroyed and a school damaged by arsonists.

At Mitchells Plain, in the western Cape, a policeman was slightly injured when a mob stoned an SAP vehicle.

At KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth, police arrested two men when they petrol-bombed a police vehicle.

Police vehicles were also stoned on a number of ocassions.

At Ratanda near Heidelberg, a councillor was assaulted by a mob who attempted to set fire to him. The councillor dispersed his attackers with pistol fire, wounding one man.

At Lawaaikamp near George, an SAP vehicle was stoned. The mob was dispersed with shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.

At Mooiplaas, a black residential area in the border area, six private homes were damaged by arsonists.

In the black residential area near Bloemfontein, a private home was petrol-bombed. Three occupants sustained slight burns.

In the black residential area near Aliwal North, a mob stopped a private vehcile and threatened the driver, who ran away. The vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged.

In Atteridgeville, an extensively damaged bus was discovered by the police.

Report ends

Late 6 April

MB070442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1746 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 6, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7 pm unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported since 8 am. In most incidents only small groups were responsible.

"This morning a mob of stone-throwing youths stoned a private vehicle in Raglan Road, Grahamstown, causing damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"This morning police discovered a charred body of a black male in Bongweni, near Cookhouse in the eastern Cape. Police are investigating.

"Seven incidents of stone-throwing on police patrols occured today in the KwaZakele area in the eastern Cape. In all the incidents they (attackers) were dispersed by the police with tearsmoke and birdshot. In one of the incidents a black male sustained slight injuries and was arrested.

"At Lawaaikamp near George, this afternoon a mob of blacks stoned a police patrol in the area. They were dispersed by police with tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"This afternoon at Tembisa, on the East Rand, a mob of black people stoned a patrol in the area. They were dispersed by police using birdshot. One black man sustained slight injuries and was arrested.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Reaction to Tutu Call

"Black political organisations have come out in strong support of Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for punitive sanctions against South Africa," Maud Motanyane and Duncan Guy report on page 17 of the 3 April *THE STAR*. United Democratic Front spokesman Murphy Morobe said " 'We hope that Bishop Tutu's call and that of the National Education Crisis Committee in Durban will be seen by the international community as a desperate call from the oppressed section of the South African society to exert more decisive pressure on this racist government,' " while a spokesman for the Azanian People's Organization said the call was long overdue. However, "the whole specturm of white political organisations — from the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) to the Herstigte National Party [Reformed National Party] (HNP)" have rejected the call. "HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais called on the government to take action against Bishop Tutu, who was 'declaring war in the name of God.' " PFP MP Helen Suzman said she opposed sanctions " 'because of the horrendous effect it will have on widespread unemployment in South Africa, which has no social security safety net, but at the same time it should be clearly understood that if sanctions are imposed it will not be due to Bishop Tutu — the blame rests entirely on P.W. Botha and his government for failing to honour their undertaking to dismantle apartheid.' "

Maize Crop Declining

Kym Hamilton reports on the same page that predictions of a bumper 9.5 ton maize crop are now down to 8 million tons and this figure is expected to fall further. "The rate of liquidations is expected to quicken as maize producers, particularly in the western Transvaal and the Free State, face their fifth successive year of failure."

SOWETAN Criticizes Buthelezi

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 3 April in an editorial on page 4 calls Chief Buthelezi's attack on the work of the National Education Crisis Committee to get black children back to school "specious." "Our experience is that when the children are not at school there are elements who find the instability sufficient reason to make the country ungovernable." "This does not happen when the children are back at school." Finally, the editorial says, "Chief Buthelezi cannot simply gloss over the fact that the bus that transported the people who tried to disrupt the conference was hired by Inkatha. He cannot also try to minimise the fact that the people in the buses wore Inkatha uniform. If he does not take responsibility for what Inkatha members in uniform do, then he has lost control of his cadres."

Wattville Councillors Resign

"The Wattville Village Council is on the verge of collapse after a second councillor resigned this week," a page 8 article says. The council has five members and the resignations leave the remaining councillors without the quorum needed to convene meetings. The resignations followed a meeting at which about 5,000 residents called on councillors to resign. Both councillors mentioned in their resignation letters the community's call as one of their reasons for pulling out. The Committee of Concern welcomed the resignations and urged the remaining three to follow suit.

Soweto Unlicensed Weapons

"The recent spate of shootings are an indication that many Soweto people were in possession of unlicensed weapons," a spokesman for the Soweto division of the SAP said, an article on page 9 reports. He appealed to people who unlawfully possess firearms or ammunition to hand them over to the SAP before 30 April. They would not be prosecuted.

White Group Opposes Indaba

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 4 April reports on page 6 that pamphlets were distributed at the opening of the Natal-KwaZulu indaba in Durban yesterday opposing the conference. "Action White Natal, a far-right organization which was formed about 1 month ago in the Newcastle area, states in the pamphlet that the whites of Natal do not recognize this 'so-called Indaba.' " The pamphlet warns: " 'We are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice in order to ensure our survival and to keep the soil on which we live untarnished for our descendants.' " The pamphlet says the people participating in the indaba have no right to discuss the future of the whites.

BEELD on Black Differences

In an editorial on page 10, the paper says there are elements of political intimidation and publicity seeking in the accusations being made between Inkatha and the National Education Crisis Committee. When one peers through the cloud of propaganda from both sides, the paper says, one realizes how deep the differences between the black groups are, possibly deeper than those between opposing white political groups. The only thing still maintaining a measure of unity among blacks is their unanimous rejection of apartheid. "One fears that it will not be long before violence like that in Northern Ireland and Lebanon will prevent any chance of political settlement. How many children who have for months been part of the gruesome violence will ever in the future lead a normal life?"

Greater Polarization Feared

In his *"Political BEELD"* column on page 10, Willie Kuhn writes that one would have thought this is not a time for celebration, yet on the eve of the South African Games one feels the excitement and the patriotic adrenalin begins to pump. Many of today's young people know only the rumblings of the South African racial volcano and see the eruption coming. The greatest tragedy for this country, he says, is that whites become tired of the revolutionary thunder in the black areas, and are beginning to ignore it. "All over the country dangerous forces are at work trying to wreck reconciliation and break down the government's authority." Whites, says Kuhn, seek a solution by isolating and undermining blacks, while blacks try to seperate themselves from the present structure and lay the foundations for an alternative system of government. "There can be no doubt that we must support the idea of law and order. Order and thus a feeling of security must be restored. But this also means that the black residential areas have to be normalized. But for this, political action is needed which will also gain credibility in black areas." The government, he says, will have to move rapidly and prove that it has the political initiative and ability to balance those who believe in law and order. If this does not happen, the country faces the danger of seeking solutions in increasing polarization and militarization.

Security at South African Games

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 3 April says on page 3 that strict security measures will be in force at the opening of the South African Games on the evening of 4 April at Ellis Park. A spokesman for the police has said the same security will apply at all the venues where the different events will be taking place over the next 10 days. "Members of the various branches of the South African police, including the uniformed branch, security branch, and detection branch and policemen of all races will be involved."

KwaNdebele Given Land

On the same page, the paper reports that a land area of 69,000 hectares bordering on the Rust der Winter area and stretching to the Springbok Flats, was handed over to the KwaNdebele government on 2 April by the deputy minister of development and land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens.

Institute Studies Change

On page 4 the paper reports that the Institute for Future Studies at the University of Potchefstroom plans to be involved in the process of change in the country. The institute had developed five programs on which its work has concentrated for the past year. These include involvement in community life, basic research into the process of economic, social, and demographic change; the development of a data bank on change; education in post graduate courses in future studies; and consultation in these fields.

NECC, AZASM Differ on Boycotts

On page 7, *DIE VADERLAND* reports that differences over boycott arrangements have emerged between National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM). The president of AZASM, Arthur Tantloane, said his organization had distanced itself from the Durban conference on education, as the decisions do not conform with the views of his organization. He said AZASM and the National Forum had decided on school boycotts and stayaways from 1 to 4 May and from 16 to 26 June, as opposed to the planned crisis committee boycott plan for 16-18 June.

U.S. Policy Change Expected

On page 8, Harald Pakendorf writes that South Africa must brace itself for a change in official U.S. policy toward this country. The U.S. State Department believes that South Africa is benefiting more from the policy of constructive engagement than the United States and he cites as evidence of this change in attitude the statement by Dr Chester Crocker last month that the United States looks for a majority government in South Africa, and that the ANC is indeed fighting for freedom. Pakendorf also says President Reagan still remains one of Pretoria's best friends. However "the drawn-out violence, the boycotts the sabotage campaigns, and what is seen as the oppression of voteless people's right to protest, have all contributed to South Africa's internal policies becoming irrevocably a part of U.S. domestic policy." And as the United States is opposed, in law and its history, to discrimination, he says, no American who wishes to be reelected could be anything other than oppose the South Africa of today. He says the visit to this country next week by the first part of the Reagan commission and the report that will follow is expected to form an important part of future U.S. policy toward this country. "By the end of the year, very little can be left of constructive engagement. We must begin to see this early."

UDF Implementing 'Street Committees'

On page 9, the paper reports that black activists are busy implementing a plan proposed by Nelson Mandela in 1953 before he was sent to prison. The plan involves so-called "street committees," which serve as an "alternative government." "These committees, which are springing up particularly around Port Elizabeth, are being formed at a time of more support among ordinary blacks for radical opposition to the government. The report quotes Edgar Ngoyi, eastern Cape leader of the United Democratic Front (UDF) as saying these committees are very important structures, as one has to reach the oppressed people and know what is happening in very street. The plan, says the report, is called the "M-plan", named for Mandela. While most open-air meetings are banned, the authorities cannot pin down the street committees, the UDF believes. Ngoyi says he hopes the street committees will make people understand what UDF policy is. And the UDF, the report points out, has the same ideals as the ANC.

Hearings Held on Colored Township

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 4 April reports on page 4 that "a committee of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning yesterday heard representations on the controversial establishment of a coloured township on the Kempton Park/Midrand border." A Conservative Party MP opposed the plan while the Midrand Town Council supported it, although it said that an alternative proposal by Mondorp should also be considered. The controversy arose when a notice was published concerning the purchase by the state of property for the township just west of Tembisa, where colored residents of Alexandra are due to be resettled. The Kemptin Park Town Council is opposed to the township "because it says it will throw people of different socio-economic classes together and result in 'an explosive situation' and this view was supported by residents, who were equally concerned about falling property values."

CITIZEN Disputes Tutu

In its editorial on page 6, the paper says that liberals explain Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for sanctions "as the act of a moderate who is disillusioned." "However, we strongly dispute any claim that Bishop Tutu is a moderate." Neither his actions nor his words are moderate, states the editorial, and several examples are cited. "Taking into consideration all his utterances (and we have quoted only a few of them), his political involvements, his lack of true humility, and his refusal to campaign for peace and reconciliation rather than punitive action, we have no hesitation in saying he is not a moderate but a political extremist." No doubt his statements will "prompt new efforts to pass tough anti-apartheid legislation" in the U.S. Congress and "Bishop Tutu will be egging Congress on to do so."

Canton System Proposed

"A Swiss canton system of government 'with South African adaptations' was advocated as a solution to the South African problem by the executive director of the Free Market Foundation, Mr Leon Louw, yesterday," the paper reports on page 8. "He said his solution involved statute books becoming 'colour blind' and South Africa following the Swiss canton systems with South African adaptations. This would lead to a situation where 'all reference to race would automatically lapse, and then people would be free to segregate or integrate by choice.' " He said that voluntary discrimination would be a constitutionally entrenched right but not an obligation. He advocates a truly democratic system in which power is decentralized to cantons, with unconditional universal sufferage and maximum individual freedom, and a bill of rights protecting minorities.

British TV Show Protested

The paper reports on page 10 from London that the South African Embassy will protest to Britain's Channel Four the planned broadcast of the film "Witness to Apartheid" on 19 April. It is a documentary filmed illegally by a free lance journalist "said to have had the co-operation of the ANC during her undercover operation."

Mobile Begins Trust Fund

On page 11, the paper reports that Mobile Oil Company has established a R40 million trust fund "for the improvement of black education, small business and rural development in South Africa."

Apartheid Signs Must Go

A campaign has been launched by Labor party MP for Robertson Willie Meyer "to have all apartheid signes declared 'undesirable' in terms of the Publications Act," the paper reports from Cape Town on page 13. He believes he had a strong case for scrapping "of apartheid notices on the grounds that they bedevil race relations and could even be a threat to the security of the state." He said he was planning to submit a formal complaint to the Publications Board.

Namibia Whites Unhappy

On the same page, the paper reports from Windhoek a statement by the leader of the Reform National Party (HNP) in the country threatening a " 'white revolution' in the territory if the transitional government went ahead with plans to open schools to all races." He was replying to a speech by the national eduation minister, who called separate school discriminatory and said the government was opposed to this.

Sun Theaters Move

"Sun International Theatres has decided to pack up and leave its Marlboro premises next to strike-torn Alexandra township," Johannebsurg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 4 April reports on page 1. Businessmen in the area, on the eastern fringe of Sandton, report that many buildings have been boarded up or abandoned. The company was afraid that unrest would hamper its performance.

Pressure on Rand Easing

Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock says that a sum of $420m has been set aside to make the first payment on the country's foreign debt, the paper reports on the same page. "It is unlikely, however, that the amount will repaid in one fell swoop and bankers believe the actual drain on reserves could be considerably less. This means the feared sharp drop in the rand in mid-April may be avoided and indications for the currency are bullish." According to one source, at one stage there was a real threat tof foreign creditor banks holding up transit funds in the clearing system, attaching the countries foreign assets or resorting to court action but that threat has receded. De Kock said after the payment was made and people realized the country still had a surplus the currency could rise.

Barclays Against Disinvestiment

"Barclays National Bank in the UK has come out strongly against disinvestment in South Africa. It also unequivocally condemns apartheid and calls for the system to be crushed," the paper reports on page 3, citing remarks by chairman Sir Timonthy Bevan in an advertisement in London's *FINANCIAL TIMES*. It quoted a speech by Bevan in the company's annual publication. He said the company's decision to reduce its share in Barclay's National Bank in South Africa to 40.4 percent was due to a desire not to have too many eggs in one basket, "particularly as we and many others deplore the slow movement of the South African government in dismantling institutionalised racial discrimiantion." Second, the company had a policy of reducing its share in all overseas investments.

Production Index Change

Also on page 3 *BUSINESS DAY* reports that "the levelling-out process in the economy is reflected in the latest production-and-sales index released in Pretoria yesterday by Central Statistical Services. The production index fell by 2.3 percent in the last quarter of last year compared with 1984, by 5.5 percent for the whole of 1985. According to one economist, the figures indicated that the economy had at last reached a turning point. He expected the negative production index to switch to a moderate increase in the first quarter of this year."

BUSINESS DAY on Indaba

On page 4, the paper's editorial says that people who wish the whites to be subjugated will be unhappy with the Durban indaba for they believe that direct pressure is needed on the central government to get whites to turn over power to blacks. "But there is no easy walk to freedom." The country is hopelessly polarized, particularly as violence drives moderates from the middle, but the government needs to do what it can to ease tensions. Although the questions remains of who will rule and how, partial explorations such as the indaba may improve the situation and break down racial stereotypes. If it succeeds", KwaNatal as a region may well offer the conditions of stability and physical security that are so lacking elsewhere in the country. Indeed, the employers of the eastern Transvaal, contemplating the damage to their operations by mobs in the past few days, must surely be wondering if they would not have been wiser to locate their investments in Natal."

Possibility of Race War

Stanley Uys writes in London of his impressions of a recent trip to South Africa on the same page. He notes that blacks are moving toward a conflict situation and vigilante groups are stirring among whites. The government's chances of heading off a race war seem poor as "the authorities have learnt nothing" about handling such situations. "Short of bombing the black townships, there is little government can do except kill more people, detain more people — and generate more black fury." There is no police solution; only a political one. President Botha's options are to stall reform and try to hold together the Afrikaners or to try to form a broader coalition with liberals and those whites who accept that "the party is over." Some see a possibility of a third force in politics being established.

Families Oppose Removal

Thelma Tuch reports on page 5 that although since 1983 6,000 blacks have been removed from Tshikota, a township on the outskirts of the conservative white area of Louis Trichardt, 47 families have refused to move. Although a Northern Transvaal Development Board official had told them that they had to move to Seshego, Lebowa, 107 km away, to allow the township to be converted in to a hostel area for single male workers representatives of most of the families recently signed a petition for Constitutionl Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis asking that they be allowed to stay and that they be provided with better houses, electricity, improved sewerage and streets, and recreation facilities. Heunis had recently said in Parliament that the development board "was negotiating with the remaining 47 families who were 'all prepared to relocate.'"

CAPE TIMES on U.S. Toxic Waste

"The Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, is to be commended for rejecting totally the idea of dumping United States toxic wastes in South Africa," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 3 April says in an editorial on page 8. "Hopefully it can be inferred from Mr Wiley's attitude towards the matter that any further applications to make South Africa a dumping ground for any other nations's waste will be similarly dismissed out of hand. Our own natural environment is too precious to be endangered for the sake of some foreign currency, let alone the health of our population."

Embassy Officials Tour Hostels

"Representatives of the Dutch, Canadian and Australian embassies and the Norwegian consulate yesterday toured migrant worker hostels in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu to examine the living conditions in the townships," Clare Harper reports on page 9. The officials were invited by the Western Cape Men's Hostel Association because, according to the group's vice president, " 'we want people to see the reality of living conditions in migrant hostels.' " The hostel association, which was launched last June, is campaigning for the short-term goal of improved living conditions in the hostels and the longer-term goal of ending the contract labor system and building family housing.

More Exports Urged

"Manufacturers need more encouragement to enter the export market, the president of Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Andrew Peile, said yesterday," Audrey D'Angelo reports on page 10. Peile said "it was important that grants and tax relief should go to firms genuinely earning foreign currency for this country and providing badly needed jobs."

Cape School Attendance Drops

"While most black schools had high attendance rates yesterday, the number of pupils resuming classes in the Western Cape continued to decrease, the chief of public relations at the Department of Education and Training, Mr Job Schoeman, said today," Susan Pleming reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 4 April. "In the townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga attendance at secondary schools dropped from 31 percent to below 21 percent yesterday."

Nelspruit Stayaway

The paper reports on page 3 that a meeting of the Lowveld Chamber of Commerce and Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce in Nelspruit decided that no employee "absent from work as a result of intimidation in the townships," will be paid for the time he stayed away. The meeting also decided that in the event of another stayaway, workers not reporting to their jobs will be fired. While the participants in the meeting "expressed sympathy for persons wanting to work who were being intimidated by militant youths," "it was felt, however, parents and older inhabitants had to take the children to task to restore normality. A request was made to blacks to identify and report the names of agitators responsible for the unrest." The report also says that the Lowveld general secretary of the National Union of Forestry and Allied Workders has called on employers not to dismiss workers who stayed away. Although he said he did not favor violence, strikes, or boycotts, he said the employers should realize that the workers were given the choice of " 'either being killed and having their homes burnt or going to work.' "

Meeting on NECC Resolution

Susan Pleming reports on page 4 that the secretary of the Witwatersrand University Black Students Society told a report back meeting on the National Education Crisis Committee conference in Durban to the resolutions taken at the conference, including the calls for the return to school and for the unbanning of the Congress of South African Students, were binding. She also "urged students to organise at grass roots level, adding that Wits was not immune from taking the struggle seriously." "The struggle for a 'people's education' no longer belonged to the children only. It was the responsibility of the whole community," she said.

DET Explains Class Suspension

"The suspension of some classes by the Department of Education and Training [DET] was not a punitive measure, but a step to enable parents and teachers to restore order and make pupils aware of the consequences of their actions," the DET said in a statement the paper reports on page 4. The DET said there was a difference between closing schools and suspending classes. Although the department sought to keep schools open and continue education, this could only be done in an orderly and disciplined environment.

Unionists Claim Police Harassment

"The Municipal Workers Union (MWUSA) has accused security police of intimidation after its Johannesburg offices and those of seven other unions were allegedly raided on Wednesday," Mike Siluma reports on page 5. Most of the unions raided are affiliated with the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the UDF. Police allegedly entered the unions' offices and demanded that officials identify themselves by producing their reference books, but would not say what they were looking for. "This was the second claim of harassment made against the police within a week. Last week the general secretary of the Pretoria-based Retail and Allied Workers Union, Mr Donsie Khumalo, claimed that his Mamelodi home was searched twice by members of the police and the SA Defence Force."

Union Member Stage Sleep In

"About 400 members of the the Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) yesterday staged a 'sleep-in' at Acoustical Fibreglass Insulation, on the East Rand, in support of their demands concerning wages and working conditions," the paper reports on the same page. The workers are demanding an hourly increase of R1, recognition of 1 May and 16 June as paid holidays, and a 43-hour working week instead of a 45-hour one.

New Black Bishop Comments

"The newly appointed Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Zithulele Patrick Mvembe, foresees a crisis of expectations from the black members of his diocese," Montshiwa Moroke says on page 7. "He says black Catholics are probably going to expect a lot from him — not only as a leading churchman, but also as a man 'to read the signs of the times and interpret them.' " Bishop Mvembe said " 'as an African, they will expect me to take a stand on certain issues, be they political or otherwise. I will be expected to make more pronouncements — where there is suffering, for example, the church leadership will have to be present in the hour of need.' "

STAR Supports Winnie Mandela Unbanning

"It is to be hoped that the government will quietly let Mrs Winnie Mandela's long-standing banning order fall away, as current indications suggest," *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 10. Mrs Mandela had constantly flouted her ban and the authorities "could not or would not enforce the law: letting the order lapse will regularise the position and make them look less foolish." To continue to have Mrs Mandela be a listed person, and therefore one who cannot be quoted, is also a mistake. "Like her jailed husband, she occupies a unique position in South African political life. People ought to be allowed to know what she is saying."

White River Part of 'Vicious Cycle

Commenting on the work stayaway in White River in a second editorial on the same page, *THE STAR* that this "is the latest example of a community caught up in the vicious cycle of inter-group hostility." Whites have little understanding "of the frustrations — whether the issue is education, rents or the general political situation — felt in the townships. This is where the problem begins; it is compounded by some black strategies which invite confrontation." Nevertheless, communities like Port Alfred and other places in the eastern Cape have pointed the way to a solution, which is "to talk together with a view to eliminating the basic grievances that have precipitated conflict. These could be fateful months unless both sides make an effort."

People's Education Urged

Susan Pleming reports on page 1 that NECC spokesman Molefe Tsele has said that although black students are mostly returning to school, it will be "a huge task" to keep them there. He urged the DET "to use the time while pupils were in school to 'get its house in order.' " Tsele also said that the issue of a "people's education" was still important to students.

However, the DET's chief of public relations "said he could not comment on the 'people's education system' until he had received more information. But the department would 'obviously only meet reasonable demands placed on it by the pupils,' he stressed."

Building Industry 'Traumas'

"The traumas facing building and construction have again been brought into focus by industry leaders who are unanimous that the combined threat of unemployment, company crashes and spiralling costs have created an unparalled crisis situation," Frank Jeans reports on page 13. The president of the Transvaal Institute of Architects told a meeting that "a survey had revealed that 30 to 40 percent of architectural practices would close down if no upturn comes soon." Consulting engineers have experience a 22 percent drop in orders. Building materials rose by 17 percent last year and labor costs rose by 13 percent.

Black Groups Condemn Petrol Bombings

"Black political organisations yesterday condemned the recent petrol-bomb attacks on political figures in Pretoria and accused police of turning a blind eye to the incidents," Johannebsurg *SOWETAN* in English on 4 April reports on page 2. "The Saulsville/Atteridgeville Youth Organisation (Sayo), the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents Organisation, the Detainees Parents Support Committee and the Saulsville/Atteridgeville Women's Organisation said that 'quick steps' were usually taken whenever police or councillors' houses were attacked. 'But no arrests are being made whenever an activist's home is attacked.' "

Councillors' Resignation Sought

"Katlehong town councillors were this week reminded to heed the residents' numerous calls that they should resign en-bloc," the paper reports on the same page. The local residents association charged in a statement that the councillors had spent more than 48,000 rand to buy arms and recruit police in an attempt "to cover their maladministration and exploitation of the residents, who have been ill-treated on a number of occasions." Kathelong Mayor Thami Siluma said " 'condemnation without due investigation is a mark of ignorance,' " but added: " 'We are flexible and can resign en-bloc if these men can prove their allegations.' "

Policeman Will Not Be Prosecuted

"The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette, had decided not to prosecute the white police constable who killed four-year-old Mita Ngobeni in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, lasy year," Monk Nkomo reports on page 3. "Mr Brunette told the *SOWETAN* yesterday that they were satisfied with the decision of the inquest magistrate who found that there was nobody responsible for Mita's death." The child died after she was hit by a rubber bullet while playing with friends near her home last September.

SOWETAN on Criticism of Tutu

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says that those whites who have criticized Bishop Tutu's call for sanctions should ask themselves why the bishop made such a call in the first place. "For many years, Bishop Tutu and others like him have tried to speak to the government and to impress upon it the urgency of the situation in this country. For all those years, the government has not responded to these pleas — and they were pleas." "Black anger" has been rising over this period and black youths have demanded results, which people like Bishop Tutu were unable to deliver, "not through their fault, but through the government's insistence that Bishop Tutu and others were not 'elected' black leaders." "Rather than sitting around and throwing mud at Bishop Tutu, the government should be taking stock of itself. We need urgent action to stem the black anger that is rising the leaps. The ball is in the government's court."

Police Brutality Reports Grow

In the "Focus" column on the same page, Themba Molefe writes that "Seshego township in Lebowa is gripped by fear as allegations of police brutality mount." About 50 youths, aged between 9 and 20, were arrested and kept in jail over the Easter weekend and houses of political activists, mostly members of the Azanian People's organisation (AZAPO) have been petrol bombed. The activists have charged that Lebowa police are responsible for the attacks, but the police have denied the charges. Windsor Maraba, northern Transvaal vice chairman of the National Forum and Former regional treasurer of AZAPO, said he saw a policeman running from his house after it was petrol bombed and neighbors said they were prevented from putting out the fire by police. Many of the youths who have been attacked say their injuries were inflicted by "a notorious police squad dubbed the 'A Team' by residents. The 'A Team' travels in a white kombi with Bophuthatswana registration numbers. According to its victims, it is bent on 'rooting out political activism in Seshego.' " Students in Seshego have also claimed that the police often disrupt classes.

Government Urged to meet NECC Demands

The "Joes's Burg" column of page 6 discusses the National Education Crisis Committee's call for a return to school and the government's response, noting "the goverment has once more shown its skill in killing off moderates by announcing the decision to go back to school as a 'victory for the moderates.' One would have thought that a much more diplomatic way of responding to the news would have been forthcoming." The government's response will make many people think that the decision was too moderate and could lead to new school boycotts. What President Botha and his government must do "is to meet the challenge of the day." "The first challenge is to meet the demands made at the NECC conference. All of these can be met by tomorrow. So why wait until next month, when further pressures will be put on both the NECC and government?"

Blacks Movement Still To Be Controlled

"Grave doubts that the scrapping of influx control will end controls on the movements of black people have been expressed by the National Committee Against Removals [NCAR]," the paper reports on page 7.

In a memorandum, the NCAR said that the government's call for a system of orderly urbanization "is an updated and modern form of influx control using many of the old ways of controlling people." If the government seriously meant to abolish influx control, "it would have to do away with controls on the movement of people such as township and housing regulations, labour controls and the labour bureaux system." The new system of uniform identity documents could also "remain an instrument of influx control depending on the information they included," the NCAR said.

Further on Police Assaults

Themba Molefe reports further on alleged Lebowa police attacks on activists on page 16, noting that more than 12 people have died in Seshego unrest. An AZAPO member and trade unionist said police dragged him out of his car and took him to the Seshego cemetary where he was assaulted by about 22 policemen, while a group of "Islamic faithfuls" who had gone to visit him in the hospital were detained at the police stateion and later released without being charged. Also in the hospital are three other men who claim they were assaulted by the police. The police are alleged to use a van on which they have pasted UDF stickers and are said to call each other comrade.

CITY PRESS on Durban Indaba 'Irrelevance'

"A political non-event of monumental irrelevance has begun at the Durban City Hall," Johannebsurg *CITY PRESS* in English on 6 April says in its editorial on page 2. "We can see this much-flaunted indaba as nothing else but the creation of a glorified bantustan out of the Province of Natal." "The variation from traditional bantustans — the 'Natal Option' — will be a conglomeration of apartheid, separate development, plural relations and tribal dances, spiced with Halaal dishes." "And if you think all of this sounds mind-boggling, consider the horrendous prospect that the organisers of this indaba have budgeted for eight months of talk, talk, talk! All of this when the country is ablaze with conflict and crying out for urgent solutions that will unite our nation, and thereby end the bloody violence that has torn the soul of this nation." "Co-opting white people into bantustans is not the answer to our problems."

Boot Coming Down

"The era of legitimate public opposition by overt organisations is nearing an end, the Azanian People's Organisation's Planning Congress concluded in Durban at the weekend," the paper reports on the same page. It warned "that the dawn of 'wholesale repression reminiscent of the 1960s' is imminent." An AZAPO official warned that " 'it's becoming increasingly clear that the oppressive SA regime is bent on repressing all overt opposition by extra-Parliamentary forces.' " AZAPO "condemned 'imperialist' U.S. support of SA through 'constructive engagement,' he said"

Rent Debtors Denounce 'Jungle Justice'

On page 4, the paper reports that Vaal residents have applied for a court order to stop summons and arrests of rent debtors. A total of 7,500 residents have received such summons. A lawyer says the summons were unreasonable because they gave residents only 3 days to react. A spokesman for the Vaal Civic Association said that " 'jungle justice was being implemented by Vaal authorities against residents. The residents are illegally thrown in jails without any legal action being implemented in a court of law.'"

Poor Rains in March

Kym Hamilton reports on page 3 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 5 April that "poor, pathcy rains fell over most parts of South Africa in March." "Although some areas received good showers, the rain failed to have any impact on the levels of the major dams and reservoirs — and came too late for many maize farmers."

White Man Shoots Black

"Police are investigating a shooting incident in which a white man allegedly fired at a black man on the road between Numbi Gate and Sand River this week," the paper reports on page 4. "It appears a group of blacks, travelling in an open vehicle, were urging stayaway employees to return to work. A shot was allegedly fired into the group, hitting the man."

Unrest, Economy Harm Mental Health

"A hidden danger lurks behind South Africa's unrest and recession. Extreme stress is threatening mental health throughout the country," Jackie Unwin reports on the same page. "The persistent conflict, tension and political and economic insecurity have put people of all race groups under great pressure warn mental health experts." The chairman of the Witwatersrand Mental Health Society said that one of the problems is that there is now a generation of children which has no respect for parents or teachers and therefore 'no respect for any sense of authority or structure."

Security Report on Mrs Mandela

"The State Attorney's office in Johannesburg is apparently waiting for a report from the Security Police before making a decision on whether or not to oppose Mrs Winnie Mandela's appeal against her banning order," political reporter Gary van Staden says on the same page. However, the security police, the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, and the Department of Law and Order have refused to confirm or deny that such a report is being prepared. In a related development, a spokesman for the Department of Justice said "no plans exist to amend the Internal Security Act to close the legal loophole exposed by a recent Appelate Division judgment that effectively declared most banning orders invalid."

Inkatha Union Leader Comments

"The man behind moves to form a new trade union allied to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha is an avowed capitalist — an attitude rare among most leaders of the emergent union movement," Mike Siluma writes on page 5. Simon Conco is a businessmen who has taken part in KwaZulu politics for decades and is chairman of Inkatha's finance and labor committees. Conco said "it was 'irresponsible' of emergent unionists to use strikes to achieve their goals. Strikes for political ends are 'ill-conceived.' " He warned that if the economy is destroyed, " 'it will be difficult to rebuild it when you are liberated.' " Conco also said blacks have not benefited from capitalism because the system " 'is in the wrong hands at the moment.' "

Star Cites Games Divisive Potential

Commenting on the South African Games in an editorial on page 8, *THE STAR* says the games "have a political flavour. They came into being as an act of defiance, after South Africa was kicked out of the Olympics. Now the country is in a state of turmoil, with unrest claiming lives daily. There is growing polarisation between white and blacks. Events contributing to that polarisation need to be weighed up sensitively, erring on the side of reconciliation rather than aggravation." The games, like so many other things in South Africa have the capacity to divide South Africans deeply. We will have gone a long way to solving our problems when that is no longer true."

Food Stamps Program Urged

In an article on the same page, Francis Wilson, head of the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town notes that several hundred thousand children are at risk from malnutrition in a country that exports food and urges that a food stamp program providing approximately 140 rands worth of food stamps per month to families living below the poverty line be created. Wilson also urges the establishment of supplementary feeding programs for children at schools, "a food fortification programme," and an "employment guarantee scheme." The 6 millions rands not spent from last year's budget should be used to start a pilot food stamps project in "one particlarly impoverished corner of the country." There is a clear need for such programs, Wilson says, and there are plenty of ideas about what to do. The money could also be found. "It is the commitment that is lacking."

'Insights' From UK Conference

In The "Political Comment" column on page 8 of *THE STAR*, Hermann Giliomee of the Department of Political Science of the University of Cape Town discusses the recent conference on "South Africa in Crisis" held in Britain. He says that the withdrawal of the ANC, the United Democratic Front (UDF), and the Azanian People's Organization "crippled the conference," but those who participated in the informal discussions produced many "illuminating insights." It was generally agreed that it was no longer possible to talk of a choice between peaceful and violent change and that one of the reasons for the endemic violence is the 1983 constitution "which has made normal constitutional evolution impossible." The conference also agreed that the chances for success of the Natal-KwaZulu indaba are limited. "It was clear the government was not interested in any devolution of power, but only devolution of administrative functions. Moreover, it has as yet no inclination to permit any constitutional initiatives which break its general/own affairs pattern." As the trend in the country is toward a concentration of power, black political aspirations are also directed toward the center and "there is little chance of blacks accepting a compromise federal solution, except at an authentic national convention." The conference concluded that the crisis in the country was one of political legitimacy, Giliomee says, and it is clear the government cannot resolve it through constitutional initiatives.

Le Grange Options on Mrs Mandela

"Winnie Mandela has Louis le Grange in a corner over her banning order as a dispute grows over whether she is still banned," Johannebsurg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 4-10 April reports on pages 1 and 2. Le Grange has three options, the paper says. He can reban Mrs Mandela, but "would have to give full reasons for this action and would certainly be challenged in court by Mandela, who would have a good chance of success." He can "list" her, but this would require that she be convicted on charges of terrorism, subversion, communism, or furthering the aims of an unlawful organization and Mrs Mandela has previously been acquitted of such charges. He can amend the Internal Security Act "to deal with her. This would take months and the Minister is likely to face difficulty having such a move accepted by the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament." "Lawyers said yesterday the banning system, a cornerstone of the Internal Security Act, appeared to be crashing."

Cape Townships Become 'No Go' Areas

"Sections of Cape Town's townships are becoming virtual 'no go' areas for police as residents are increasingly taking up arms against SAP patrols," Moira Levy reports on page 2. Police spokesman Lieutenant Attie Laubscher said that " 'in the past they fired at us during the night so that we could not see who was doing the shooting,' " but now " 'they open fire on us during the day. They are not scared to shoot anymore.' " A policeman was killed when "residents opened fire during a police investigation in Crossroads." Police have intensified patrols and swoops through Cape Town squatter communities but would not comment on residents' claims that "the stepped-up police raids were linked to last week's violence."

Nonindependent Homelands Get New Powers

"The non-independent homelands have been granted draconion powers to pass their own security laws, ban and restrict people, ban organisations and publications and remove communities," Phillip van Niekerk reports on the same page. "Proclamation 38 of 1986 by the State President, P.W. Botha, hands over to the country's six non-independent homelands the same security powers as those enjoyed by the four independent homelands." The proclamation follows President Botha's promise of increased power for the nonindependent homelands in his speech at the opening of Parliament. "The proclamation also provides for the national states to bar entrance to their territory of people who are not from that homeland even if they are South African citizens. It also grants to the non-independent homelands the right to administer areas which are part of South Africa."

National Forum Condemns UDF

Reporting on last weekend's National Forum Meeting on page 3 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL*, Shaun Johnson says that rather than "give impetus to a process of rapprochement between black consciousness adherents and non-racial groups like the UDF and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]," as had been expected, the National Forum, if anything, "restated its exclusivist policies with renewed vehemence." Nonracial organizations were condemned as "a ploy to 'smuggle whites into the black national liberation struggle,'" and "far from making conciliatory noises in the direction of the UDF, the forum set itself the task of 'claiming sole rights to the liberation struggle.' "

NUSAS Leader on ANC Talks

Ruth Becker reports on an "exclusive interview" with National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) President Brendan Barry after the NUSAS delegation returned from Harare where it had met with the ANC. Barry said that while the meeting "did not diminish NUSAS' optimistic view of South Africa's future, 'nothing discussed indicated (that change) will be less painful. There is a recognition that it will be painful.' " Barry said he could not give details of the talks before university campuses had been briefed on the meeting but he did say that the talks covered the ANC's strategies and tactics, the contributions whites could make to ending apartheid, the future of whites, the ANC's approach to future political and economic systems and negotiations with the government, its relationship with the South African Communist Party, and other issues.

Jack on Port Elizabeth Boycott

Reporting on the upcoming consumer boycott in Port Elizabeth, Mike Loewe says on the same page that boycott organizer Mkhuseli Jack has said that the boycott "was a means of communicating to whites the urgency of using their political influence to abolish apartheid." The boycott " 'is about political rights. It is a way of saying to the white community that we are one nation interdependent on one another, that our future is inextricably interlocked,' " Jack said.

UDF Plans 'Call to Whites' Campaign'

Former Progressive Federal Party leader Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert will "be speaking on a United Democratic Front platform in Johannesburg next week," the paper reports on page 4. The meeting "is part of a new UDF 'call to whites campaign' intended to present UDF affiliates as a political alternative to whites opposed to the government." The meeting was organzied by the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee and will also be addressed by Zac Yacoob of the Natal Indian Congress, Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Civic Association, and South African Council of Churches General Secretary Beyers Naude.

NECC Resolutions Not Moderate

Reporting on the resolutions adopted at the National Education Crisis Committee's (NECC) conference, Patrick Laurence writes on page 5 that they "are evidence not of 'moderation' and reasonableness', as the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Sam de Beer, apparently believed, but of a fine honing of strategy." The keynote speech by Zwelakhe Sisulu "was not the product of a temperate moderate so much as a disciplined radical." And implied that he opposed a school boycott because of its potential to divide blacks.

National Forum Explains Absence

Shaun Johnson reports on the same page that the National Forum submitted a document to the NECC conference explaining its absence which was "at once rancourous and conciliatory. Its substantive claim is that the NECC was constituted by an 'extremely sectarian, undemocratic and manipulative process.' " Although the conference had the potential " 'to become one of the most important national initiatives undertaken by the oppressed and exploited people of Azania,' " the allocation of delegates " 'made a mockery of the seriousness with which we view the education crisis.' " However NECC conference convenor Vusi Khanyile "strongly denied charges of manipulating the composition of the conference."

Students Oppose NECC Decisions

Hans Brandt reports on the same page that student delegates to the NECC conference "anticipated difficulty in having conference decisions accepted in their constituencies." Delegates from Natal, the western Cape, and the Transvaal said they wanted the conference to adopt an action program rather than set new demands and "seemed at a loss when trying to decide how best to implement the resolutions" adopted at the conference.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda: Saving South Africa Requires U.S. Pressure

MB041546 Dakar PANA in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Lusaka, 4 April (ZANA/PANA) — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda today told a packed press conference in Lusaka's Mulungushi Conference centre that the political situation in southern Africa was very serious and needed to be defused to avoid catastrophe. The Zambian leader said the situation can be saved at this last hour if only there was goodwill on the part of the United States to exert enough pressure on South Africa instead of fueling the situation by arming rebels in Angola.

Mozambique was today attacked by rebels whose leadership was foreign and lived in South Africa and Brazil and the people dying know nothing about them.

President Kaunda said the United States had a role to play in stabilising the political domino in southern Africa if only it could let South Africa implement the UN Security Resolution 435 of 1978.

Namibia should be granted independence without the conditions.

Angola is being supported by the Sovient Union and the socialist cousins while the United States was arming the UNITA rebels. This is a sad development.

President Kaunda said he was puzzled by the U.S. action recently was succeding diplomatically with the announcement by Pretoria that the implementation of the U.N. Security Resolution 435 starting from August 1, 1986, was jolted with an announcement by the Reagan administration that it was arming UNITA rebels with anti-aircraft and ground to air missiles. [sentence as received]

It was puzzling that the president of the most powerful nation in the world was backpeddling from a realistic course, he said.

The North and South Korea situation in Angola was imminent as the superpower rivalry ensues in this southern [word indistinct] scenario.

This hurts me as innocent people continue to be killed, Kaunda said as he broke down.

The volcano is about to explode, and all of us in this region will perish. The explosion which will start in shout Africa, will spill into the (?neighboring countries). There will be hell.

[words indistinct] South Africa to respond to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons appeal and recommendation for a better change in South Africa, otherwise the zero hour had arrived for an explosion to erupt. Kaunda said.

He said the 4.6 million whites boasted of a stronger economy. They did this because black man produces that wealth while the producer is paid little.

The economy is strong because this thrives on cheap black labour. President Kaunda said South Africa also boasted of a strong army but all this was due to the black man's toil.

It was incredible that the purported Christians (?were) meting out ungodly treatment to fellow human beings. He also wondered why the West had refused the idea of sanctions when they know it very well that it was immoral to dehumanize fellow human beings.

Kaunda Said To Carry Out 'Major Cabinet Reshuffle'

MB040649 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has carried out a major cabinet reshuffle. He has moved Finance Minister Luke Mwananshiku to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and has appointed Education Minister Basil Kabwe as the new minister of finance. A number of other changes have been made in the Zambian cabinet, including the shifting of Foreign Minister Lameck Goma to the education ministry. The changes come amid continuing economic hardships for Zambia, following a severe devaluation of its currency last year.

Joint Security Commission With Zimbabwe Meets

MB040430 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Zambia-Zimbabwe joint permanent commission on defense and security has resolved to continue increasing its vigilance against common enemies in the region.

The commission, which has been meeting since yesterday, discussed various issues of bilateral nature and was fully satisfied that cooperation between the two states continued to be excellent.

In a communique by the office of the secretary of state for defense and security, the commission further affirmed its determination to eliminate bandits, criminals, and all elements which are sponsored by apartheid and imperialism to bring about lawlessness and destabilization in the two countries and the region as a whole.

The Zimbabwean delegation was led by Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala and included ministers of state in the prime minister's office responsible for defense and security, Ernest Kadungure and Emmerson Munangagwa, respectively, and Zimuabwean Army Commander Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo.

Home Affairs Minister Justice Frederick Chomba led the Zambian delegation, which included Minister of Defense General Malimba Masheke and Zambia Army Commander Lieutenant General Christon Tembo.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe on ZANU-PF 'Purge' of Corrupt Leaders

MB041000 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the resolve to ensure that the party and government are led by people with correct ideological orientation remains unshaken and irreversible. Comrade Mugabe was addressing students at the University of Zimbabwe last night. He disclosed the ZANU-PF will soon purge itself of those party leaders who do not abide by the party's leadership code adopted at the second congress in 1984.

The prime minister was gratified to note that cases of fraud are being publicized, and in particular the controversial debate on a report of the Committee of Public Accounts on the sale of railways property which implicated the minister of transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze. He pointed out that all those involved in the railways fraud will be brought to book.

Comrade Mugabe also spoke on the need for national unity and political stability in the country's endeavor to plan and implement national transformation programs to bring about socialism. He lamented that political malcontents had forced the government to redirect financial resources and time from development projects towards law and order and counterinsurgency measures. The prime minister urged the students to prepare themselves for meaningful roles in society.

Released Former Deputy Army Commander Dies

MB060513 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1751 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 5, SAPA — Former deputy army commander, Mr Lookout Masuku, who was recently released from detention, died in Parirenyatwa Hospital this afternoon from a brain disease, a statement issued by he hospital said in Harare today.

ZIANA reports that Mr Masuku, 46, was admitted to the hospital on February 9 suffering from cryptococcal menengitis, an inflammation of the membrane covering the brain.

"Despite the condition having been seen and diagnosed early in his illness and intensive treatment having been given, he died peacefully on April 5, 1986 at 2 pm," the statement said.

Mr Masuku was released from detention on March 11, along with former ZAPU member of Parliament, Mr Vote Moyo, on grounds of poor health.

The former deputy army commander was arrested almost four years ago together with former ZIPRA military supremo, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, in connection with the discovery of arms caches on ZAPU owned farms. Mr Dabengwa is still in detention.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 APRIL 1986

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — The 7 April Israeli air attack southeast of Sidon was directed against Fatah and PFLP targets, IDF radio announced, adding that the planes raided command posts, a broadcasting station, training bases, and bases used as departure points by "terrorist squads." Lebanese security sources cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said 12 people were killed and 26 others were wounded in the attacks.

TWA Explosion Suspect — May Ilyas Mansur, the Lebanese woman suspected of planting a bomb aboard a TWA airliner, announced that she is ready to receive a Greek investigative committee, though she stated that she would not go to Greece for this purpose, Beirut radio reported. The Italian daily *CORRIERE DELLA SERA* revealed that Italy is considering seeking an international warrant for Mansur's arrest, AFP noted. Italy has ordered a "red alert" in response to threats from an Arab group seeking the release of two Lebanese terrorists imprisoned in Italy, AFP disclosed.

Israel

The Cabinet will meet 13 April to discuss the rift in the National Unity Government which developed following Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i's critical remarks about Prime Minister Shim'on Peres published in Israeli newspapers, Jerusalem radio reported. IDF radio reported earlier that Peres proposed to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the crisis could be resolved if Moda'i were transferred to another position in the government and another Likud minister took over as finance minister. In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Moda'i said that while he did not intend to offend Peres with his remarks, the incident is a "very artificial cause" for disbanding the government "even if I wronged, sinned, and offended."

Egypt-Israel

President Husni Mubarak received Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, MENA reported. In their meeting in Cairo, Mubarak told Eban that once the Tabah arbitration agreement is signed, a summit meeting with the Israeli prime minister will be held, the Egyptian ambassador will return to Tel Aviv, and all bilateral agreements will be fulfilled, according to Jerusalem television.

Libya

Libya has received an "official message" from the United States which states that the "real issue" between the two countries is that Libya constitutes a "danger" to U.S. interests, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud asserted in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television. Speaking to students on the anniversary of the 1976 student "revolution," Jallud called for cohesion between the revolutionary committees and the student masses in order to isolate "hostile and bourgeois" forces and prevent "reactionaries" from influencing students. As for the recent measures against the study of foreign languages in Libyan universities, Jallud acknowledged that Libyans need to learn languages like English for "technical and technological reasons," but he cautioned that teaching foreign languages can prove dangerous for the Arab "personality and identity." Jallud also called for greater student involvement in production activities, warning against "naive" people who try to "sabotage" such policies.

In another development, JANA announced the arrival in Tripoli of a Soviet delegation led by CPSU Central Committee member Konstantin Katushev.

In Egypt, the People's Assembly denounced statements made by a Socialist Labor Party delegation during its recent visit to Libya, MENA reported. The delegation had joined its Libyan hosts in denouncing the Camp David accords, according to a press statement broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio 4 April.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat dismissed PLO officer 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah, a Fatah official in Jordan, following reports that he is one of several Fatah officials involved in a Jordanian plan to "split" Fatah, KUNA reported citing the UAE's *AL-BAYAN*. In a statement to AFP reported by Radio Monte Carlo, another alleged participant, PLO officer Na'im al-Khatib, denied a report by the PFLP paper *AL-HADAF* that he was involved in the Jordanian plan. An "informed" source cited by KUNA reported that 'Arafat has stopped paying PLO forces in Jordan under Al-Khatib's command. In another development, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported the conclusion of the PLO Executive Committee meeting in Baghdad 7 April.

Jordanian-Syrian Relations

Jordan approved the appointment of an ambassador to Syria 5 April, the Jerusalem paper *AL-QUDS* reported, asserting that the Jordanian decision is in the framework of "clearing the climate" with Syria.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces "crushed" an Iraqi offensive in Sharhani operational region and Majnun Islands 7 April according to a military communique cited by IRNA. On the Iraqi side, Iraqi forces liberated four mountain peaks in the Maysan area in a "sweeping" offensive, Voice of the Masses radio reported citing a military communique. Another military communique carried by the radio claimed that the Iraqi Air Force destroyed four bridges inside Iran.

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'Arafat Stops Paying PLO Forces in Jordan

LD072144 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1559 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 7 Apr (KUNA) — An informed source stated here today that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has decided, in his capacity as commander in chief of the Palestinian forces, to stop paying the salaries of the forces of the Palestine Liberation Army stationed in Jordan under the command of Colonel Na'im al-Khatib.

This source — which asked not to be identified — told KUNA that stopping paying the salaries of the aforementioned forces — numbering about 1,000 officers and men — because of "suspicious movements" by Colonel Al-Khatib and a number of his aides in cooperation with 'Atallah 'Atallah [Abu al Za'im], the former deputy commander in chief of PLO military intelligence, to create a new split in the Palestinian ranks. The same source stressed that 'Arafat has dismissed Atallah from his post as deputy commander in chief of PLO military intelligence but that he has not replaced him so far.

The informed source explained that 'Arafat appointed Atallah to this post with the aim of "tying him down" after he had heard reports about his alliance with the Jordanian regime against the PLO leadership. The source expects 'Atallah to find financial support for his movement from an Arab quarter where he has had good relations with some of its officials since he was in the Lebanese capital Beirut; this is in addition to the financial support he will receive from Jordan. The source has stressed that the Arab quarter is not Syria as some might think.

Further on Fatah Split

TA071321 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by the Arab affairs correspondent]

[Excerpt] Senior commanders in the Fatah organization who support Jordan are expected to take control of PLO offices in Amman and to announce their support for King Husayn's efforts to solve the Palestinian problem. The organ of the Popular Front led by Dr Habash, *AL-HADAF*, which is reporting this from Damascus, publishes the list of the senior commanders who are slated to set up a pro-Jordanian framework and split Fatah. This list includes: Abu al-Za'im; Na'im al-Khatib; the Badr forces commander, Ya'qub Haydar; the commander of the aerial forces, Abu al-Fajr; and Abu al-Walid and Muhammad al-'Amlah of the Al-Karamah forces.

The paper further notes that the leaders of these commanders, Abu al-Za'im and Muhammad al-Khatib, are conducting contacts with Palestinian notables in the West Bank with the intention of incorporating them into their new framework. 'Arafat instructed Abu al-Za'im to arrive in Tunis urgently but the latter refused.

'Arafat Receives Tanzanian President's Envoy

JN071930 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday evening received Kighoma Malima, envoy of Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and minister of state, prime minister's office for economic affairs and planning. The Tanzanian envoy delivered to the brother commander in chief a written message from President Mwinyi on the state of affairs on the African Continent and the Middle East and bilateral relations.

President Mwinyi reiterated Tanzania's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO and the wise leadership of Brother Abu 'Ammar. President Mwinyi also extended an invitation to Brother Abu 'Ammar to visit Tanzania. The Tanzanian minister conveyed to brother leader Abu 'Ammar President Ali Hassan Mwinyi's greetings and admiration for the Palestinian people's struggle and the courage of their leadership. The Tanzanian president reiterated his condemnation of the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and denounced the unholy alliance between South Africa and Israel. He expressed the hope that Arab-African solidarity will be further entrenched to confront this alliance.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asked the Tanzanian minister to convey his best greetings to and appreciation for His Excellency President Mwinyi and the friendly Tanzanian party, government, and people. He described Palestinian-Tanzanian relations as fraternal and strategic and emphasized his complete support for the friendly African peoples' struggle, particularly the people of Namibia and South Africa, and the peoples of the African confrontation states.

The meeting was attended on the Tanzanian side by Planning Ministry Under Secretary Dr Ashur Abbas, Salman al-Hirsi, brother leader Abu Ammar's adiser for African affairs, and PLO Ambassador to Tanzania 'Abd al-'Aziz Abu Ghawsh.

PLO Executive Committee Ends Meetings 6 Apr

JN071844 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee ended its meetings in Baghdad yesterday under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The Executive Committee discussed the latest developments in the battles that have been taking place against the Palestinian camps in Beirut over the past 10 days and that have been ignited by the militias of the Amal movement under Nabih Birri, the causes of this aggression, and the motives behind the current battles against the steadfast Palestinian camps. It reviewed the political implications and objectives of this aggression, which some Arab parties try to obscure by escalating their media campaigns against the Zionist enemy.

The PLO Executive Committee also discussed the question of unity among the Palestinian factions within the framework of the PLO and the efforts underway to attain this unity. The Executive Committee heard special reports on this issue concerning the work of the committees formed for this purpose and the results achieved by them.

The PLO Executive Committee also studied the current Palestinian state of affairs which objectively contributes to the prevalence of the best atmosphere for continuing meetings with the Palestinian factions to entrench their unity within the framework of Palestinian legitimacy. It stressed the importance of speeding up the attainment of unity to confront all the momentous perils that are posing a threat to the Palestinian cause and the PLO, and to definitively halt the aggression against our Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

On the Arab level, the PLO Executive Committee discussed the steps that are needed to convene an Arab summit, stressing the importance of holding the summit at this stage in order to confront the fateful challenges the Arab nation is facing. The Executive Committee also discussed the latest developments in the current Arab state of affairs on all levels.

Attack on Israeli Patrol in Al-Birah Reported

JN071937 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: Following instructions, one of our combat groups operating in the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military patrol on 5 April with machineguns in Al-Birah, in the occupied West Bank. As a result of the attack, two jeeps were damaged and several members of the Zionist patrol were either killed or wounded. The occupation forces besieged the area of operations, searched it, and arrested several Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Despite the Zionist measures, our combat group safely withdrew from the area of operations. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Palestinians Confront Amal Attacks on Camps

JN051837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1719 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] For the 9th successive day, Palestinian fighters defending Palestinian camps in West Beirut continued their heroic confrontation of the agent Amal movement militias which are attempting with all types of weapons, including tanks, to storm the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, but to no avail.

Reports from the periphery of the two camps today say that violent clashes are still continuing. The agent Amal movement militias used tanks, heavy artillery, and mortars. The number of victims in the two camps increased as a result of the shelling of the camps. Two people were martyred and 21 others were wounded in yesterday's clahes, thus increasing the number of casualties to 27 martyrs and more than 100 wounded.

Further Camp Fighting

JN072020 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] For the 11th consecutive day, the agent Amal Movement's militias have been continuing their vile aggression against the Palestinian camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut. Reports from the camps mention that the agent Amal Movement made many attempts yesterday to storm the Sabra and Shatila camps despite the recent cease-fire. However, the Palestinian fighters defending the camps confronted and repulsed the aggressors, inflicting heavy losses on them. Reports add that the Amal Movement gangs try to exploit the cease-fire agreements by storming the Sabra and Shatila camps in collusion with the Syrian regime.

A Fatah spokesman has stated that the agent Amal Movement is doing its best to wage a war of extermination against the Palestinian people and seeks to liquidate their military operations against the Zionist enemy. In a statement distributed in Beirut the day before yesterday, the Fatah spokesman said that the barbaric shelling by the agent Amal Movement gangs of the Sabra and Shatila camps is similar to the massacres the Zionist enemy and its agents perpetrated in these two camps in September 1982, during the Zionist forces' invasion of Beirut. The statement added that the shelling of the Burj al-Barajinah camp with heavy artillery is a new sign of the conspiracy that is being concocted agaisnt the Palestinian people.

The statement said that the camp's mosque, dispensary, and water network had been the major targets of this shelling. The spokesman's statement added that four Palestinian women, including one pregnant woman, and a large number of children, were martyred during the shelling. The statement added that the agent Amal Movement besieging the Palestinian camps has prevented the Red Cross from entering them. This has led to a food shortage in the camps. The statement called for the adoption of a stand on this barbaric aggression and this new massacre against the Palestinian people.

Tripoli Compares U.S. 'Panic' to Eve of WWII

LD071636 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees]

[Text] A feeling of panic and chaos prevailed within the circles of the U.S. Administration last weekend when Reagan was seized by a state of hysteria and sickness, adding bigger and more painful setbacks to the critical disease he suffers from the spreading of the cancerous tumour throughout his frail body. This came in the wake of the wide-spread explosions, which shook West Germany, Korea, and Lebanon and which resulted in heavy material losses. The marks of these have not yet dried, and the rope is still being pulled [as heard]. Observers attributed this feeling of the failure and bitterness within the U.S. Administration to the obsession about Al-Qadhdhafi and the strong and effective influence of the Great al-Fatih Revolution in combating the U.S. legislated terrorism that has escaped its strongholds [as heard] and to the widespread positive echoes against U.S. imperialism it has received in the majority of continents.

According to a Voice of America radio news bulletin today, Robert Oakley, the U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East and Western Europe and a senior official in the U.S. Administration, expressed great anxiety and fear over what he called the danger from Libya, affirming the previous U.S. statements that claimed the fingerprints of the Libyan plot aimed at carrying out retaliatory acts against the U.S. presence have not yet emerged.

In this connection and according to Washington radio [as heard] the U.S. roving ambassador admitted that the administration has faced enormous difficulties in convincing its allies in Western Europe to join it in its aggression against the Jamahiriyah, despite the fact that Western Europe has disclosed its overt accusations against the Jamahiriyah.

Political observers have compared the state of panic and worry that seized Reagan and his staff at the dark house and were accompanied by special security measures, including the announcement of a state of maximum military alert, to the incidents on the eve of World War II.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

U.S. Vice President Meets GCC Secretary General

GF071645 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1610 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Dammam, 7 Apr (SPA) — U.S. Vice President George Bush met today with 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general.

GCC General Secretariat, OAPEC Issue Statement

GF071520 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1425 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The GCC General Secretariat and the OAPEC affirmed the importance of coordinating and exchanging information with regard to their relations with certain international committees, particularly with the EEC.

This came in a joint statement issued today on the second meeting held by the OAPEC and the GCC, during which the two sides reviewed the aspects of mutual specialization and concern in order to strengthen bilateral cooperation and the possibilities of its development. The GCC General Secretariat delegation was led by 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general, and the OAPEC delegation was led by Dr 'Ali 'Utayqah, OAPEC secretary general.

The two sides agreed to carry out joint efforts in field of energy. Considering its importance, this includes exchange of information, holding seminars, and carrying out joint studies by paying attention to the guidance of energy consumption. The two sides also agreed to coordinate in taking part and following up the activities of certain international organizations which specialize in their joint interests, and to attend their meetings as well as exchange information and reports in this field.

The statement said that agreement was also achieved for coordination in the framework of international organizations dealing with protecting the environment from petroleum pollution and for the exchange of information and expertise in this field.

The statement said the two sides agreed to exert joint efforts within the framework of the UN conference for trade and development aimed at protecting the interests of the oil-exporting countries, while formulating a code of ethics concerning transportation of liquid products.

The statement pointed out that in order to strengthen coordination between the two sides the GCC General Secretariat showed its interest in taking part in certain conferences and seminars dealing with energy, which is organized by the OAPEC, including the Arab energy conference due to be held in Baghdad in March 1988.

The statement said that agreement was achieved to follow up the recommendations of the petrochemicals seminar, the preparation of which the two sides participated and which was recently held in the state of Bahrain. The meeting of the committee will be held to follow up the recommendations of this seminar. The two sides agreed to continue joint activities and evchange visits between technicians and exchange studies and reports and to participate in the seminars organized by either side.

The OAPEC delegation expressed admiration over the achievements realized within the GCC framework as progressive steps for comprehensive Arab work. The OAPEC delegation expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between the GCC and other joint Arab work organizations. Dr 'Ali 'Utayqah, OAPEC secretary general, extended an invitation to hold the third meeting between the two sides at the organization's headquarters in Kuwait at the beginning of next year.

This is the second meeting held between the two sides. The first meeting was held at OAPEC headquarters in Kuwait in December 1983.

BAHRAIN

Reportage on 3-Day Visit by Vice President Bush

Arrives in Manama

GF071631 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpts] His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, led the delegation which received U.S. Vice President George Bush and his wife when they arrived in the country at 1800 [1500 GMT] from Saudi Arabia today on a 3-day official visit to Bahrain in the framework of his current tour of a number of countries in the region. During this visit, the U.S. vice president will discuss bilateral relations, current developments in the region, the Middle East crisis, current Arab and international situations and issues of mutual interest.

Also receiving the U.S. vice president were His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs and chief of the honorary delegation accompanying the visiting guest; ministers; the chief of the Royal Court; the chief of staff; the U.S. ambassador to Bahrain; Shard Kumar Bhatnagar, Indian ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps; Ghazi Muhammad al-Qusaybi, Bahraini ambassador to the United States; a number of senior civil and military officials; and members of the U.S. Embassy staff.

After the ceremonies, his highness the amir and his guest went to the VIP lounge and exchanged friendly talks. After a short rest, his highness the amir and George Bush went to the Al-Gudaybiyah Palace where his excellency the U.S. vice president and his accompanying delegation will be staying during their offiicial visit to Bahrain.

The U.S. vice president is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Craig Fuller, chief of staff of the Vice President's Office; Marion Creekmore, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs; Frederick Khedouri, assistant to the vice president for policy and deputy chief of staff; Donald Gregg, assistant to the vice president for national security affairs; Jennifer Fitzgerald, executive assistant and assistant to the vice president for legislative affairs; and Robert Pelletreau, deputy assistant to the secretary of defense. He is also accompanied by a number of senior U.S. Government officials and a press delegation.

Received by Amir

GF080905 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 8 Apr (WAKH) — The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here this morning U.S. Vice President George Bush, who is currently visiting Bahrain. During the meeting they exchanged friendly views on bilateral relations.

The audience was attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs and head of the honorary delegation; and Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, minister of interior. Representing the U.S. were Craig Fuller, chief of staff at the Vice President's office; Marion Creekmore, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; and the U.S. ambassador to Bahrain.

Official Talks Held

GF080931 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 8 Apr (WAKH) — A session of official talks was held this morning between a Bahraini delegation, led by Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and a U.S. delegation, led by U.S. Vice President George Bush.

Attending the talks for Bahraini were Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs and head of the honorary delegation; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, minister of interior; Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs; Habib Ahmad Qasim, minister of commerce and agriculture; and Ghazi al-Qusaybi, Bahraini ambassador to the United States. Representing the U.S. the talks were attended by Craig Fuller, chief of staff at the Vice President's office; Marion Creekmore, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; Frederick Khedouri, assistant to the vice president for policy and deputy chief of staff; Donald Gregg, assistant to the vice president for national security affairs; Jennifer Fitzgerald, executive assistant and assistant to the vice president for legislative affairs; Robert Peletreau; deputy assistant to the secretary of defense; and the U.S. ambassador to Bahrain.

Talks centered on bilateral relations and the means to consolidate them, the current developments in the Arab Gulf region including the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East issue, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the oil market situation, the current Arab and international situation; and issues of mutual interest.

Heir Apparent Hosts Luncheon

GF080951 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister, today held a luncheon banquet in honor of U.S. Vice President George Bush and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by a number of ministers, the U.S. ambassador to Bahrain, and a number of guests.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Commentary

GF070841 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Apr (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has said that the current visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to a number of the region's countries necessitates discussing a number of issues, in addition to adopting clear positions and resolutions commensurate with the size of issues fateful for this region in particular, and for the other parts of the Arab homeland as well.

The paper indicated that there are issues which have exceeded their framework and have imposed themselves on the international arena including the Iraqi-Iranian war, the issue of oil prices, the Palestinian issue, and the civil war in Lebanon. In the belief that the United States is capable of reaching suitable solutions to these issues, the paper expressed hope that the visit of the U.S. Vice President would be fruitful and based on a sincere intention to create understanding and to build confidence between the United States and Bahrain and all of the world peoples.

KUWAIT

Paper Links Bush Remarks, 1988 Elections

GF071951 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Apr 86 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "The Oil Diplomacy and the Security of the Gulf"]

[Text] Does not the personal concern of U.S. Vice President George Bush for the developments in oil prices and OPEC's policy and his attempt to link petroleum diplomacy and the Gulf security situation have a connection with the upcoming presidential elections and with the fact that the man is the strongest candidate for the presidential post in 1988?

On the eve of his arrival in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, George Bush made statements which gave the impression that the U.S. Administration is holding the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula countries responsible, even if partially, for the extraordinary reduction in oil prices, a reduction which has reached a point that it is having direct affect on U.S. interests. Within this framework of Washington's concerns, Bush talked about his country's commitment, an old and continued commitment, to secure Gulf security, to confront any geographical expansion of the Iraq-Iran war, and to prevent any attempt designed to stop by force the flow of oil supplies through the Strait of Hormuz.

The U.S. vice president attempted to turn the issue of OPEC and the oil prices into an issue of great importance for Washington in dealing with the issue of oil supplies and the stability of this petroleum region. Thus, in this way Bush was departing from the U.S. tradition and also from two policies.

On one side he mixed up the fact that oil is an international strategic commodity and that it is necessary to secure the continuation of its flow through the Strait of Hormuz, and the fact that this commodity is owned by countries that are in charge of controlling its prices. This mix-up between the security of the oil supplies and the oil prices reveals new aspects of the traditional oil diplomacy, which are not understood, except in the sense of exploiting the crises of others in the sense that the U.S. vice president's desire to woo the oil companies and the U.S. banks are the main keys to the 1988 presidential elections. However, the U.S. vice president's criticism of the measures which led to the reduction of oil prices is regarded as a departure from the official stand announced by the White House. Until recently, President Reagan continued to welcome the price reduction, thinking that this reduction was a retreat to OPEC. This is an old wish expressed by Dr Henry Kissinger. In his announcement of his concern for the reduction in oil prices, the U.S. vice president departed from the White House stand and revealed new aspects of the oil market crisis, which may be the real aspects of the conflict in the oil market.

George Bush, who has established a big petroleum company, is closer to the U.S. oil industry and the finance and industrial institutions than the president. Thus, when Bush talks about U.S. pains as a result of the war on oil prices, he reflects the thinking in Texas and New York. He also reflects the fact that this oil war is not in the favor of the United States and that this was will not bend OPEC and that the ones who are harmed by the petroleum war are the same ones who have always wished OPEC would weaken and collapse.

This point is understood, but the point which is not understood is that the U.S. vice president's statements, due to election interests, attempt to link the security of the Gulf and the oil supplies with the issue of petroleum prices, ignoring the fact that the first issue is a legitimate international responsibility, as much as the issue of the oil prices is a national responsibility which concerns the oil-producing countries and their control on their national wealth.

Foreign Minister Receives Message From France

LD071402 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1033 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 7 Apr (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, Al-Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, has received a reply message from the French foreign minister, Jean-Bernard Raimond.

The message was conveyed by the French ambassador to Kuwait, Jean Bressot during his meeting with the director of the minister's office, Abdallah Sa'ud, which was held at the headquarters of the Foreign Ministry today.

An authoritative source has told KUNA that the French foreign minister in his message to al-Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed thanks and appreciation for the congratulations on the occasion of his appointment to his post, stressing the desire to exert joint efforts to consolidate the relationship of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

QATAR

FRG's Moellemann Arrives in Doha 6 April

GF070651 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0520 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 6 Apr (WAKH) — Juergen Moelleman, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, arrived in Doha today on a 2-day visit to Qatar. This is the first leg of his tour to a number of the region's countries scheduled to include Bahrain and the UAE.

Talks With Amir

GF071155 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The amir, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani, today received in his office at Doha Palace Juergen Moelleman, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Hans Luther Steppan, FRG ambassador in Doha; and Ahmad al-Khal, Qatari ambassador to FRG.

The minister conveyed to his highness the amir the greetings and best wishes of FRG President Dr Richard Von Weizsaecker and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

During the meeting they reviewed current international developments in general, developments of the Middle East issue in particular, and ways to promote cooperation between the State of Qatar and the FRG in all fields.

Meets Heir Apparent

GF071756 Manama WAKH in English 1605 GMT

7 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 7 Apr (WAKH) — Qatari Heir Apparent and Defence Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani received here this morning the visiting West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Juergen Moellemann.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani. Ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries and means of promoting them in the various spheres were reviewed during the meeting.

PDRY

Paper Criticizes U.S. Policy, Bush Tour

GF071337 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The *14 OCTOBER* newspaper today affirmed that the flagrant hostility harbored by the United States toward the progressive regime in the PDRY has been known to everyone since the first day of national independence. In its editorial the newspaper referred to the series of U.S. designs and plots hostile to our people, which began on 20 March 1968, when the U.S. ambassador was discovered following up on the progress of an abortive coupist design at Badr camp. It said that since then the various designs and plots have continued, beginning with an economic siege and media wars and ending with military support for the forces hostile to the revolution.

The newspaper recalled the statements made by U.S. officials since 13 January [1986]. It said that these statements harbor hatred for our regime and resentment and rancor for our triumph and are still clear to our people. The newspaper added that the PDRY, which senses the danger of the U.S. policy, realizes that the Bush tour is bringing the poison of sedition and separation. We are eager first to see that the leaders of our Yemeni people in both parts deny the the U.S Administration the chance to achieve its hostile goals and to uncover Bush's intentions, which are aimed at jeopardizing the ambitions of our Yemeni people in restoring their unity through peaceful and democratic means. We must stay away from any other style similar to that of cowboys and away from the desire of the main enemy of our people and the enemy of the Arab and progressive peoples, the United States. The newspaper pointed out that the dimensions and objectives of George Bush's visit to the region are obvious to our Yemeni people and to the rest of the Arab peoples. Our peoples will always struggle for attaining their land, unity, and social progress. We will continue to regard the United States as a source of aggression against us, as long as it continues to give support to the Zionist enemy and be its strategic ally.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further Reportage on Visit by George Bush

Visits Dharan University

GF071308 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Dhahran, 7 Apr (SPA) — U.S. Vice President George Bush and his delegation visited the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran. He was received at the university by university director Dr Bakr ibn 'Abdallah ibn Bakr, university secretary general Dr Salih ba Khuraybah, and a number of faculty members and university staff.

Upon arrival the guest visited the university's conference hall where he was briefed on the foundation of the university, the stages of its development and its role in serving Saudi society and providing various scientific specilizations and study programs at the baccalaureate, masters, and doctorate levels.

Mr George Bush then left for the university's center of information classification, where he was briefed on the developed computer network of the center. He also visited the registrations office and was briefed by the university director on the programs prepared by the director.

The guest then visited the university's applied research center where he was received by Dr 'Abdallah al-Dabbagh, the director of the applied research academy and a number of center staff. Dr al-Dabbagh briefed the guest on the work at the center and its research. The guest then left for the factory which analyzes space photographs where he inspected various space photographs, as well as a number of photographs of districts in the Kingdom that were taken from satellites.

The university director then presented Mr George Bush with a souvenir decorated with the university's coat of arms. Mr George Bush also signed the senior officials' guest book. He wrote: "Our honest appreciation for the visit, which widened our horizons and opened our minds on an important work."

The U.S. vice president then left the university. He was seen off by University Director Dr Bakr ibn 'Abdallah Bakr, University Secretary General Dr Salih al-Khuraybah, Applied Research Center Director Dr 'Abdallah al-Dabbagh, and a number of university staff.

Cabinet Views Fahd-Bush Talks

GF071449 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, chaired the Cabinet meeting today. After the session, Hisham Nazir, minister of planning and acting information minister, made a statement to SPA in which he said:

His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz briefed the Cabinet on the talks held yesterday between the Saudi delegation, led by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and the U.S. delegation, led by His Excellency Vice President George Bush. The meeting lasted until an early hour today. The acting information minister added: His Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz noted that His Majesty King Fahd affirmed to the visiting guest the Kingdom's firm stand that the Middle East problem cannot be radically solved and that negotiations to achieve this goal cannot be completed without taking into consideration the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. His majesty also emphasized that the usurped rights which should be returned are those of the Palestinian people, that the Israeli claims to the usurped Arab rights are baseless, and that any attempt to exploit the status quo in the region to impose a settlement that does not take into consideration the Palestinian people's rights cannot succeed.

Crown Prince Details Talks

GF071616 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Al-Dammam, 7 Apr (SPA) — His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, chaired the Cabinet meeting today.

After the session, Hisham al-Nazir, minister of planning and acting information minister, made a statement to SPA. He said: The crown prince noted that His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz emphasized to the U.S. vice president that peace is a real goal for all the region's countries which have suffered greatly from wars and their horrors and spent money on them which could have been directed toward development. His majesty urged the United States to play a positive role in revealing the truth and to bring the views of the conflicting sides closer without adopting the view of either two side. His majesty also affirmed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia not only desires peace in the region but has also done and is doing whatever it can to realize it.

The acting information minister said that His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also informed the Cabinet that His Majesty King Fahd concentrated on the importance of ending the Iraq-Iran war, which is a tragedy for the two Muslim countries and wastes their energies and threatens to expand in the region. He particularly noted that on numerous occasions Iraq — through its President Saddam Husayn — has reaffirmed its desire to end the conflict through peaceful means, and that His Majesty King Fahd hopes that Iran will respond to that.

Concerning the request of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to purchase defense equipment from the United States, his highness the crown prince said that his majesty the king informed the U.S. vice president that the Kingdom uses this equipment for legitimate self-defense and hopes that its friends will understand this requirement.

His excellency the acting information minister said that His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz explained to the Cabinet that His Majesty King Fahd informed the U.S. vice president on the stand of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding the deterioration of the oil prices and explained the Kingdom's continuous stances to find a balanced oil market, which equally takes into consideration the interests of producers and consumers. His highness said that the Kingdom did not cause the current reduction in prices on the international market because it adhered to the production ceiling defined by OPEC and to the distribution of shares to the member states within the limits of the approved ceiling, which is 16 million barrels per day. Ht said that if the other members had abided, the constant deterioration of prices would have stopped because the Kingdom did not produce more than the defined limit and did not sell at low prices. In addition, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia believes that it is important for non-OPEC oil-producing states to cooeprate so as to create the required balance in the market. His highness said that the U.S. vice president affirmed the U.S. Government's commitment to continued efforts in the peace process. He also affirmed President Reagan's commitment to all the security requirements of the Saudi Government and the U.S. Government's desire to end the Iraq-Iran war.

The crown prince said that the U.S. vice president understood the Kingdom's real oil policy and that he praised its moderate and constructive views in this respect. His highness the crown prince said that His Majesty King Fahd and his excellency the U.S. vice president affirmed the importance of the strong historical relations between the two friendly countries and their mutual interests in peace and development, and in the consolidation and development of these relations.

Bush Holds Press Conference

GF071800 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Dammam, 7 Apr (SPA) — U.S. Vice President His Excellency George Bush held a press conference at the conclusion of his visit to the Kingdom. In this press conference, he talked about his meetings with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and about the current Arab and international situation.

His Excellency George Bush thanked the Government of the Kingdom for the hospitality and welcome accorded him and the delegation accompanying him. Also he expressed deep appreciation for the progress achieved by the Kingdom and pointed in his context to the cities, hospitals and universities that have been built in the Kingdom, some of which he has seen during his visit.

At the start of his press conference before leaving for Bahrain, George Bush read a statement on the U.S.-Saudi talks. He praised the depth, wisdom, and clear ability of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and said that the king stressed the importance of finding a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Middle East, which has caused many deaths over the years, and expressed the hope that the Kingdom and the United States will be able to work together to achieve peace and solve the problems of the region. He added that the Saudi-U.S. talks focused on security and the economy and pointed out that the region faces several challenges, including the Iraq-Iran war and the Soviet war against the Afghan people. He pointed out that the economic issues that were discussed were the price of oil and production. He ended his statement by saying: I have great respect and appreciation for the Kingdom, its leaders, and its people.

While answering reporters' questions, Bush explained that the bilateral talks dealt with the total sum of the current oil situation in the international market and pointed out that discussion did not focus on one point or a certain aspect. His Excellency Bush spoke about the decline in the price of oil last week, which had touched $8.5 per barrel in West Texas, and said that this decline will damage the U.S. oil industry.

George Bush confirmed, when asked about the Palestine problem, his country's determination to push the peace process forward and said he had the chance to discuss this vision with His Majesty King Fahd.

The U.S. vice president said that the Iraq-Iran war was discussed with the Saudi side and expressed his country's interest in keeping the Straits of Hormuz open and the states of the region stable. George Bush praised the Kingdom's pioneering role in providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan mujahidin. He said that the Soviets should leave Afghanistan. The U.S. vice president confirmed, while answering a question on the decline of the oil price, that the blame for this does not fall on the Kingdom, explaining that the Kingdom produced at one time 10 million barrels per day and that this figure declined steadily until it reached 2-3 million. He said that this is not realized by many people.

Press Discusses Fahd-Bush Talks

GF081036 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0820 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In their editorials today, the newspapers *'UKAZ*, *AL-YAWM*, and *AL-RIYAD* comment on the Saudi-U.S. talks and their importance.

Under the headline "Firm Convictions and Frank Stands," *'UKAZ* says: The Saudi-U.S. talks held under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and U.S. Vice President George Bush were constructive, frank, and comprehensive in line with the two countries' weight and interests in issues which concern the two countries and in issues related to the current Arab and international situation.

'UKAZ notes that the Kingdom affirms to the Arab nation the rights and interests which it is seeking to preserve and consolidate, that these rights and interests should receive the attention of the U.S. Administration, and that no efforts can be made outside the framework of interests and legitimate rights. The Kingdom also is committed to the just interests of the entire world because it knows that the international community is one family and that what harms one state or people can harm all states and people.

The newspaper *AL-YAWM* says: The Saudi-U.S. talks gain a special significance during the current circumstances that the region is undergoing. The talks won wide news media attention, commensurate with their importance and with the importance of the two sides on regional and international levels.

AL-YAWM notes that the talks dealt with the Palestine issue. This issue was the center of the talks because it is the Arabs' primary issue and because the Kingdom is anxious to defend the Palestinian people's cause and to underline the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on all occasions. The talks also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and the certain threat this war poses to the region's countries. For its part, the Kingdom supports all efforts which seek to end the war between the two Muslim countries. No doubt the U.S. interests in the region are under a threat which Washington should have a stand toward.

AL-RIYAD notes that the effect of the economic and political situation in the region on world's interests cannot be belittled. The role the Kingdom is playing on the internal and external levels is part of the Kingdom's goals.

AL-RIYAD affirms that the Kingdom adopted an independent policy on its own decisions. However, the Kingdom does not ignore Arab and international considerations because it feels that it is a member of the world community and that strong effects, be they negative or positive, will surely reflect on all societies and that international dealings on the basis of common goals widen the scope and improve these dealings. The role the United States should play, even amid international competition, puts the United States on the same level of responsibility, whether concerning the role required from it toward the Arab region or toward the peace and security of all people.

Paper on Bush Visit

GF071030 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0810 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh 6 Apr (SPA) — The newspaper *AL-YAWM* has discussed the visit of the U.S. Vice President to the Kingdom, the first leg of a tour to some of the region's countries. The paper stated that the visit confirms the Reagan Administration's conviction of the role the Kingdom could play to attain peace and security in the region. The paper pointed out that the U.S. Vice President's talks with the Saudi leaders are an extension of continuous U.S.-Saudi discussions and bolster bilateral relations and the search for suitable solutions for a number of issues of common interest.

The paper pointed out that the United States can play a positive role in solving many of these issues. The paper added that U.S.-Saudi cooperation in the quest for better formulas would provide further chances for peace in the region and would eliminate the stalemate that dominates many imperious issues, the solution of which requires positive efforts by all concerned sides.

The paper stressed that the U.S.-Saudi cooperation can play a positive role in the heated events our region is passing through, particularly as the Kingdom — in its contacts with the friendly countries — considers solving the problems of the fraternal countries its top priority.

Concluding, the paper said that the U.S.-Saudi cooperation has historic roots and has many aspects, which is why the current discussions will cement and consolidate this cooperation in the interest of the two peoples and all peace-loving people.

Bush Departure

GF071629 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1620 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Dhahran, 7 Apr (SPA) — U.S. Vice President George Bush left Dhahran for Bahrain tonight after a 3-day visit to the Kingdom. Among those who saw him off was His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

Canadian Foreign Minister Arrives in Riyadh

GF061843 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Charles Joseph Clark, Canadian minister of state for external relations, arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on a 2-day visit to the Kingdom. He was received by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry, and Douglas Valentine, Candian ambaseador to the Kingdom.

Meets Counterpart

GF071319 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, this morning received in his office at the Foreign Ministry John Clark [as received], Canadian minister of state for external affairs, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. The delegation accompanying him was also received. During the meeting issues of mutual interest were discussed. Then the Saudi and Canadian officials held a meeting under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and the Canadian minister of state for external affairs.

The meeting was attended for Saudi Arabia by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Thunyan, deputy foreign minister; 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, deputy foreign minister for political affairs; Ambassador Ma'mun Qabani, director of the Western Department; Ambassador Ma'mun Kurdi, supervisor of economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Dr Nizar Madani, chief of the Media Department at the ministry; Dr Khalid al-Juundan, chief of the Political Analysis Department; and His Highness Prince Dr Turki ibn Muhammad ibn Sa'ud, adviser in the Western Department.

Canada was represented by Douglas Valentine, Canadian ambassador to the Kingdom; James Taylor, undersecretary of the External Affairs Ministry; Shaun Brady, official spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry; Michael (Kirgin) and William Chambers, assistants to the minister of external affairs; Michael Bell, director of the Middle East Department; and Judy White, chief of the Employees' Committee at the office of the minister of external affairs.

During the meeting bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed, as well as the current situation in the Middle East and international issues of mutual concern.

YAR

Official Receives Note From Iraq's Taha Yasin

GF071730 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ of planning, today received brother 'Abd al-Husayn Ibrahim al-Rifay'i, Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa, who delivered a message from his brother Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, dealing with the relations between the two fraternal countries.

UAE

Indirect U.S.-Libyan Dialogue Reportedly Begins

GF050716 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0635 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Apr (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today that a Libyan-U.S. indirect dialogue to discuss the outstanding problems between them started a few days ago, following agreement on a number of issues which will be discussed at an experts' level first.

Quoting Arab diplomatic sources, the newspaper adds that although the United States and Libya have denied this, a dialogue has actually begun under Saudi Arabia's patronage. This dialogue is expected to be crowned with a senior high-level political meeting between the two sides.

Assembly on Socialist Party's Visit to Libya

NC071414 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The People's Assembly held a session today under the chairmanship of Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. During the meeting, the Assembly members emphasized the right of political parties to act in an unrestricted manner, although they did express their dismay at statements made by some parties to foreign circles which might interfere with Egypt's foreign policy.

The Assembly members held a comprehensive discussion about reports published by the newspaper *MAYU* on the visit which Socialist Labor Party leader Ibrahim Shukri paid to Libya. According to *MAYU*, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had asked the Socialist Labor Party delegation for help in changing the regime in Egypt.

The minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council [not further identified] commented on the affair, saying that the government had not asked any delegation to visit Libya or to speak in its name or on behalf of the Egyptian people. However, he added that the Socialist Labor Party leader is entitled to travel anywhere he chooses.

For his part, Ibrahim Shukri denied the *MAYU* report that Col al-Qadhdhafi had requested any such assistance to change the system of government in Egypt.

Shukri Remarks Denounced

NC071822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — The People's Assembly held a session today under the chairmanship of Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. The Assembly members denounced the statements made by members of the Egyptian opposition Socialist Labor Party delegation and its leader, engineer Ibrahim Shukri, during a visit to Libya. They also denounced the joint communique issued at the end of this visit.

A number of Assembly members requested an explanation about these events from the prime minister. They expressed their belief that the statements published on the visit have harmed Egypt's foreign policy and people.

Some members also expressed their disappointment that Ibrahim Shukri had gone to Libya and shaken hands with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the enemy of the Egyptian people and a man who has shown the hatred he harbors for us by expelling Egyptian workers from Libya after seizing their savings.

Other members questioned the Socialist Labor Party's attitude toward the Libyan regime, a regime hostile to the Egyptian people and their government and one which supports Iran in its war against Iraq. One Assembly member said that it would be more appropriate if Al-Qadhdhafi tried to be a true Muslim Arab leader and not a pretentious one.

'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council, responded to urgent requests that an explanation be presented on this matter from the prime minister. He said: The government has no definite or factual information about this visit. Relations between Egypt and Libya have been cut off and the government has not authorized anyone to go to Libya to speak on its behalf or in the name of the Egyptian people.

Minister Radwan questioned the reason behind Ibrahim Shukri's urgent demand that the Assembly investigate the requests for an explanation, as well as the questions presented to it in regard to the recent riots and the relationship between this matter and Shukri's visit to Libya.

Radwan noted that Libya sides with Iran, which is not an Arab country, against Iraq, which is an Arab country. He said that what has been published about the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party delegation's visit contains a threat to national unity in Egypt.

Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, member of the People's Assembly and leader of the Socialist Labor Party, responded to requests for information by saying that the statements made by Assembly members which degrade his nationalism were unwisely worded. He explained that he had not spoken in the name of the Egyptian people but only in the name of that portion represented by the Labor Party.

Shukri continued: I cannot allow myself to accuse an Egyptian minister of not being a nationalist because he has gone to the Israeli Labor Party convention. He noted that direct contact can be of service to Egypt, adding: This was the aim of my visit to Libya.

For his part, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub affirmed that the Assembly emphasizes the right to freedom of action for all parties on the condition that they be commited to the higher interests of the homeland. He said that any statement or agreement with foreign circles which seeks to bring about changes or to interfere in Egypt's domestic and foreign affairs are a violation of constitutional rules.

Reportage on Visit by Israeli's Abba Eban

Meets 'Abd al-Majid

NC071655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1529 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban this afternoon. Abba Eban is currently on a visit to Cairo.

Following this meeting, Abba Eban said that he had conveyed a message from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to President Husni Mubarak during his talks with the president earlier today. The message, he added, deals with the outcome of Peres' recent visit to the United States. In view of the fact that stagnation in the Middle East talks is the basic problem, Peres' message seeks to activate the peace process and give an impetus to these talks, he added. Eban affirmed that he had found enthusiasm at all levels of the Egyptian Government with regard to the need to move toward peace and to maintain momentum and avoid stagnation.

When asked whether he has any ideas about how to move forward in these areas, Abba Eban answered: We have some ideas and some procedures have been proposed. However, we must look toward solving problems before we reveal these ideas.

Replying to a correspondent's question on the fate of the Tabah talks, Abba Eban said: It is not true that negotiations have reached a dead end. He noted that there is still time to discuss the proposals which will lead to the signing of a specific formulation of the question that is to be addressed to the arbitrators. He added: On the basis of this signing, it will then be possible to deal with other issues and to achieve progress in those areas stipulated in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. He expressed his belief that efforts to reach agreement will be made both this week and next.

Responding to another query on the form of the question to be addressed to the arbitrators, Abba Eban said that agreement in this regard is possible. What is important, he added, is how to resume the negotiations during the next few weeks, choose the meeting place, and select those who will be attending.

The former Israeli foreign minister said that the Tabah question is not legally complicated. Provided that the suggestions being made are not too far removed from each other, we hope to reach an agreement on this formula within 1 or more weeks.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, also met with Abba Eban.

Received by Mubarak

NC071316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban. The meeting was attended by the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason. Eban arrived in Cairo yesterday on a private visit.

Jerusalem Television Report

TA071925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1920 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak conferred with Abba Eban, the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, and told him that immediately after the Tabah arbitration agreement is signed, the normalization process will be accelerated, a summit with Prime Minister Peres will be held, the Egyptian ambassador will return to Tel Aviv, and all bilateral agreements will be fulfilled. The two met in Cairo for about an hour, after which Knesset member Abba Eban visited the gravesite of the late President Anwar al-Sadat.

Aid Agreements With U.S. Total $176 Million

PM070950 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 1 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Five Agreements With United States Signed Yesterday; $176 Million Outright Grants Part of Economic Aid Program for Egypt"]

[Text] Egypt yesterday signed five agreements with a total value of $176 million, all of which are outright grants as part of the 1986 U.S. economic aid program for Egypt. This amount includes a $150 million cash grant representing the last installment of the additional grant, which is estimated at $500 million. The five agreements are as follows:

Agreement one concerns cash transfers totalling $150 million.

Agreement two concerns renovation and modernization of the High Dam Turbines. This includes providing an additional $15 million to be utilized for the replacement of the 12 turbines as well as other equipment, whose supposed serviceability has expired, with new equipment.

Agreements three, four, and five are estimated at 11 million to be utilized in financing several projects in the fields of science and technology and for the benefit of numerous internal projects within the development plan.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Dr Kamal Al-Janzuri signed the agreements on behalf of Egypt and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Nicholas Veliotes and USAID Director Frank Campbell signed on behalf of the United States.

Soviet Official Meets 'Abd al-Majid, Comments

NC071326 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, who is currently visiting Cairo. The meeting lasted 1 hour and was attended by the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, Aleksandr Belonogov.

Afterward, Polyakov expressed his extreme pleasure at the meetings he has held in Egypt. These dealt with all questions, particularly the Middle East situation and ways to solve the Palestinian problem on a just, comprehensive, and lasting basis, while taking into consideration the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Asked whether there is hope of settling this issue at the present time, Polyakov said: We are always optimistic. Moscow is always ready to play a role in solving the Middle East problem.

Replying to another question on Egyptian-Soviet relations, Polyakov said that they were devloping in tangible ways.

'Abd al-Majid on Foreign Policy, Tabah Talks

NC071624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, today. After the meeting, 'Abd al-Majid said that the talks had dealt with Egyptian-Soviet relations. Egypt's foreign policy is clearly defined, he added. This policy, 'Abd al-Majid stated, seeks to establish ties of friendship with all countries on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect, and joint benefit.

In response to a question on the Tabah talks, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that we are still in the stage of research [marhalat dirasah]. The talks will probably be resumed on a technical level within days, he added.

PLO Representative, Foreign Ministry Official Meet

NC071447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, head of the Palestine desk at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, met with Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, the PLO representative to Egypt, at the Foreign Ministry today. They discussed current developments in the region, the PLO meetings in Baghdad, and the conditions of Palestinians living in Egypt, in light of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to Cairo last March.

'Abd al-Majid Describes Visit to Ethiopia

NC071615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1356 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

'Abd al-Majid had returned to Cairo from Addis Ababa yesterday, following the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Ethiopia during which he had delivered a message from President Mubarak to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. He had also had talks with Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub during a stopover at Khartoum Airport.

Chief of Staff Attends Military Exercise

NC071611 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Ismailia, 7 Apr (MENA) — Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, has said that what exists between Egypt and Sudan is much more than a joint defense pact and much larger than the integration agreements. Egyptian military support for Sudan did not just begin today, he added, but has been in effect for a long time. The recent shipment of Egyptian weapons to Sudan was one of the deals previously agreed upon, he noted, and such aid continues. He stated: It is Sudan that decides how these weapons will be used. We do not impose our views on Sudan. Replying to a question on the recent visit by the assistant Jordanian chief of staff to Egypt, Lt Gen al-'Urabi said that cooperation with Jordan is proceeding along well. We are always exchanging views.

Lt Gen al-'Urabi made these statements today after observing the tactical "Liberation-1" exercise carried out by one of Egypt's armored units. He affirmed that today's exercise was part of a normal training plan carried out by an armored unit in order to prepare for offensive operations. The exercise will continue nonstop for 72 hours until Wednesday [9 April].

The exercise was also attended by Major General Faruq Rizq, commander of the Armored Forces, and Major General 'Abd al-Mun'im Sa'id, commander of the 2d Field Army. The exercise itself consists of four phases during which the armored divisions must repel an armored attack and carry out a counterattack. M-60 tanks, BMB armored vehicles, MIG-17 planes, SAM-7 antiaircraft missiles, and equipment to protect against chemical weapons will be used in the exercise.

The first phase which has been completed, involved a 42-minute artillery barrage. Its purpose was to secure the advance of the armored forces, which used antitank weapons in their attack. The second phase, which is scheduled to last throughout the night, involves night operations in which armored forces will attempt to seize important (?positions). This is considered to be one of the most difficult tasks facing the Armored Forces.

The training exercise has shown the capability of the Egyptian Armed Forces to absorb and use modern Western weapons, particularly the American M-60 tanks equipped with night vision equipment. The exercise has also shown the ability of the Egyptian armored units to carry out obstructive and confrontational fighting.

The chief of staff inspected the conditions of the forces during the exercise. He pointed to the need to break free from conventional concepts, and emphasized that such concepts must be developed to conform to conditions of modern warfare.

Paper Criticizes Sudan's Integration Decision

PM071422 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 4 Apr 86 p5

[Ahmad Nafi' article: "Surprising Unilateral Decision by Sudanese Government"]

[Excerpts] The Sudanese Government's decision on [dismantling] the integration institutions has come as a complete surprise. There were no signs suggesting that such a decision would be taken without consultation between the two countries since relations between the two parts of the Nile are good.

Everything that has happened during the past year — that is since the popular uprising that toppled former president Ja'far Numayri's regime — confirms that the special relations between the two countries are intact and that there is complete agreement between Cairo and Khartoum. This was confirmed during the exchange of visits between the two countries both on the official and the popular levels, foremost of which was Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar

Al-Dhahab's visit to Egypt and President Husni Mubarak's visit to Sudan.

The decision has has caused much speculation in political circles. The Sudanese Government gave no official explanation for the decision. Does it have to do with the idea of integration as a principle or strictly with the way the integration was set up? But despite the ambiguity, certain statements made alongside the decision, of which Egypt learned only through the media, confirmed the special nature of relations between Egypt and Sudan. Also the statements made it clear that the manner or the form in which the special relationship — integration — was given expression was unsuitable from the Sudanese viewpoint because of what has been described as "will from above" and of the excessive bureaucratic machinery. Therefore, the decision, according to those utterances, means the liquidation of the institutions and organs of the integration without touching the Higher Council, which is the summit of the joint institutions. Also the decision does not abolish the current joint projects that are actually being carried out but rather transferred supervision of those projects to the appropriate Sudanese quarters.

Upon looking closely at what happened we find that the Sudanese decision could have been taken within a much better context than it was. There were no signs to make an observer suspect that the decision would be what it appears to be, namely a unilateral decision on a matter concerning two partners in life and destiny. Nevertheless, what is inconsistent with the depth of relations between the two countries could be overlooked in the light of the fact that what really concerns us is the context of the special relations between us and the need to strengthen, develop, and nurture them with everything positive that would ensure their flourishing for the benefit of the two peoples of the Nile.

The Egyptian leadership deemed it fit during the transitional period under the new regime in Sudan to suspend the function of the integration institutions so that the new leadership in Khartoum would review the question of integration and take a decision on it.

Within this context some kind of dialogue was conducted through diplomatic channels. The understanding was that each party would examine whether the integration formula was an expression of the special ties between the two peoples or whether the matter necessitates changing it or even abolishing it altogether. In doing so both sides are to be guided by what the relations between both sides of the Nile ought to be.

The two sides agreed on an important objective point, namely that the purpose and the goal is to develop and elevate these relations and that discussion is to concern only the machinery to be set up to manage them.

What is important is that the Egyptian side was waiting to meet with the Sudanese side in order to discuss the situation and reach an agreement on the new form of the required insitutions or the new framework in which the special relations between the two peoples are to be put without clinging to the term "integration." The Egyptian side had shown understanding for the problems facing Sudan and it was thought that the new meeting would take place after the current elections, the elections for which the people in the north are as happy as their fraternal people in the south because of the restoration of democracy that will augur well for Sudan. But the surprise is that the decision has come as a surprise at a time when there was no need for such action, which is somewhat negative. The door was wide open for dialogue and understanding and there should be no embarassment in whatever Sudan wanted to say to Egypt, even if this was the desire to to abolish the integration agreement.

Once again we say that cooperation ties are optional and not compulsory and their conditions are known, the most important of which is an independent will and common benefits. This is not a matter that can be imposed or defined by one party without the agreement of the other. For this reason the Sudanese decision in the manner it was issued is incompatible with the special relationship between the two parts of the Nile. We hope that the two brothers will find a suitable formula to translate this relationship, for what matters is not the form but the context.

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With Tanzanian Minister of State

JN071855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here this evening with Kighoma Malima, Tanzanian minister of state, prime minister's office for economic affairs and planning, who is currently visiting the country.

During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of mutual interest. Attending the meeting were the Foreign Ministry under secretary and the chief of the Foreign Ministry's second international desk.

Oil Minister Gives Reasons for Drop in Oil Prices

JN061621 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Apr (INA) — Oil Minister Ahmad Qasim al-'Uraybi has stated that Iraq can deal with the effects of the current world oil crisis because it possesses huge economic potentialities. During a lecture on oil policy at the university of technology here today, the Iraqi minister said that the Iraqi command has made plans to tackle any eventuality which may result from a drop in oil prices, relying on the Iraqi people's ability to face the requirements of the stage.

Ahmad Qasim al-'Uraybi said that the drop in oil prices was because OPEC countries did not abide by production quotas and oil prices, in addition to the fact that non-OPEC countries resorted to methods which influenced OPEC policies and member countries and adversely affected OPEC countries' oil sales.

Ba'th Official Returns From Bulgarian Congress

JN071857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1812 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Apr (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, has returned here following a visit to Bulgaria, where he led a party delegation to the Bulgarian Communist Party's 13th Congress.

Communiques Issued on Recent Combat Operations

No 2,177

JN071042 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1005 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Unscheduled Communique No 2,177 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 7 April 1986]

[Excerpt] O proud Iraqis, upon the directives of our faithful leadership, in implementation of our firm policy to liberate every inch of our territory from the filth of the heretical enemies, and as an expression of our overwhelming superiority over the despotic enemy, the valiant Al-Rafidayn Forces in the heroic IV Army Corps mounted a premeditated, stormy, and sweeping offensive against the enemy forces which were occupying national territory in the (Al-Sharhani) area on our international border east of Maysan Governorate. In a fierce battle which began at 0400 [2400 GMT 6 April] and ended at 0600 today, our forces swept like huge waves toward the peaks of glory, dismembering enemies and tearing them and their weapons and equipment into pieces. Comrade members of the [Ba'th] Party's military organization took part in the assault.

In accordance with an efficient field planning, rare courage, and meticulous performance, and effectively supported by our heroic Air Force, brave artillery, and bold helicopter gunships, our forces managed to purge four mountain peaks along a front of more than 4 km that is extremely important from both the strategic and combat aspects. Iraq's flag was hoisted by the arms of the hero men. Our enemies were turned into burned corpses and prisoners, including officers. The remaining few fled and the situation was settled both totally and finally in favor of our triumphant forces in their new liberated postiions.

This is our reply to the advocates of sedition and those who insist on war, despotism, and aggression. Their fate elsewhere will be no better than this dark destiny. Let them die in their exasperation. We will not abandon our swords until the enemy is repulsed in ignominy. Long live the people, long live the leader, long live the Army. God is great. Our best wishes to Iraq and our Arab nation.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 April 1986

No 2,178

JN071711 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,178 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the founding anniversary of our party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which expresses the Arab nation's ambitions and is its spearhead in its struggle to realize its glorious aims of unity, freedom, and socialism, our Armed Forces renew their pledge to the great people and their triumphant leader Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, that they will remain the armed vanguard of the Arabs' triumphant march, guided by the principles of the Arab revolution which are symbolized by the Ba'th Party principles and the instructions of the great leader, may God preserve him. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our brave forces in the heroic IV Army Corps sector, after their determined attack reported in Communique No 2,177 issued today, captured great quantities of weapons, equipment, and hardware that the enemy had abandoned in the battlefield.

2. Our heroic Air Force continued its determined attacks on enemy concentrations and supply lines, inflicting further losses on enemy men, boats, weapons, hardware, and vehicles, and rendering efficient backing to our land forces, which were purging our national soil of the enemy's filth. Our Air Force flew 159 combat missions and was able to destroy the following bridges inside Iran which the enemy is using for military purposes:

A. At 0900 [0500 GMT] today, the Chikhau bridge was destroyed.

B. At 0905 today, the Doveyrich bridge was destroyed.

C. At 1115 today, the (Klizat) bridge was destroyed.

D. At 1505 today, the (Jim Hindi) bridge was destroyed.

After carrying out all their missions, our pilots returned to their bases with their planes, protected by God.

3. The great men of our helicopter gunships continue to inflict losses on the enemy and to render the best support to our land forces in the battle of honor and dignity. The Army helicopters flew 51 combat missions, after which our men returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. In a brave operation in which our men demonstrated their superior ability and boldness, one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector carried out a determined attack on certain enemy positions opposite our forces, surprised the enemy troops, stormed their positions, killed 100 and wounded others. The rest fled. In another area of the same sector, the enemy lost 12 soldiers, 2 Dushka machineguns, 2 (BKC) machineguns, and 1 jeep, and a quantity of hardware was captured. In a third area, our forces brought back the following weapons and equipment, which the enemy had abandoned in the battlefield: four vehicles of various types; one excavator; five Dushka machineguns; one medium caliber machinegun; one 120-mm mortar; one 81-mm mortar; and one RPG-7 launcher.

5. Our brave forces in the VII Army Corps front continued to pour molten bombs on enemy forces, destroying one launcher and one 106-mm gun and killing those manning it. They also destroyed 10 observation posts and 2 medium-caliber machineguns.

6. Five enemy men were killed in the III Army Corps sector and three others in the II Army Corps sector.

7. The criminal enemy forces shelled the Al-'Uzayr and Abu al-Khasib Districts as well as the suburbs of Mandali and Khanaqin with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred one civilian and injured five other civilians in the Abu al-Khasib District.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 April 1986

No 2,179

JN080857 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0825 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Unscheduled Communique No 2,179 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 April 1986]

[Excerpt] O proud Iraqis, in consolidation of victory, in implementation of the directives of the faithful leadership, and in exploitation of our superiority over the tyrannical enemy, the valiant Abu 'Ubaydah Forces in the heroic IV Army Corps sector mounted a surprise, lightning, and resolute attack on territory of important strategic value in which the enemy was present in the Al-Duwayrij River basin area at our international border east of the Maysan Governorate. In a successful battle, which began at 0300 today [2300 GMT 7 April] and ended at 0600 today, the men demonstrated great fortitude, extreme courage, and high combat efficiency which they displayed by good planning, preparation, and organization as well as skillfull leadership. With the well known assaults of our valiant armor corps and with the effective support of our brave artillery, our forces succeeded in liberating all the important heights overlooking the Al-Duwayrij River basin, imposing full control over the area. The enemy, which suffered massive losses in personnel, equipment, weaponry, and hardware, was defeated. The situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces.

Congratulations on your new vicotry, O zealous Iraqis. God bless the tough men of the valiant Abu 'Ubaydah Forces and the heroic IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Proceed toward further victories until we purge the last inch of our territory, sageguard the trust, avert the aggressors' intrigues against our homeland, and impose the logic of wisdom and peace through struggle and determination.

Long live the people, long live the leader, long live the Army. God is great; ignominy to the evil clique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 April 1986

Royal Decree Appoints Ambassador to Syria

TA071340 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 6 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — A royal decree was issued yesterday approving the appointment of 'Ali Kharis as Jordan's ambassador plenipotentiary to Syria.

For two years now a Jordanian diplomatic employee has been running the Jordanian Embassy in Damascus, while a Syrian diplomatic employee has been running the affairs of the Syrian Embassy in Amman about 5 years.

The decision by the Jordanian Government comes within the framework of clearing the climate with Syria.

Informed Amman Sources Expecting Cabinet Reshuffle

TA070919 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Some informed sources in Amman are anticipating a Cabinet reshuffle in Jordan, as well as the dismissal of a number of senior advisers and officials, in the aftermath of imprecise information conveyed to King Husayn about the real situation in the West Bank.

King Husayn, Queen Nur Arrive in Oman

JN071539 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Muscat — His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur arrived in the city of Salalah in the fraternal Sultanate of Oman on a private visit to Oman that will last several days. His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id headed those who received Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur and their delegation at Salalah airport. A group of the sultanate guard greeted his majesty. Their majesties then left for Al-Hisn Palace in Salalah, where they will stay during their visit. They were also received by Qays al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Sultanate Court Chief Sayf ibn Hamad; Minister of State Hilal ibn Harib; the Zafar governor; and Sa'id al-Shanfari, minister of petroleum and minerals; and the Jordanian ambassador to Oman. Accompanying His Majesty King Husayn are Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim.

Paper Rejects Linking Politics to Arms Deals

JN050801 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Apr 86 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "We Reject Extortion and Subjection"]

[Text] In view of the fact that Jordan — leadership and people — pursues policies and defense plans that are governed by pan-Arab principles and that assert its independence, sovereignty, free will, and foreign relations, it refuses to be subject or subservient to anyone in any form and under any circumstances. It also refuses to align its political stands with this or that international camp.

It is on this basis that Jordan refused to make its request for defensive U.S. arms part of a political deal and considered the U.S. Congress' recent decision to cancel the arms deal for Jordan an unjustifiable political error and unacceptable insult.

Jordan is capable of diversifying its arms sources and relations. It is also definitely capable of obtaining the arms it wants without this diversification affecting its foreign relations, sovereignty, honor, and dignity or creating the impression that we have finally agreed to be involved in the game of international polarization, which Jordan has repudiated for a long time. Jordan's armament issue presents a new concept in the Arab world and the Third World countries that separates political issues from arms deals. This concept also calls for strengthening cooperation among the nonaligned states on this and other issues. It seems that if you want sophisticated arms, you have to be subservient, take sides, and agree to link political issues to the armament issue.

In a situation fraught with dangers such as the one we are facing, the Arab world can, with its ample manpower and enormous material resources, fight without the need to obtain sophisticated weapons at a very high cost. There are several examples to emulate. Take Yugoslavia, for instance. It depended on its own armament and built a people's army to fight the Nazis in the forties. It also achieved a political triumph when Tito clashed with Stalin and left the East Bloc.

We Arabs always avoid facts and pan-Arab calculations. We can only face up to our challenges as one nation, and we can only survive by cooperating with the Third World nations in the field of armament and other mutual relations.

Further Reportage on Mansur, TWA Explosion

Mansur Ready To Receive Greeks

NC071917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1903 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] May Ilyas Mansur, the woman accused by Greek authorities of planting a bomb aboard a U.S. Boeing aircraft, said this evening that she is ready to receive and to talk with members of a Greek investigative committee. However, she stated that she would not go to Greece for this purpose.

Lebanese Military To Investigate

NC071503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The Military Public Prosecution has sent a request to Interpol through the Supreme Court Public Prosecution for copies of information obtained from the investigations conducted in Athens and Egypt with regard to the explosion aboard a TWA aircraft last week.

The Supreme Court Public Prosecution has received a cable from Interpol requesting any information available to it about the case, particularly anything pertaining to May Ilyas Mansur.

It has been learned that the Military Public Prosecution has begun its own investigation into this incident.

Group Threatens Reprisals Against Italians

NC080731 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The Committee of Solidarity With Arab and Middle East Political Detainees has warned the Italian Government that the streets of Italy will become the stage for the same disasters befalling Paris if two Lebanese citizens, 'Abdallah al-Mansuri and Josephine 'Abduh Sarkis, who have been detained in Italy for the last year and a half, are not released. The committee, which has claimed responsibility for a recent series of attacks in France, also threatened to carry out reprisals against Italians in the Middle East. This came in a committee contact with a foreign news agency in West Beirut.

Junblatt Meets Birri, Denies Tension With Syria

NC071117 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, met with Nabih Birri at his home today. The meeting was attended by Muhsin Dallul, Marwan Hamadah, Akram Shuhayyib, 'Akif Haydar, and 'Ali al-Husayni.

After the meeting, Walid Junblatt said: We came to congratulate Minister Birri on the [Amal Movement] elections and to assess the situation. We will have other meetings shortly, God willing.

Asked about his meetings at the Vatican, Junblatt said: You can read about them in the newspapers.

Concerning the campaign in the eastern area which is assuming a partitionist character, particularly after Karim Paqraduni announced the establishment of a new civilian airport in Halat, Junblatt declared: The Halat airport does not alone signify a partitionist trend. All the departments are now in the eastern area. Those in the eastern area are mobilizing all the state's resources to develop their area. It is even said that part of the Central Bank's gold is now in the eastern area. This is a very grave issue. We discussed all these matters with Minister Birri.

Asked about repeated reports by the Phalangist media about tension between him and Syria, Junblatt said: They should try something else.

Birri Leaves for Damascus To Hold Talks 7 Apr

NC072022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, left for Damascus this evening to hold talks with Syrian officials on the current situation in Lebanon.

Karami on Papal Mission, Franjiyah, Kidnappings

NC071953 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has said that Monsignor Silvestrini, the Papal envoy, will return to Lebanon only when he feels that doing so will help to facilitate salvation.

Karami noted that his meeting with former President Sulayman Franjiyah falls within the framework of efforts to confront hostile schemes and to foil the desire of those who seek the disintegration of the domestic front and the surrender to goals such as partition.

The prime minister emphasized the need for unity and one goal. He affirmed that the march would continue until the south was liberated and unity and coexistence in Lebanon was established according to the political and national conditions stipulated by the Tripartite Agreement.

Karami said that the Coordination Committee met today to discuss all the irregularities taking place in the country. He emphasized the need to put an end to kidnappings. Such incidents only cause grave harm to the national march and to Lebanon's image at home and abroad, he added.

Al-Turk Comments on Soviet UNIFIL Funding

NC072015 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, said today that he has requested that the Soviet Union participate in funding UNIFIL. He added that there has been no official response to this request, which he had made in person to the Soviet charge d'affairs.

Al-Turk denied that there is any connection between this request for Soviet participation and the decision of the U.S. Congress to cut the funds America contributes to UNIFIL expenses.

Dany Sham'un on Syria's Role at Tripoli Harbor

NC071930 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party, has accused the Syrian forces of taking control of Tripoli Harbor and of planning to do the same with Beirut Airport. Sham'un said that the Syrians have begun a big campaign to strike at Lebanon's infrastructure in order to disrupt its economy in the same way in which they have paralysed its constitutional institutions. He affirmed that this is being done in a bid to boost the flagging Syrian economy at the expense of the Lebanese people.

Syrian Sources Cited on Possible End to Camps War

GF071620 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut — Informed Syrian sources stated to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* in Beirut yesterday that there is a great possibility that the war of camps may die down in the next 24 hours after entering its ninth day.

The sources viewed the current efforts as the last efforts which may limit the clashes and end them by consolidating the ceasefire and by implementing the measures and arrangements agreed upon by the coordination committee in charge of the camps security and which call for the withdrawal of the armed men, closing the newly formed military offices, and setting up observation posts inside the camps by the Amal Movement, Palestinian Salvation Front, and Syrian observers.

The sources added that they do not expect an escalation of the camps war and its development into a war of territory among Amal factions which blockade the camps.

Further Reportage on Israeli Raid in South

NC071147 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] In three consecutive raids at noon today, Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian positions and targets in the areas of Al-Miyah wa-Miyah, Al-Hulwah, Sirub, and the villas in the south. Our radio correspondent has reported that a squadron of six Israeli planes made seven consecutive sorties, shelling the Fatah radio building in Al-Miyah wa Miyah, the Al-Hamshari training center on the road to Al-Miyah wa Miyah, and deep inside 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp at 1145 today. At 1200, the warplanes attacked Tallat Sirub and the aforementioned positions, and made intensive overflights in the southern area. It was difficult to transport the wounded people to the hospitals.

Security sources in the south have disclosed that a position jointly manned by the Israeli forces and the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL], was twice attacked last night and this morning. The sources added that the attack against the position, which is close to the Luci farm in the southeast, involved the use of machine-guns and rockets, and set the position ablaze. The ASL admitted the attack but said that no casualties had taken place.

25 Casualties Reported

NC071310 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpts] During their three consecutive raids at noon today, the Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian positions and targets in the areas of Al-Miyah wa Miyah, Al-Hulwah, Sirub, and the villas in the south.

Preliminary reports indicate that the raids left 25 people killed or wounded. One wounded Lebanese was identified as Hasan Yuni Sunbul. Muhammad Khidr Mubarak, 'Abd al-Ra'uf Kayyal, 'Id Khidr, and 'Awad Husayn were also wounded and taken to the Hammud hospital. They are all Palestinians.

The REUTER NEWS AGENCY quotes eyewitnesses as saying that four F-16 planes, supported by two F-5's [as heard], carried out the raids in three consecutive sorties. They attacked the Sirub area in the first 10 minutes, Al-Miyah wa Miyah during the second 10 minutes, and Sirub during the last 10 minutes. Columns of smoke cover the sky.

Commander's Fate 'Unknown'

NC071750 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] According to a Palestinian source, today's Israeli raids left 2 people dead and 22 others wounded. They also caused massive property damage.

Other security sources this afternoon reported that the fate of the Bayt al-Maqdis Battalion commander remains unknown, as does the fate of 'Ala' al-Din Husni, commander of the Palestinian Military Department. According to these sources, today's raids left 12 people dead and 26 others wounded despite the fact that the PFLP building which was hit has been empty for the last 10 days.

Shooting Reported Taking Place in Palestinian Camps

NC071425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Sniper fire is taking place along all axes of the Sabra and Shatila camps.

An infiltration attempt was made on the Hayy Farhat axis at 1500 today. According to Amal Movement sources, the attempt was repulsed with the appropriate weapons.

The Camps Security Coordination Committee's follow-up committee is now attempting to deal with the situation.

Further Details

NC071859 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The situation around the camps became tense at 1430 today after some shots and rockets were fired near the Al-Sharq movie theater. Despite attempts by an Amal Movement official and someone from the Palestinian National Salvation Front to ease this tension, the matter soon erupted into further gunfire which expanded to the Al-Dukhi combat line. A company belonging to the Internal Security Forces, which had only just taken up its position on this line, was forced to withdraw to its assembly point at the old people's home.

The sound of rockets can still be heard along the Al-Dukhi and Al-Sharq movie theater combat lines. Bulldozers have stopped work and withdrawn from the camps.

It has been reported that an International Red Cross car was attacked by gunmen who destroyed the medicines it was transporting.

In accordance with the agreement to end the camps war, people began to remove the fortifications and earthen barricades from the entrances to Sabra and Shatila this morning. However, problems obstructed these operations in the afternoon. The Amal Movement accused those who would be harmed by a return of calm to the camps of causing this tension. An Amal statement said that certain elements within the camps had rejected the cease-fire and the removal of barricades. The statement emphasized Amal's insistence on consolidating this cease-fire.

Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] Fatah has issued a statement in which it has declared its total commitment to the cease-fire, even if this is done unilaterally. The statement also accused indisciplined elements within the Amal Movement of triggering the current crisis in the camps and of obstructing the cease-fire. The Palestinian statement urged foreign journalists to enter the camps and to see for themselves that the Palestinian military cadres there are adhering to discipline. The statement also noted that the Israeli raids have coincided with Amal's clashes with people from the camps.

West Beirut Areas Come Under 'Unexpected' Shellfire

NC071517 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Residential neighborhoods in various parts of West Beirut have been subjected to unexpected artillery fire since 1645 today. Alarm and anxiety is now prevailing among the citizens who were taken by surprise at the indiscriminate shells falling on them. The reasons for this shelling remain unclear.

Clashes are now taking place on the Normandy-Port axis. We have also been informed that the areas of Burj Al-Murr, Al-Qantari, Wadi Abu Jamil, Ra's al-Nab', and Al-Musaytibah have also come under indiscriminate shellfire. No casualties have yet been reported.

Cease-Fire Declared

NC071736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] We have been informed that indiscriminate shelling and intensive sniper fire continued in the residential neighborhoods of West Beirut this evening. Following contacts with the parties concerned, the Central Security Committee announced a cease-fire at 1820.

This was preceded by indiscriminate artillery and rocket fire directed at the Al-'Azariyah and Bisharah al-Khuri areas. Tank fire was also directed at the Bisharah al-Khuri area from the port.

Shelling Continues

NC071946 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] An exchange of artillery fire taking place along the traditional axes of the old commercial center and the port in Beirut spilled over into residential neighborhoods at 2030 tonight, particularly the areas of Normandy and the Hilton Hotel where a number of heavy-caliber artillery shells have reportedly fallen. The Security Committee is now conducting intensive contacts to halt this deterioration. The cease-fire arranged by the Security Committee at 1820 did not hold, and the shelling has continued.

In another development, sniper fire can still be heard around the Sabra and Shatila camps. Intermittent clashes involving the use of automatic weapons and hand grenades are also taking place along the axes extending from Al-Dukhi to Hayy Farhat.

Army Positions in Upper Al-Matn Come Under Fire

NC072057 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tension currently prevails on the Al-'Ayrun-Al-Dawwar and 'Ayn al-Tuffahah-Shrin combat lines in upper Al-Matn. Lebanese Army positions came under artillery fire from Syrian Social Nationalist Party gunmen before 2000. The Lebanese Army foiled an infiltration attempt launched from Al-'Ayrun toward al-Dawwar.

Explosion Reported in Juniyah; Fires Break Out

NC081125 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon
1120 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] We have just received the following report from our news desk: An explosion took place a short while ago in the area of Juniyah near the (La Citee) movie theater. Preliminary reports indicate that fires have broken out. We will keep you informed of any further details.

Casualties Reported

NC081143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1132 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] According to the latest reports from Juniyah, a booby-trapped car exploded in the vicinity of the old governments house in front of the (Nutrak) stores. Preliminary reports speak of casualties, fires, and material damage.

9 Reported Killed, Dozens Wounded

NC081258 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpts] We have just received the following from our news desk: Civil defense sources report that nine people were killed and dozens wounded in the Juniyah explosion. More than 100 cars were damaged and 4 buildings collapsed.

According to preliminary reports by the internal security forces, the booby-trapped car in Juniyah square was (?a BMW 2002) stuffed with 100 kg of TNT.

Communist Party Official Found Dead in South 7 April

NC071525 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] We have just received a security report from the south saying that the body of Kamil al-Sabbah, a Lebanese Communist Party official there, has been found in Al-Nabatiyah.

Damascus Denies Syrian Links to Terrorism

JN071349 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, day after day, U.S. and Israeli statements on international terrorism are increasing. These statements accuse certain countries or certain national liberation movements of engaging in terrorism. With the passage of time, such accusations in the Middle East have become a favorite way to justify the aggressive U.S. and Israeli actions against the region's peoples and national liberation movements. They are also aimed at distracting attention from essential issues in the region regarding war and peace. No doubt, terrorism is denounced and condemned, and nobody should defend it. Peoples should also cooperate to combat, curb, and eradicate it. Syria is among the countries that has condemned, denounced, and resisted terrorism. When Syria talks about resisting terrorism, it means it. Therefore, mentioning Syria in connection with terrorism as CIA Director William Casey did yesterday and as Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said will not deceive anybody, but reveals the bad U.S. and Israeli intentions, the deliberate deception by the Washington and Tel Aviv rulers, and the obvious contradiction between these rulers' statements and practices.

The fabricated U.S. and Israeli enthusiasm for combating terrorism is ridiculed by world public opinion. These sides continue to engage in large-scale terrorism and make terrorism a state policy to be applied every day not only against individuals, but also against peoples, national liberation movements, and nationalist and progressive systems in the world. Someone like William Casey, who heads the biggest network of terrorism, crime, and conspiracy in the world, has no right to talk about terrorism. The director of the CIA, which has killed politicians, heads of state, trade unionists, scientists, writers, and toppled nationalist and progressive governments by shedding blood and using force, has no right to talk about combating terrorism. Those who killed the African nationalist hero, Lumumba, and the elected president of Chile, Allende, who plotted to kill Cuban leader Castro, and who organize terrorist gangs hostile to revolutions to commit crimes and subversion in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, and other countries should be punished for terrorism. Several days ago the United States decided to give millions of dollars and large quantities of weapons to the Nicaraguan criminals and terrorists in Honduras and to the hireling agents in Afghanistan and Angola in order to continue crimes, terrorism, destruction, and conspiracies against nationalist and progressive regimes chosen by peoples.

The U.S. rulers, who support and protect dictatorial, fascist, and terrorist regimes all over the world, are responsible for these regimes' terrorism and crimes and should be tried for their terrorism and crimes. The Israeli rulers should be ashamed of talking about terrorism before world public opinion. These rulers are engaged in individual and collective terrorism and have turned it into a state policy carried out by regular forces, which commit assassinations and invade the territory of other countries. Who blew up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem? Who hanged the British soldier on the orange trees? Who organized the Dayr Yasin, Qibyah, and Kafr Qasim massacres? Who killed Kamal Nasir and his companions in Beirut? Who killed Alex Odeh in the United States? Who tried to kill the elected West Bank mayors, foremost among them Bassam al-Shak'ah? Who invaded Lebanon and killed tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians? Zionist terrorists such as Yitzhaq Shamir, Menahem Begin, and Ari'el Sharon epitomize individual, collective, and official terrorism. Such persons should be tried by the peoples' court which tried the Nazi leaders.

U.S. and Israeli talk about terrorism is a form of treachery aimed at covering up preparations for aggressive new actions in the region to remove obstacles hampering U.S. and Israeli hegemony and to terrorize the forces that confront U.S. and Israeli designs. But this U.S. and Israeli method will be foiled just as past U.S. and Israeli deceptions were foiled. Washington and Tel Aviv rulers are required to stop their conspiracy against peace in the Middle East and against peoples' right to sovereignty over their lands and to self-determination. There is a big difference between national resistance against foreign occupation and hegemony and the eruption of national liberation revolutions on the one hand and colonialist aggression on the other. Struggle against foreign occupation and aggression to achieve liberation and self-determination is legitimate and all peoples have the right to continue struggle. Neither the United States nor Israel can reverse conceptions.

U.S. Plans 'New Armed Aggression' Against Libya

JN080554 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Washington — The United States is preparing for a new armed aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Reports say President Reagan's administration will again send its Sixth Fleet to the Libyan shores in order to carry out provocative maneuvers against Libya. McFarlane, former U.S. assistant to the President for national security affairs, has stressed that the next step in U.S. policy toward Libya will be to intensify pressure on the Jamahiriyah, including the use of force on a large scale.

On the same level, the U.S. ambassador to the FRG has said that President Reagan is currently studying the possibility of mounting a new military action against Libya. He added that U.S. diplomats are currently consulting their West European allies in this regard.

In another development, William Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA], stressed the existence of close cooperation between the CIA and Israel's Mosad against Syria, Libya, Iran, and the PLO. TASS cited Casey as saying at a conference held by the U.S.-Israeli committee, which is the largest organization of the Israeli lobby in the United States, that there are strong relations between the U.S. and Israeli special services in the field of exchanging intelligence information.

Damascus Rally Marks Ba'th Party's 39th Anniversary

JN071956 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1400 GMT on 7 April, in a hookup with Damascus television, begins a live relay of a speech rally marking the 39th anniversary of the Ba'th Party's founding held at the Damascus University Auditorium. According to the announcer, the rally is attended by Assistant Party Secretary 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi, and Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, as well as by members of both the Regional Command and the National Command of the Ba'th Party. The rally begins with 1 minute of silence in memory of the "Arab nation's martyrs" followed by the audience singing the Ba'th Party anthem.

The first speaker at 1415 GMT is Ahmad Abu Musa, director of the Ba'th Vanguards Organization, who speaks on behalf of the popular organization. He talks about the Ba'th Party achievements and hails President Hafiz al-Asad's Corrective Movement. He assails the regime of President Saddam Husayn and the Egyptian regime, which "follows the Camp David course."

He is followed at 1429 GMT by Fayiz Isma'il, member of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front, who hails the principles of the Ba'th Party. He says that plots of "imperialism, Zionism, and reactionism" are currently "more violent than ever," adding that the Camp David accords will be defeated and Egypt will return to the Arab fold.

Isma'il is followed at 1448 GMT by PFLP-GC official Talal Naji, who begins by praising the Ba'th Party's role in backing the Palestinian cause and Al-Asad's leadership. Naji assails the "deviationist" Palestinian leadership, which attempts to "sabotage" the Palestinian national struggle and says that this leadership is "no longer qualified to lead the Palestinian struggle or represent the Paelstinian people." He calls on Palestinian and Arab democratic forces to come to the rescue of the PLO to prevent its "liquidation." Naji notes that the Palestine National Salvation Front was formed to "save" the Palestinian revolution. He stresses the "strategic alliance" between the Palestinian revolution and Syria which is a "basic condition" for defeating the Zionist, imperialist enemy. He says: "Those who try to harm this relationship of struggle cannot be serious in their claims to liberate Palestine."

Naji is followed at 1512 GMT by Muhammad Salih al-Hirmasi, member of the party's National Command, who speaks on behalf of the Ba'th Party. He says that "U.S. imperialism" and its "Zionist ally" are escalating acts of "aggression and terrorism" against Syria and Libya "in retaliation for the bitter defeats which our people's struggle inflicted on them across the great Arab homeland and as an expression of their panic as a result of the high spirit of martydom, which the symbol of the Arab revolution, Hafiz al-Asad, implanted in the hearts of the Arab people."

He then praises the Ba'th Party struggle in Arab history and Al-Asad's role. He blames the "agent, reactionary" Iraqi regime for the failure of Syrian-Iraqi unity. He calls on the Iraqi people and organizations to "save beloved Iraq from the agent, reactionary regime and end the wave of destruction, which has exhausted our people in Iraq and our friends in Iran." He also calls on the Egyptian "revolutionaries to play their historic role in returning Egypt to its pioneering position in the trench of confrontation and steadfastness."

Al-Hirmasi then hails the Arab resistance in Lebanon and Palestine and calls for further struggle and more cohesion and solidarity among liberation forces against imperialism and Zionism.

Al-Hirmasi ends his speech at 1612 GMT. The rally concludes with the singing of the Ba'th anthem again. The live relay ends immediately afterward.

Ba'th Official: Economy in 'Delicate' Phase

JN060639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Damascus — The first of a series of workers symposia on the economy which the Syrian Trade Unions Federation, in cooperation with the economic science society, decided to hold on the first Saturday of each month opened yesterday. Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and director of the economic office, presented the first paper in these symposia entitled: "Syrian Economic and Social Development." The symposium was held at the trade unions building in Damascus.

In his paper Qaddurah noted that our party has discussed urgent economic issues with our people and waged a heroic battle against all imperialist challenges and plots beginning with the tripartite aggression against Egypt until it was able to realize the first Arab unity in modern times between Syria and Egypt.

Qaddurah reviewed educational activities, beginning with preuniversity education. He also discussed higher education, health care, and developments in the oil industry, agriculture, and mineral wealth.

At the end of his lecture, Qaddurah noted certain negative aspects which constitute an obstacle to economic and social development in Syria, affirming that we are passing through a delicate political and economic phase. He said: We may be exposed to numerous problems and difficulties; this is the nature of development. However, we will not seek a solution for these problems and difficulties outside our socialist principles and the directives of President Hafiz al-Asad. Our people, who have always taken stands of struggle, affirm their ability to remain steadfast regardless of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist economic pressure on our country to change its firm, principled stands on the Palestinian cause and the Lebanese problem, and in facing colonialism and imperialism.

IDF Intelligence Chief on Combating Terrorism

TA071715 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch, Amnon Lipkin, said today that Israel will combat terrorism uncompromisingly wherever it occurs and will use all the measures at its disposal, not always only in reaction to a specific event. Speaking before a forum of the International Association of Insurance Companies, Major General Lipkin said that although the Intelligence Branch has encountered difficulty in locating terrorist leaders, Israel will find the way to attack them in the future, as well. Here is a report by our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Dor] Making his first public speech as chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch, Maj Gen Amnon Lipkin outlined a clear and detailed picture of the types of terror problems with which Israel is burdened: terrorism along the borders, terrorism within the country's boundaries, and international terrorism. Those responsible for the latter type of terrorism, according to Lipkin, are members of three major groups: Fatah, the Rejectionist Front, and the Lebanese terrorist group of Hizballah. They are motivated by ideological and monetary considerations, and also want to gain publicity. Their operations indeed provoke chaos, but in order to put things in the correct perspective, the head of the Intelligence Branch emphasized, nearly all of Israeli's citizens have encountered terrorism only by way of the media, while a mere handful have met it in their immediate surroundings. The horrible price Israel has had to pay for terrorist acts over the past 2 years is somewhere around 30 dead, which is the same as the death toll every few weeks in traffic accidents.

According to Lipkin, the terrorist leaders want to base their operations on the local Arab population and enlist the Israeli Arabs to their cause, but here their success is only minimal:

[Lipkin] I believe one of the greatest achievements we have scored in this area is the fact that terrorism has not won the support of the Arab population either in Judaea and Samaria or inside Israel, although one can always find exceptions to the rule. There will always be people who join the terrorists or are recruited to their ranks.

[Ben-Dor] Addressing the members of the International Association of Insurance Companies, who met to discuss terrorism and vandalism, many of whose members, incidentally, decided against coming to Israel for fear of Libya's threats, Shahaq [Lipkin's Hebrew surname] explained that Israel will reach no compromise with terrorism and that intelligence difficulties notwithstanding, it will find the way to attack its leaders.

The Air Force operation in Sidon this morning demonstrated what the terrorists can expect to see.

[Lipkin] Israel's mode of operation, or resolve, is to combat terrorism everywhere and without any compromises, and not necessarily in reaction to a specific terrorist act. Rather, wherever we encounter terrorism, we will seek ways to reach that place and strike at it. [end recording]

Egypt's Ghali Arrives for Labor Party Convention

TA081130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali arrived in Israel a short time ago at the head of a delegation attending the Labor Party Convention. At Ben-Gurion Airport Ghali said that Egypt attributes great importance to relations between the two parties for bringing about comprehensive and lasting peace in the region:

[Begin Ghali recording — in English] We believe that contacts between the two parties are very important to implement peace in the region — a comprehensive peace, a just peace, and a lasting peace. [end recording]

Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that Ghali will meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in his Jerusalem office this afternoon.

Peres Cancels Cabinet Session; Likud Adjourns

TA071500 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1430 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The meeting of the Likud ministers adjourned a short while ago following the prime minister's announcement that he would not hold an extraordinary Cabinet session this evening. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel will update us now from the office of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir:

[Frankel — live] The Likud ministers' session ended somewhat surprisingly. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres conferred not long ago, and decided to give themselves time to conduct contacts. The special Cabinet session will, apparently and to the best of our knowledge, not be held this evening.

Meanwhile, more ideas will be worked out, and the mediators will continue to move to and fro between the rival camps in a bid to find a solution to the crisis in the national unity government. No operational decisions were made at the Likud ministers' session, but the finance minister won unanimous support.

One could glean something about the spirit of things from an interview we held a few minutes ago with Justice Minister Moshe Nisim:

[Begin recording] [Frankel] Mr Nisim, can the Likud-Alignment crisis be termed an unavoidable fact at this juncture?

[Nisim] Since there will not be a Cabinet session this evening, I would not like to say it is unavoidable. I believe there is presently time, and that common sense, and the sense of national responsibility, and responsibility toward the Israeli economy will have the upper hand and that this government will remain in office. There is at the present time no better substitute to the national unity government.

[Frankel] Is that true even when a minister and the prime minister have lost their mutual trust and exchanged accusations?

[Nisim] A state of lack of confidence is bad and undesirable, but this is a unique government in that its members have different opinions and approaches needing to be bridged. We have been trying to do just that, although not always successfully, but still this is the best alternative to any other possibility, such as holding early elections. Although as a Likud member I am not at all afraid of this eventuality, I believe that it will bring no good either to the citizens of Israel or to the country's economy. The responsibility for calling early elections and disbanding the national unity government will rest with the Alignment, and it might be punished for it. [end recording]

Moda'i Interviewed on Crisis

TA071345 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Interview over the telephone with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by moderator Yitzhaq Ro'e and economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] Mr Moda'i, good morning to you. Mr Moda'i, the prime minister did not accept your explanations, nor your clarifications and denial from yesterday. Do you intend to apologize to him in full today?

[Moda'i] I have not submitted explanations or a denial. I informed the prime ministsr, at his request, that I will talk to him this morning.

[Ro'e] Can you give us a hint of what you will tell him?

[Moda'i] I can more than hint; I do not think we should conduct this as a secret trial. The remarks I made to journalist Yo'el Marcus were made in reaction to the following issue and is stated as such in his article. Furthermore, the fact that this has not been referred to is not accidental. Marcus said the following: I am calling the finance minister's attention to claims by Mr Peres' friends that the economic success is that of the prime minister and not the finance minister. My remarks were in response to this and constituted a statement of facts and not a personal offense. The fact that I have opinions which differ from the prime minister's regarding aid, which elements are entitled to aid, and what method should be employed on this issue — after all, he is a socialist and I am a liberal — several matters...

[Ro'e, interrupting] Mr Moda'i, it seems to me that matters are clear. The picture emerging now is one of prestige. The prime minister, after all, knows what you said, heard your clarifications, and surely also knows what you are going to tell him today. The feeling is that he is expecting an apology on your part, and the question is whether you will indeed apologize.

[Moda'i] I do not know. My remarks were definitely not meant as a personal offense. I merely stated facts. What is wrong with my saying that he is not an economist? Is this not so? What harm was there in my saying that he intends to make three trips in the coming 2 months? I have personal knowledge of this. What is terrible about this?

[Ro'e, interjecting] It seems to me that you are also traveling with him.

[Moda'i, continuing] However, I may say something further. The statements which have been made about my remarks follow the fashion which, to my great regret, came about during the present government's term in power. This morning I will send the prime minister a thick file containing wild, personal attacks which emanated from his office, from his minister-colleagues, through briefings to journalists. The file contains my demands for his reaction to the following examples: Quote, Peres is rejecting Moda'i's demand for Gur's dismissal; Moda'i will demand that Peres dismiss Gur, unquote; and so on and so forth. What is the whole thing about? Have such things begun only now?

Let me ask an open and candid question: Does the prime minister want to dissolve the national unity government at the height of an economic plan, with all the potentially destructive results involved, over some remarks? This is very difficult for me to understand. Let me just add that when the prime minister receives the thick file this morning — whether he invites me or not — which contains attacks on his finance minister emanating from his office and colleagues, when he makes a true accounting of the offenses — and not only offenses concerning hurt feelings on one side or another — in my opinion the prime minister will then understand that this was another comment in a series of very unfortunate comments and events. However, this one was under no circumstances aimed at personally offending the prime minister. I am known for always giving credit where credit is due, and this includes the prime minister and pertains to these interviews of mine as well. I have not yet heard him publicly express a single word of appreciation for my efforts. I have only heard the reactions by his office and by his colleagues.

[Ro'e] With me in the studio is also our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein who has a few questions for you.

[Einstein] Mr Moda'i, can one conclude from your remarks that Mr Peres may have relied on your interviews with *HA'ARETZ* and *HADASHOT* in order perhaps to dissolve the government, set up a narrow government, and prevent the rotation?

[Moda'i] I do not know. You should ask the prime minister about that. At any event, this is a very artificial cause for dissolving a national unity government.

[Einstein] How about another quote which has hurt the prime minister, I understand, which concerns the nickname — the flying prime minister — did you or did you not say that?

[Moda'i] Excuse me, the exact comment which I made on this, and I would like matters to be clear and open, to Mr Hasper, I believe, was that the prime minister went abroad twice in the past, and that this year he has just been in the United States, and that to the best of my knowledge he intends to go twice to the United States and once to Europe, to the European Parliament, in June, for an appearance before the Bonds convention. I am in charge of this occasion and the prime minister has undertaken this mission: He will leave for Europe on 1 June. On 18 June he will go to Miami on the way to Peru to the Socialist International. How have I sinned then? I stated that the prime minister is travelling, and what is his reaction? He said that I was skiing in Switzerland, and that I went abroad just when the Knesset was discussing the approval of the budget. I worked hard enough preparing the budget, not necessarily with the aid of the prime minister. Let me quote: Peres is leading the opposition against the cut which Moda'i demands; Peres is cutting only 300 million [currency not specified]; Peres to Moda'i — Bring us a different plan of cuts. This was at the height of the struggle over the budget. So, what is all the storm about? I did not intend to offend the prime minister, but he sometimes swallows matters vis-a-vis me which are completely intolerable.

[Einstein] Do you feel, you sound a little this way, like a person waiting for a verdict to be issued against him?

[Moda'i] Not at all. I reject outright such concepts as issuing a verdict; am I in court? If anything, this is a show trial which is at stake. It is not by favor but by right that I am in the Cabinet, not in my own personal right, but by right of the faction to which I belong. I fulfil my duties to the best of my ability, and not entirely without success. So, is it at all necessary for me to wait for anybody's verdict here?

The prime minister has the power, and has to decide, whether or not this is a sufficient cause for him to dissolve the government. There is not at all sufficient cause here to topple a national unity government or to go to elections at the height of an economic recovery program. This is inconceivable even if I wronged, sinned, and offended.

Shamir Interviewed

TA071600 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir with program moderator Mikha Friedman in the studio and political correspondent 'Oz Frankel at the foreign minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text][Friedman] What can you say for certain about this crisis? About 30 minutes ago we heard from Knesset Member [MK] Avraham Shapira that the very significant Cabinet session scheduled for this evening will not be held, whereas people in the Alignment are now saying that the session may be held.

[Frankel] Indeed, the highlight of the last few hours is uncertainty on three levels: First, does the prime minister mean to go through with his threat and bring about the dismissal of Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i; second, is the Likud prepared to reach a compromise and find a formula that allows it to coexist with the Alignment in the government; third, will a Cabinet session be held this evening? About 1 hour ago, MK Shapira very spectacularly announced that there would be no Cabinet session. In an interview we will air in a short time, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir also states that there will be no Cabinet session this evening. On the other hand, we have learned from Mr Peres' office that Yitzhaq Shamir called about an hour ago and asked to postpone the Cabinet session in order to provide a pause in the developments. The prime minister told him he would give him an answer later this evening. It is still uncertain that the session will be postponed to a later date.

As for the issue itself: The meeting of the Likud ministers adjourned following the announcement that the Cabinet session had been postponed. It seems that the Likud ministers are for the time being maintaining a united front. They have unanimously expressed their support for Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. Only in confidence are they prepared to say that there are several formulas which may be discussed and that the negotiations will continue through the offices of Avraham Shapira. Let us now hear an interview we conducted a short time ago with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

[Begin recording] [Frankel] Mr Shamir, would you say this evening that the crisis between the Likud and the Alignment is inevitable?

[Shamir] I would not say such a thing as it was not I who initiated this crisis. However, the crisis continues for the time being because the prime minister has not gone back on his demand to replace the finance minister and the Likud has not retracted its refusal to accept this demand. Therefore, the crisis still continues. However, at the proposal of MK Shapira a truce has been reached which may be used to raise new ideas and to find a way to settle the crisis.

[Frankel] Could you give us an example of some proposal that would solve the crisis?

[Shamir] I cannot give you an example because I do not think it will be of any use. We will wait and see.

[Frankel] I understand that the prime minister does not demand that Minister Moda'i be removed from the Cabinet, but rather that he be replaced by another minister. Is this proposal not a basis for negotiations between the Likud and the Alignment with a view to resolving this stalemate?

[Shamir] No, we do not like this proposal. We see no difference between the previous demand and this proposal. We cannot accept any impositions regarding the manning of posts in the Cabinet. However, it may very well be that another way will be found to settle the crisis.

[Frankel] And what is that way?

[Shamir] Perhaps MK Shapira will come up with something.

[Frankel] Does that mean he is the mediator between the two sides this evening?

[Shamir] Nobody appointed him as mediator, but he took the initiative to look for ideas that would bridge the differences. He has explicitly said he is doing this out of concern for the economy.

[Frankel] If Shim'on Peres insists on his demand to oust Yitzhaq Moda'i from the Finance Ministry, what will the Likud do then?

[Shamir] If there is no change in the situation the crisis will continue.

[Frankel] What does that mean?

[Shamir] That means the disbandment of the government.

[Frankel] Does that mean you would rather be in the opposition than abandon a colleague? Would you put it that way?

[Shamir] It is not a matter of abandoning a colleague; of course, we would never abandon a colleague, or of sitting in the opposition. The question at stake is the disbandment of the unity government.

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, can you understand the prime minister's position? After all, this is not the first time that the finance minister has lashed out against him. In the past, Peres warned that he would take action if there was another attack, that he would fire the minister. Can you somehow understand his current position?

[Shamir] Look, I do not want to use this truce to argue with the prime minister. However, I have a great deal to say against this argument. I do not think that sharp exchanges among Cabinet members, and between them and the prime minister, should be the rule in a Cabinet, but I have a great deal to say about this issue and perhaps I should say it at some other opportunity.

[Frankel] Do you think Shim'on Peres wants to preserve the national unity government?

[Shamir] I think the prime minister knows it is very important from the point of view of Israel's interest to preserve the unity government, but he may have some other considerations.

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, thank you very much. [end recording]

Peres Agrees to 'Truce'

TA071725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1717 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] We will now go over to the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem where the meeting of the Alignment faction ministers has just ended. Our correspondent Shalom Oren is there:

The meeting ended a few minutes ago. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has just phoned Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and told him that he complies with his request not to hold a Cabinet session this evening and that the issue of Moda'i will only be raised in the Cabinet session next Sunday. The prime minister and the Alignment ministers are thus giving a truce to the Likud ministers to find a solution.

The prime minister stated: Due to the importance of maintaining the integrity of the national unity government, I am providing an opportunity to find a solution acceptable to both sides, despite the fact that I have not changed my opinion. In other words, the question of Moda'i will only be raised at the Cabinet session next Sunday.

Peres Determined To Fire Moda'i

TA080524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is determined that if Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i does not resign by Sunday, then he will fire him. This is according to a Voice of Israel reporter. The decision to postpone the government discussion on Moda'i was taken because of fears in the Labor Alignment that the Likud would join a no-confidence vote in the Knesset and create a transitory government in which Moda'i would continue serving as finance minister. Over the weekend Moda'i severely criticized Peres in interviews with newspapers.

In the Knesset, the religious parties are stressing their opposition to a narrow-based government, and the small secular parties are also warning that they will not join such a government unconditionally.

POST Analyzes Possible Solutions

TA080831 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Analysis by Shlomo Ma'oz: "The Alignment's Two Unpalatable Alternatives"]

[Text] The Alignment today faces two possible solutions to the crisis between Premier Peres and Finance Minister Moda'i, but both of them will be hard for the party to swallow.

One is to try and extract some benefits from the confrontation by assuring a role for Peres in economic policy-making after the rotation, something that is not spelled out in the present agreement. Moda'i had already suggested to Peres during their recent flap over how to resume economic growth that they make economic decisions jointly after the rotation, on condition that Vice Premier Shamir agrees. It seems that Agudat Yisra'el leader Avraham Shapira is working for a solution along these lines, which would allay lingering Alignment fears about aid to faltering Histadrut enterprises. But this solution implies that the Alignment accept the rotation as a foregone conclusion, a notion resisted by most Alignment ministers.

The second way to resolve the issue is to go through with the plan to fire Moda'i, which would mean bringing down the government and holding early elections. If Moda'i remains in the transition government that serves until the elections, which is a possibility, then he or any other Likud finance minister could use his position to block the aid promised to the Histadrut enterprises. This would exacerbate their financial difficulties without holding out any assurance that the outcome of the elections would bring relief.

Some Alignment leaders believe that the internal strains in the Likud can work to their advantage. But the Likud succeeded in closing ranks behind Moda'i yesterday, and a move by the Alignment to break up the government could further unify the Likud. In addition, the Alignment's current lead in the polls could disappear if the party is blamed for the downfall of the national unity government. Moda'i associates are spreading the word that if Peres breaks the rotation agreement, it will be the end of his career as prime minister. They also fault Peres for reacting personally to Moda'i statements, although they admit that perhaps they should not have been made.

One thing is clear, however: Elections will wreak havoc with the economic stability that has been tenuously maintained over the last nine months. The public has shown its willingness to pay a price for this stability and might use the ballot box to punish those held responsible for destroying it.

Morning Editorials Discuss Crisis

TA080732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] Under the headline: "Shim'on Peres — The Wishy-Washy Decisionmaker," *HA'ARETZ* recalls that after Minister Sharon's criticism last summer, the prime minister announced that statements by a minister against the government's decisions and actions or rude criticism of the prime minister or one of the ministers will bring about the disbandment of the government. The finance minister's statements meet these conditions and severely harm the principle of joint ministerial responsibility for government policy. The prime minister felt that Yitzhaq Moda'i went too far, and said that a minister who does not accept government policy must resign. For most people, resignation implies the removal of Minister Moda'i from the government. However, just as Menahem Begin settled for Sharon's resignation from the post of defense minister, so has Shim'on Peres decided to act toward Yitzhaq Moda'i. This means that the prime minister agrees to continue sitting with a minister who publicly violated and mocked the prinicple of joint responsibility. How does the prime minister know that Yitzhaq Moda'i will not repeat his attacks on government policy and continue mocking it?

'AL HAMISHMAR states that Minister Moda'i did not make a slip of the tongue but rather acted consciously in order to create a government crisis. The finance minister violated all the rules of the game and overstepped the bounds for maintaining good relations within the coalition. He rudely attacked the prime minister and the Alignment, and even used four correspondents to give his attacks maximum publicity. This was not done in a moment of anger. Minister Moda'i has actually forced the prime minister to demand his resignation, or at least to replace him. All these, however, are not necessarily good enough reasons to draw conclusions regarding the political situation. We have already seen how storms subside and fierce arguments die out in a whimper in this government. This may happen again in this case, and the crisis will be over and done with.

HATZOFE writes that the present crisis is worse than the crisis which developed around Minister Sharon's statements, because this case involves the struggle over who will reap the fruits of the economic plan. The debate over economic growth and support for various bodies caused hard feelings within the government and among the public after it became apparent that the slogan of economic growth was only meant to justify support for Histadrut companies such as Solel Boneh and the Kupat Holim Medical Fund. Mr Peres defeated the Likud by securing a government decision to support these bodies, but this move caused tension between the Likud and the Alignment. It appears that Mr Peres, rather than the finance minister, is leading the economy in whatever direction he chooses. This move sparked a reaction from Moda'i, who sometimes comes out with wild statements. However, the good of the country is more important than the argument between the big parties over who is responsible for the success of the economic plan and who has the responsibility of saving ailing Histadrut bodies. A government crisis means economic chaos in the country, an end to all the achievements of the economic plan, and a completely unjustified election campaign.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that the prime minister does not wish to be held responsible for the demise of the national unity government, but he cannot, without loss of prestige, absolve Moda'i and continue with business as usual. Then better he should not have made an issue of Moda'i's intemperate tongue in the first place. Moreover, even if he bows to the Likud counter-pressure, Mr Peres will still face the likelihood of even more attacks against him and his party after the rotation.

Midday Editorials on Crisis

TA080924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* writes that there is still room for finding a solution which would prevent the disbandment of the government. The prime minister cannot afford not to carry out his threat to dimiss Moda'i. However, he expressed willingness to allow him to remain in the government in order not to look as though he were trying to prevent the rotation. The paper believes we do not face the danger of an election economy, but we cannot afford to freeze the economic rehabilitation process, and it is essential to make a quick decision one way or another.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT believes that this time the coalition crisis is extremely complicated. The Likud will not abandon Moda'i, while a narrow Alignment government is inconceivable. Early elections would completely destroy the economic successes achieved to date. The paper believes that the only solution is to end the conflict.

HADASHOT writes that both the Likud and the Alignment are right, and the conclusion is that the government cannot go on functioning in this manner and must be disbanded. This is a logical conclusion, but it is difficult to implement.

Oil Deals With Two OPEC Countries Underway

TA071231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Israel is negotiating oil deals with two OPEC countries with whom it does not have diplomatic ties. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports that the negotiations got under way after oil prices dropped worldwide. Long-term contracts are being discussed.

ALGERIA

FLN Political Bureau Holds Meeting

LD071329 Algiers APS in English 1104 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 06/04/86 [date as received] (APS) — The Politburo of the F.L.N Party Central Committee met on Monday under the presidency of President Chadli Bendjedid. The Politburo examined the measures taken or to be taken to prevent the national process of development from the severe aftermaths of the world economic crisis.

The Politburo also heared a communication on President Bendjedid's official visit to USSR and noted the particular meaning of this visit which constitutes the crowning achievement of the contacts and exchanges between the two countries in different fields and at all levels.

The Politburo expressed satisfaction over the results of this visit which illustrate, once again, the quality of the Algero-Soviet friendship relations and give a new boost to the bilateral cooperation.

On the Maghrebian scene, the Politburo highly appreciated the results of the meetings with Tunisia, Mauritania and Libya and the initiatives with a view to ironing out the difficulties that hamper the edification of the Maghreb.

Examining the diplomatic evolution of the Western Saharan conflict in the light of the efforts made jointly by the OAU acting president and the UN secretary general, the Politburo reaffirmed Algeria's attachment to the plan of settlement of the O.A.U, the UN, and the Non-aligned Movement, and invite the Moroccan Kingdom and the Polisario Front to live up to their responsibilities. As far as Chad is concerned, the Politburo deplored the non-holding of the inter-Chadian meeting convened by the OAU acting president and the president of the Republic of Congo. The Politburo hailed the two African heads of state's initiative and reaffirmed Algeria's support for the action of reconciliation they are leading.

Underlining once again the dangerous effects of the oil situation not only for the producing countries but for the world economy as a whole, the Politburo reiterated its call to the producing countries with a view to taking the measures in order to rehabilitate the world oil market and to meet the legitimate interests of the producing countries and particularly the developing countries seriously prejudiced by the present situation.

LIBYA

USSR's Katushev, Delegation Arrive 7 April

LD071855 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli 7 Apr (JANA) — Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Paper Cited on 56 Killed in Clashes With U.S. Fleet

JN081121 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1100 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Fifty-six Libyans were killed in the recent military clashes in the Gulf of Sidra. This is the first Libyan statement on the Libyan forces' losses in clashes with the U.S. 6th Fleet units. This statement by the commander of the Libyan Armed Forces was made to Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party, during the latter's visit to Libya. The Egyptian newspaper *AL-SHA'B* published this statement in today's issue.

U.S. Airline Office Explosion in Stockholm Reported

LD080810 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0115 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] A violent explosion shook the offices of the American Airlines Company [as heard] in the heart of the Swedish capital, Stockholm, this morning.

An urgent REUTER dispatch from Sweden spoke of a great deal of damage. A spokesman of the Swedish authorities told REUTER that the blast was caused by a large quantity of explosives. The spokesman, however, gave no further details.

Swedish police rushed to cordon off the area and ambulances and fire engines rushed to the scene of the explosion. Smoke columns could be seen from distant areas.

Further Reportage on Student Rebellion Anniversary

Jallud Speech at Student Rally

LD071536 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1153 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Speech by Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of Libyan Revolution Command Council, at 7 April 1976 student rebellion anniversary rally in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] Free brother students. Yes, brothers, you are rightly the free students in this world, and this is a fact which the Libyan Arab student is living out and practicing with the full meaning of these words. Free brothers, at the beginning I want to welcome the guests of our students — the brother Arab youth and the friends who are participating in the celebrations of 7 April. Free brothers; you are rightly free, and this is a fact that can neither be denied nor ignored by anyone except those who live in the jail of slavery and within the culture of slavery. Free brothers; at this moment I would like to salute the revolutionary students who took the initiative in 1976 — the revolutionary students who took the initiative and led the students' revolution against the reactionary, rotten right-wing. Today we salute those brave students — the revolutionary students — who took the initiative and defeated the rotten, reactionary right with a violent students' revolution. Brothers; I would also like to salute the revolutionary students who continued with the 7 April for 10 years. These revolutionary students [Jallud interrupted by chanting].

Brothers: This brave stance and the revolutionary settlement that was carried out by our revolutionary students on 7 April 1976, is a distinguished mark in the struggle of our students and the struggle of our revolutionaries. I would also like to salute, brothers, the students who took over the standard of 7 April and continued the march along the path of 7 April in order to (?rectify) the university and the students' state of affairs. We also salute on this day those youth to whom 7 April is indebted with gratitude. These revolutionary stances, brothers, can only be shouldered by distinguished and brave revolutionaries. Free brothers: 7 April was a natural product of the outbreak of the popular revolution in Zuwara and the speech of the brother colonel — Brother Mu'ammar — in which he incited the students in Saloug to attack the reactionary right and stage the students' revolution at the universities. Yes brothers, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi led the students' revolution in the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties. The world has come to know the sixties as the years of the students' revolution. Brothers: The revolutionary students were worthy of shouldering their revolutionary responsibilities. They waged the battles against the rotten, reactionary right and purged the universities and opened new horizons for our students and youth. Yes, our students did not wage the students' revolution in Libya alone, but also on behalf of the Arab students and students from all over the world.

By sparking off the students revolution, our youth have blazed the trail of the struggle for all students throughout the world. The world's students and youth must now take their positions in the forefront of the ranks to ignite the student revolution in the world universities, secondary schools, and institutes. [chants]

The student Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi led the students' revolution at Sabha. It was this student revolution that laid down the first bricks of the world student revolution, which blew out with full force on 7 April 1976.

The students' revolution on 7 April was an important stage in the historic march of our people and of all world peoples: the march of liberation and emancipation from all the tools of oppression and exploitation, the historic march toward the era of the masses. Yes, brothers, 7 April has recorded an important stage in an historical journey embarked on by our masses for the sake of building their future. The 7th of April was an illuminating sign and an historic action. If it was not for 7 April, this beautiful picture and beautiful portrayal of our youths and students would not have been there. Free brothers; The picture you are painting today provides proof that our ideas have begun to develop and be implemented. This means that 7 April is continuing with the same force and impetus and with the same faith and zeal — indeed, with the same readiness for sacrifice and giving.

Brother students! You have the right to celebrate and glorify 7 April which is a landmark in history. It is a prominent phase on the road to our future. 7 April stands for the students' revolution against decaying, degenerate, stagnant, classical ideas; it means a cultural and scientific revolution; it means a unionist, pan-Arabist revolution; it means that the ideas of the masses find their way to universities, institutions, and colleges, not only in the Libyan Arab region but in the Arab homeland from the ocean to the gulf, and in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Brothers, we must be strongly and faithfully determine that 7 April continues until the great objectives of 7 April are achieved. On this great day we address a revolutionary, pan-Arabist, unionist call to our Arab youth from the ocean to the gulf to join the youth of 7 April and destroy the artificial borders and create the united Arab state from the ocean to the gulf.

Brothers, whenever we celebrate 7 April we find ourselves and feel that we are drawing closer to our aims; we feel that we are continuing with the same enthusiasm and belief. It is a great achievement in our historic voyage toward realizing the aims of our great nation and toward realizing the era of the masses and the spread of Jamahiri thought — the spread of the thought of the era of the masses. Yes, brothers, our youth and students are the pillars of the new civilization.

Free brothers, revolution means the future; and the students and youth are the future. From this rostrum and from this great festival I address a revolutionary and sincere appeal to the youth of our nation from the ocean to the gulf to shoulder their responsibilities and break down the borders, destroy the borders, topple the thrones and the dictatorships, and build one Arab state — one pan-Arab state. Arab unity, brothers, is the decisive solution to the problems of our nation. Yes, brothers, this arises from our conviction that the revolution is the decisive solution to the problem of freedom and the decisive solution to man's problems. We will continue to escalate the popular revolution at universities, institutes, and schools and in the town quarters, towns, and villages. We have no other path save escalating the popular revolution and the revolutionary Jamahiri struggle and transfering it beyond our borders — to the Arab citizen. Brothers, we have historic responsibilities to liberate our nation from all pressures, exploitation, and oppression, and from direct and indirect enemies. We have a historic responsibility to realize Arab unity by every means.

Brothers, we must entrench the unionist Jamahiri ideology; we must deepen the unionist Jamahiri ideology so that it spreads throughout the Arab homeland and among the sons of the Arab nation and the Arab nation's youth.

Today, we must determine to be more capable and more prepared to crystalize revolutionary thought and deepen it. We must seek the best scientific methods to implement these great revolutionary thoughts.

We have put forward numerous revolutionary thoughts: Jamahirization, production, student universities, self-government, and other revolutionary ideas. But we must show determination in implementing them and bring them into the realm of reality. We must live them by our material actions and behavior.

Today, brothers, we must determine to implement our revolutionary ideas and create a model and turn the Libyan Arab country into a model for the youth of our Arab nation, the youth of Africa, and the youth of Asia and Latin America.

Free brothers, free brother students, we must be determined, with honor, blood, and suffering; to implement all our sayings and resolutions; we must deepen and crystallize them and find the scientific forms for implementing these great revolutionary ideas. Yes, brothers we must be determined to build the revolutionary Jamahiri movement, because it is a safeguard to the era of the masses; a safeguard to the continuation of the era of the masses; a safeguard to the continuation of the Jamahiri ideology.

Yes, brothers, Brother Mu'ammar's course of action [Ar Maslak] when he was a student was a [words indistinct] in us. His conduct, education and method convinced us before he even tried to approach us with revolutionary ideas. Therefore, in the darkness of bleak nights and under the shadow of intelligence, moving forces, U.S. and British intelligence and the Italian community and oil companies which constituted a worm inside Libya, Brother Mu'ammar was able to build a revolutionary movement. How? It was with his conduct and revolutionary education. Therefore, I call on all revolutionaries of the revolutionary committees movement to follow this example, educate themselves and [word indistinct] themselves, and arm themselves with the Jamahiri ideology, and become an example to the student masses and popular masses in general. If we want to convince others of our ideas, we must prove the suitability of our ideas in resolving human problems; we must offer them the example. Therefore, I address a warm appeal to the revolutionary youths who [word indistinct] the [word indistinct] 1976, and who have continued on their path to shoulder their responsibilities in building the revolutionary movement, consolidating the era of the masses, and consolidating Jamahiri education.

Free brothers, we chant your name; we want to challenge America. How do we challenge America? We challenge America, brothers, by training in the use of arms; turning toward people; building centers of scientific research, stepping up revolutionary action and stepping up pan-Arab unionist action. Brothers, we will challenge America by sweat and blood, not by slogans. We must match our slogans with action and we must change our slogans and chanting into material action. We challenge America by training in the use of arms, adopting the method of technical revolution, scientific revolution, by changing into production and creating the producer-student, producer-soldier, producer-woman, producer-employee, and producer [word indistinct] people. Yes, brothers, we will challenge America by stepping up the revolutionary action and by accepting the challenge: nationally, pan-Arab and internationally.

"Brothers, why does the United States challenge us? The matter is not the freedom of navigation at sea; the Gulf of Sidra does not constitute a strategic significance. It [words indistinct] desert, does not link waterways, and does not link vital regions. Its only significance is that it divides Libya into two parts. However, the matter is like this brothers, the matter is [words indistinct]; the ideas that come out of Libya, the cries that come out of Libya, and the ideology that comes out of Libya annoy Reagan and the terrorist U.S. Administration, annoy the colonialist West. The great ideas, the great theses, the creative ideas that come out of Libya are the ones that constitute a threat to colonialism, the forces of exploitation and oppression and imperialism, fascism and dictatorship.

"Yes brothers, the United States has sent us an official message, brothers, in which it has said that the issue was not an issue related to the evetns of Rome or Vienna. The real issue is the fact that you do constitute a danger to our interests and to other so-called conservative countries, which are friendly with the United States. They literally have said in an official message: We are worried about post-Bourguiba's Tunisia and we are afraid that the Libyans will intervene in Tunisia's affairs. They have said: We are worried about Chad and Egypt after the toppling of the lackey Numayri; We are worried about our interests in the region. It is, thus, brothers, the United States fights us because we say no to the United States and because we defy the United States and because we do not kneel. The United States wants to make us yield, the United States wants to subjugate us by force. No one people has yet said no to the United States so far, and that is why the United States was upset when the small, poor, and backward Libyan Arab people said no, because this incident will make other peoples in the world do the same as the Libyan people, it will make them say no to the United States. This will result in the United States' defeated withdrawal from many parts of the world."

Brothers, it is the biggest incitement — when the Libyan people say no to America — for other small countries to face up to America. Brothers, why is America hostile to us and why does it wage psychological, economic, and military wars against us? It is because America is against our Arab nation, against the goals of our Arab nation and because the Libyan Arab people has had, since the Great Al-Fateh Revolution, only one interest: Fight for great goals of the Arab nation. America is against unity and we are fighting, day in and day out, in order to achieve Arab unity.

The United States is hostile to the Arab masses; it is biased toward the Israelis, the kings, the capitalists, and the bourgeoisie. The revolution in Libya is biased toward the toiling popular masses. It is biased toward the masses of students, soldiers, peasants, and to the unjustly treated women in the Arab homeland. The United States wants to liquidate the Palestinian question. We advocate the liberation of Palestine from the [Jordan] River to the [Mediterranean] Sea. The United States wants to use Islam in its own service for reaction, exploitation, and oppression. We call for the Islam of freedom, the Islam of the Jamahiriyah, the Islam of Shura [consultation according to Islamic doctrine]. The United States is hostile to us because of these aims, because it is hostile to these aims; while we fight for them. Therefore, the United States is fighting us because we fight for the aims of our nation. The United States wants the Zionist enemy to prevail and wants the Zionist-Jewish state at the expense of the Arabs. We say no! This alien entity should be liquidated, Palestine should be liberated, and the Arab nation should be built. Brothers, let us go back in history. When was the imperialist and reactionary onslaught intensified? When was the onslaught by the United States and the West intensified against 'Abd al-Nasir? It was when 'Abd al-Nasir introduced the 23 July revolution and gave it a pan-Arab dimension and when this revolution became a pan-Arab revolution. Then the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary forces, and the United States united against 'Abd al-Nasir. We now share the same ideals as those of 'Abd al-Nasir. He knew what he was saying when from this very place where I humbly stand he addressed the masses of the Arab nation from the ocean to the gulf and placed in the hands of Brother Mu'ammar the custodianship of pan-Arabism and Arab unity. 'Abd al-Nasir with his perceptive mind saw the great 1 September Revolution and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as the hope for completing the pan-Arab march to unite the Arab nation and liberate the Arab masses and Palestine. Brothers, therefore the United States fights us because we want this great nation to take its place on earth and under the sun. Brothers, we cannot isolate the economic war and the aggression on the Gulf of Sidra and the psychological warfare and the oil price war from each other as they are all connected with the conspiracy in the region; they all fall within the conspiracy against the Libyan Arab people, Syria, the Lebanese people, and the revolution in Iran. The reduction of oil prices was carried out according to a colonialist-political decision; it is another battle being waged to force progressive regimes to their knees because these regimes are the ones which take a stand against U.S. arrogance.

Brothers, the U.S. vice president was bragging yesterday [Jallud repeats phrase twice] about Saudi Arabia when he announced that the United States will defend the countries of the Gulf. We wonder why the United States should defend the countries of the Gulf? This question should be put to the Arab youth and the Arab masses. First, the United States cannot defend anybody, because the United States did not defend 'Idris al-Sunusi, Marcos, Haile Selassie, nor Somoza; nor did it defend the Shah of Iran. The U.S. vice president said, however, that the United States is committed to defend the countries of the Gulf, so why should it want to defend them? Why should it want to defend the countries of the Gulf? The fact is, however, the United States does not want to defend the countries of the Gulf; it wants to defend its colonialist interests in the region. It does not want to see revolution creeping in which will root the United States out of the region. The United States, brothers, [Jallud repeats phrase twice] has announced its desire to defend the freedom of navigation and the continuous flow of oil. However, the Islamic revolution in Iran has (?dealt a blow) — at the same time that the U.S. vice president was announcing this Iran carried out a strike against an oil tanker — which is the biggest (?blow) to the United States. We are certain that the United States cannot do anything about it.

The masses must move, brothers. The masses should move, brothers, to destory thrones, to destory [word indistinct] kingdoms, and republics; to destroy the forces of exploitation and to liberate itself and should look at the Libyan Arab people, who sparked off the great 1 September Revolution, sparked off the popular revolution in (?Gowwarah), sparked off the students revolution on 7 April, and the revolution which started this on 1 September 1978. The Arab masses should see all this and at the same time copy the Libyan Arab people, this people which has sparked off revolutions, one after the other, and escalated the revolutionary action into a great historical process. Yes brothers, the United States wants to make the Arab nation kneel; it wants to hit the forces of steadfastness and wants to silence every voice. The United States is mad; the United States with all its arrogance and its self-deception went mad when a small people said no to it. Yes brothers, the issue is not who has won the military battle — us or the United States — the real issue is, however, that we have decided to fight the United States; this is the important thing brothers. We have decided to die and this is what is important! We have decided to say no to the United States; this is what is important brothers. The problem is not, therefore, whether we have downed some (?6) U.S. aircraft or whether some 10 to 15 of our soldiers have been martyred; this is not the problem. Thousands of us die in car crashes yearly. The important thing is we have decided to say no, we have decided to fight the United States, we have decided to die, and we have proved that the Gulf of Sidra is no longer — as the United States asserts — part of the high seas or the free seas.

If the United States had entered the Gulf of Sidra without us fighting it, this would have been a serious precedence. However, we made it fail and turned the tables on it, and we proved that the Gulf of Sidra is territorial waters and part of the Libyan Arab (?waters). Free brothers, free brother students, yes, brothers, we are challenging the U.S. by concrete action. Brothers, we have many ideas laid down by Brother Mu'ammar and the revolution but they have not been implemented yet. We must transform our ideas into concrete action by sweat, blood, and suffering, by scientific analysis and scientific revolutionary organizational activity. We must put these into production; we must train people in the use of arms; we must step up revolutionary action; we must establish students' universities; we must establish autonomous administrations; we must pay attention to science and scientific research and establish research centers.

Brothers, we have before us an enormous task, but the youths who sparked off the 7 April are capable of completing the march and concentrating efforts and progress confidently and with full faith to achieve our great objectives. Brothers, we challenge the United States by weapons training, by increasing and speeding up the number of armed people; by turning all of us into armed people and into an army; by changing production methods establishing Jamahiri districts, exercising autonomous administration effectively, changing to production and making ourselves into a productive garrison. Brothers, the production process in action is now a process of joke and deception. A student goes and they tell him (?go) to such and such a hospital, such and such an administration, or such and such a company and spend a month or two in production; this is a joke and a deception; it is naive. Production must be production, and production must be achieved by collective student action to build roads, railways, electricity lines, by land reform, and by building schools, houses and bridges.

Brothers, this is production. As for some naive people, they want to bypass the revolutionary decisions, sabotage these revolutionary decisions, and laugh at us; this is a serious matter, brothers. Production means that we should go over to production — entire schools and institutes should be transformed so that they can build roads, bridges, schools, houses, railways, erect power networks, and carry out agrarian reform. Brothers, this is production. Brothers, the battle between us and the colonialist West and its Zionist extension in Palestine is a cultural struggle. We should preserve our cultural pan-Arab identity. Brothers, many people — particularly those who have been educated in the West — spread rumors and say that the Arabic language is the language of poetry and literature and cannot be used as a language for modern technological sciences. We say — out of our revolutionary pan-Arab and scientific logic — that the Arabic language is the language of sciences; sciences were written in Arabic; scientific experiments were conducted in Arabic. The old Arab and Muslim scientists led their scientific fields and became very prominent. They used the Arabic language. [chantings] Free brothers, we want to build a generation with confidence in itself, its history, its nation, and its cultural values. We want to build a generation which believes in its nation and its past culture and civilization.

The inferiority complex from which some of the educated suffer — those who cast doubts on the Arabic language — is indeed a serious one. A generation which has no belief in itself and a nation which has no belief in itself cannot rise.

Brother students, the issue facing us and the Arab nation, particularly the revolutionaries today, is that the conflict between us and the imperialist West and its Zionist-Jewish extention is a cultural conflict. On the one hand, we want to safeguard our independent cultural personality; on the other hand, we admit that the West is about 8 centuries ahead of us in the field of technology. This is the issue facing us all.

But what I wish to affirm first is that the Arabic language is the language of all physical sciences. I wish to affirm here that Abrabization is one thing while the teaching of languages is another. All sciences must be immediately Arabized. Sciences must be taught in the universities in Arabic. This, brothers, necessitates care in translation and undertaking a comprehensive Arab effort on the level of the entire Arab homeland.

The Arabic language, brother, is not behind in the field of science. It is we who are behind. The best proof of this is that daily we create a new state at a time when the current age is one of blocs — economic, political, and military blocs. We are divided into many states by artificial borders. Regionalism and the acceptance of regionalism, brothers, is the best proof of the backwardness of this nation. The Arabic language is not lagging behind, it is we that are lagging behind.

But brothers, I am saying that Arabization must progress strongly and must (?include teaching) all sciences in the Arabic language. Attention must be paid to translation, dictionaries, and making an Arab effort the base of which is Libya [words indistinct] pan-Arab, and unionist.

Brothers, on the subject of teaching languages: We believe that many languages [word indistinct] outdated, and the effort, expense and benefit is very little. Now, students who graduate from universities do not know how to speak English; they do not speak the English language. We spend a lot of money and time, we bring teachers from all over the world. But we need to learn living languages in institutes and we need this for technical and technological reasons. We may find that we need to teach a specific language, then we must agree how it should be taught and at what level. This will be for those who are (?continuing) their studies and [word indistinct] researchers and scientists in order to study other sciences. Brothers, therefore, [word indistinct] on 7 April there will be an increase in revolutionary action and the Arabization issue. As for (?how) and when: this is a technical issue to be discussed by the people's committees; from the General People's Committee to the People's Committee for Education and to the people's committees at universities and institutions. Either teaching languages is of no importance — the French, Spanish, and Italian languages even at universities are not needed — or we must decide that we are sure that we need [words indistinct] technical (?exchanges) between us and the Western world, that we need to teach languages; it is possible to agree on this. But teaching sciences at our universities must be in the Arabic language [words indistinct] and translation centers must be set up and dictionaries prepared, and there should be an Arab effort with Libya as its base.

Brothers, this is because the issue is both cultural and educational. Despite the fact that the teaching of languages is no longer raised in Libya as an educational problem, the question is serious. If we continue to teach these languages there will be a problem. Add to this the fact that we should be extremists, brothers, because the foreign languages — such as French and English — constitute in some Arab countries an educational problem which is dangerous to the Arab personality and identiy and to the independent educational Arab personality. [chantings] Free brothers, free brother students, you have a right to rejoice; you have a right to be proud; you have a right to glorify this great day; you have a right to hold cebebrations because 7 April means a great deal as far as the revolutionary march is concerned; it means a great deal as far as our voyage toward the realization of the people's authority is concerned. Revolutionary schools and institutes for revolutionary thought in the name of 7 April should be established so that revolutionary soldiers and Jamahiri theoreticians can graduate from them; 7 April should be a school and an institute from which the revolutionaries carrying the Jamahiri thought and culture can graduate. Free revolutionary brothers, you have a right to celebrate. Brothers we all — tens of thousands of male and female students in this town — should salute the revolutionary students who in the year of 1976 — wrested.... [Jallud leaves sentence unfinished] We should salute the revolutionary students; they are unknown soldiers. We all salute, brothers [chantings in praise of 7 April] the revolutionary students who took up the banner from 1976 and continued with it until the silver jubilee on 7 April today. The struggle should be intensified and should grow inside the universities, colleges, and institues. (chantings] Brothers, before we realize the significance now of 7 April, history will immortalize and revolutionary action will immortalize 7 April 1976; 7 April is a quantitive transformation as far as the students' revolutionary action is concerned. The revolutionary students have surprised us by wresting the initiative and by heading the ranks of students armed with the Jamahiri revolutionary thought and entering into battles against the corrupt rightist reaction. Thus, on 7 April our universities, schools, and institutes occupied their proper place in the revolutionary Jamahiri society. All this was the result of 7 April, brothers. [chantings]

Free brothers; in the Jamahiri student society, there is no room for passive attitudes or laxity. Everyone must have confidence in himself, in his thought, in his people, and in his nation. All must raise their heads and walk with pride. This is because we are making history and are leading a march and the struggle of an entire nation from the gulf to the ocean. Let us take up our position in the front and lead. Let us all lead the universal revolution. Let us lead the age of the masses which is coming slowly.

Brothers, the revolutionaries should reorganize themselves in their revolutionary committees and centers so that they can prevent the simple students from being affected by the conservative reactionary views — the rightist views.

The prevailing view must be that of the masses without any influence from the rightist conservative bourgeois view. This demands great work by the revolutionary committees movement and by every committee and center. [chantings]

Brothers, we have decided to enter the battle of revolutionary change through the masses. We have to admit that the masses have not yet been liberated from regional, capitalist, bourgeois and reactionary cultural influences. The strongest views are still the reactionary and bourgeoisie views. For this reason, brothers, we have a serious problem. We want to bring about changes and we want to do so through the popular masses. This, brothers, is our historic decision, from which we will not retract.

However, this demands from the revolutionary committees' movement and from the true Jamahiri revolutionaries that they be more close to the masses and isolate the hostile and bourgeoisie forces and the rotten bourgeoisie view — those people who suffer from an inferiority complex and who cast doubt about everything revolutionary, everything pan-Arab, from Arabic to Arabization. The revolutionary committees must be close to the masses and must cohere with the student masses to prevent the reactionaries from influencing the simple student masses. [chants]

Brother revolutionaries, congratulations to you on this great historical festival. A great revolutionary tableau has been witnessed today by the sports city. It is a great student manifestation. Had it not been for our fear that we might tire the students' guests we would have continued with the parade until the evening. The students who organized this festival have had to curtail student parades. I am sure these student cadres are extremely angry because they all want to participate in this revolutionary procession. This great revolutionary manifestation and cohesion are the best reply to the doubt-casters, to terrorist Reagan, his terroristic administration, and the U.S. adventure.

They say the problem was with Al-Qadhdahfi, but let them hear: Everyone of us is a Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Everyone of us, brothers, is a Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [chants] Brothers, they want to make you dependent and do not want to take you into account. They believe that the problem is with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi, but let us be determined, let us say and prove by our actions, with our sweat and blood, that everyone of us is Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [word indistinct]. America, in Central America [words indistinct]. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is now in Africa, and the United States and the Western world (?saw how) the masses in Benin came out when the brother colonel visited West Africa. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the whole Arab youth; Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the Arab masses; he is the Islamic masses [words indistinct]. [chants]

Forward, the armed struggle (?continues)!

Students Hold 'Massive' Demonstration

LD071521 Tripoli JANA in English 1424 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Bayan Al-Awwal, Rajab 27, April 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the students in Qaryunis University in conjunction with Medical Arab College took to the streets yesterday afternoon in a massive demonstration. They walked down the roads of this city reaching 7th April Square, chanting in support of the Great Al Fateh Revolution and its leader.

The demonstrators carried the portraits of the leader of the revolution and green banners to commemorate the revolution staged by the students on 7th April 1976.

On arriving on 7th April Square, the statement of the demonstrators was delivered. it reads:

"The 7th April Revolution is a great victory for students worldwide who struggle against injustice and against the robbers of people's power, who undermined its initiative and future.

The revolution of the students perpetuated and confirmed the Great Al Fateh Revolution inside our universities and a strong boost to the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history — the birth of a happy and free society in which revolution is deepening its process to wreck the fortresses of reactionary peoples and to set ablaze all forces who stand in its way.

While we celebrate this anniversary, we are now more convinced in the thought of our leader, teacher, guide and inspirer, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. We announce that the green thought is the way forward for all the revolutionaries the world over. It is time that all the universities worldwide regarded the day of 7th April as a symbol of the triumph of both ideology and free will — the sacred will of the masses."

Likewise, the revolutionary force in Arab Medical College has released a statement on this anniversary. It reads:

"The revolutionary forces hail this 10th anniversary of the revolution of the students on 7th April and stress to have it repeated at anytime.

Meanwhile, we embody the will of defiance against the leader of international terrorism and the grand Satan, the United States, which is stricken with power phobia [as received]. It is inevitable that its arrogance will be wrecked upon the solid rock of the peoples that struggle for freedom. We, also, salute the 6th AprilRevolution that overthrew the severed appendage Numayri.

On this immortal anniversary, we stress to step up the revolutionary work in our universities which in no time will become a nest for the cowardly and backward reaction. We emphasise that we turn into suicide squads to protect the great Arab homeland and break up the artificial soft barriers created by imperialism.

We are determined to topple the reactionary regimes that have put the will of the Arab masses in fetters — such masses that strive for liberation and emancipation which look [words indistinct] for its era — these masses are in chains so as not to be able to redeem Palestine and all other occupied Arab lands — from the sea to the river. We urge all the progressive forces, world peace movements, the Green Movement and the alternative organizations to dynamite U.S. presence out of their territories."

Baghdad Reports Formation of Libyan Opposition Group

JN071321 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Paris — Libyan opposition movement sources have announced the formation of a Libyan national alliance as a recognized militant body [hay'ah nidaliyah i'tibariyah] comprising the opposition factions that agreed on the alliance charter on the basis of equality among factions.

A statement issued in Paris said that every Libyan opposition faction will maintain its special characteristics and independence. The statement affirmed that all factions of the Libyan national action have the right to join this alliance on the condition that they agree on its charter.

The joint leadership of the Libyan national alliance called on the Libyan people's masses inside and outside Libya to rally around this national unionist action to speed up the toppling of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and replace it with a democratic alternative.

The statement pointed out that the balance of power will be shifted in favor of the Libyan people's groups and sectors and the main conditions for victory over the Al-Qadhdhafi regime will only be achieved by unifying the strugglers' efforts, capabilities, and potential and by closing ranks.

MAURITANIA

Foreign Minister Returns From Mideast Tour

LD080432 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned to Nouakchott last night after a tour of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Kuwait.

Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih made a statement on his arrival to the reporter of the Mauritanian press agency in which he said that he visited the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the Republic of Iraq and conveyed letters from Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, to his brothers, His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Excellency Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah; and His Excellency Saddam Husayn.

Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih said: During my visit to these countries, I held talks with my colleagues the foreign ministers for the purpose of holding consultations and exchanges of viewpoints on issues which concern our countries. The foreign minister added: Before that I participated in the Arab League meetings in Tunis which were held in the period between 24 to 27 of last March, in which we discussed the matters which concern the Arab nation, and especially the challenges which face it in the present situation.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Appoints New Finance Minister, Director

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, today in Erfud appointed Abd Allatif Jouahiri director general of the Moroccan Bank for External Trade. His majesty also appointed Mohamed (Barrada) as Minister of Finance.

SUDAN

Libyan Delegation Attends Uprising Anniversary

LD071817 Tripoli JANA in English 1448 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 27, Apr 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The New National Umma Party — wing of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi — held last night a people's celebration on the first anniversary of the uprising of the Sudanese people on 6th April and on the anniversary of the night of the prophet Mohammad's nocturnal journey.

The Libyan Arab people's delegation was present there who stressed the cohesion between the two people's revolutions in Al-Jamahiriyah and the Sudan and the importance of implementing the unionist dictat presented by the leader of the revolution.

The Libyan Arab people's delegation pointed out that a full unity between the two brotherly countries, Libya and Sudan, will be in practice a strong boost for the comprehensive Arab unity and the liberation of occupied Arab lands, let alone standing strongly in the face of Zionism and imperialism.

The masses of the people which were present there welcomed the Libyan Arab people's delegation chanting in support of the two revolutions in the Al-Jamahiriyah and the Sudan, stressing the depth of the brotherly relations that bind the two sisterly countries.

Mubarak Said To Show Integration 'Understanding'

JN031110 Khartoum SUNA in English 1034 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 3, (SUNA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak showed understanding for the last measures adopted by the Sudanese Cabinet concerning the liquidation of integration organs.

AL-AYYAM daily issued here Thursday added that the Sudanese ambassador to Cairo had met yesterday with Mubarak and explained to him the Sudanese step in this concern.

The Sudanese ambassador, who communicated a message to Mubarak from General Siwar al-Dhahab, added that the Sudanese step was work of a freezing (?rather than) an abolishing of the integration between the two countries.

On the other hand Premier al-Jazuli Dafʻallah announced that some recommendations pertaining to the rehabilitation of integration technical structures would be studied by the TMC [Transitional Military Council] which will lay down a suitable envision to reactivate the current existing activities of the integration.

AL-AYYAM daily reported that the Egyptian ambassador here will convey a message from Dafʻallah to Mubarak affirming the Sudanese concern over the cooperation between the two countries.

However, some exterior mass media had invisioned the last Sudanese step concerning the unilateral liquidation of integration between Sudan and Egypt as a beginning of a break-off between the two countries.

Military Supplies Consignment Received From Egypt

NC052044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Apr (MENA) — A special Egyptian plane landed at Khartoum Airport this morning carrying the first consignment of military material which Egypt is sending to Sudan, including weapons, ammunition, and other equipment. It is expected that there will be five further air deliveries of military supplies.

Husayn ʻAbbas Musharrafah, Egypt's ambassador to Khartoum, said that 20 Egyptian-made "Walid" armored vehicles will soon be delivered to Sudan as part of the same program of military assistance. The supplies, valued at $6 million, constitute a grant from Egypt to Sudan. Late last year, Egypt supplied Sudan with $14 million worth of similar assistance.

The Egyptian ambassador said that the aid is within the context of the cordial relations between the two brotherly countries and is aimed at strengthening the Sudanese Armed Forces. He stressed that the deliveries are not linked to the military operations in southern Sudan.

AFP: Further on Military Aid

NC061434 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 6 (AFP) — Egypt has provided some 52 million dollars in military aid to neighboring Sudan, including material left by Egyptian troops sent to the country in 1983 in response to a Libyan air raid, Cairo's ambassador to Sudan said Sunday.

Husayn ʻAbbas Musharrafah told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the material left by the troops who went to Sudan under a mutual defence pact after the Libyan air raid on a radio station in Omdurman included radar equipment, weapons and munitions worth 16 million dollars, and missile launchers valued at 12 million dollars.

This equipment was in addition to 24 million dollars in military assistance provided to Sudanese authorities by Cairo, the most recent shipment of which arrived in Khartoum Saturday, the ambassador said.

Mr Musharrafah added that Egypt had also sent to Sudan 800 tonnes of food and 10,000 tonnes of wheat and seeds to help fend off widespread famine, as well as six medical teams, several dozen tents for mobile hospitals and 50 water pumps.

Reportage on SPLA Forces' Combat Operations

15 Government Troops Killed

EA071956 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A unit of SPLA forces of Timsah Battalion under the overall command of Major Paul Dor Lampuol, clashed with the enemy forces at (Kholer) Village in Ler District on 3 April 1986 at 4:00 p.m. Fifteen government soldiers were killed.

Torit Attacked; Truck Ambushed

EA071952 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpts] SPLA forces of (?Tingli) Battalion, under the overall command of Major (Glario Modi Khorinya), raided Torit Town, the provincial headquarters of eastern Equatoria, on 28 March 1986. According to a radio SPLA correspondent in Torit, three buildings in the army garrison, including the house of provincial commissioner and that of the deputy director for agriculture, were destroyed. Captain (Belil Bakeid Muhamnmad Ahmed) of the government forces and one first lieutenant and four policemen were killed. Many other buildings were reported to have been gutted down. [as heard]

In another development, SPLA forces of (?Tingli) Battalion carried out a successful ambush on 31 March 1986 at (Lolore) Bridge, about 9 miles from Torit on Juba-Torit road. One Mercedes lorry number 4836 carrying governmet forces was destroyed, and 1 Toyota of the Norwegian Church Aid was captured in good working condition and 4 G-3 rifles were captured. According to our correspondent, 25 government soldiers were killed and the following employees of the Norwegian Church Aid were rescued: (Aloysio Ojalube), teacher, Norwegian Church Aid; (Luka Yombek, david), an accountant, Norwegian Church Aid; and (Silajio, Tom), a driver, Norwegian Church Aid; and (Erico Apsali), a peasant.

River Bridge Demolished

EA071959 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The demolition engineers of the Rhino and Shark Battalions, under the overall command of Major Bona Abang Dhol have demolished another bridge, a bridge on (Wako) River about 18 miles from Mvolo. It is worth mentioning that this same team of demolition engineers destroyed the Mvolo bridge last week.

DJIBOUTI

Arab League Military Delegation Arrives 7 April

EA071857 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] An Arab League military delegation arrived in Djibouti today. Soon after their arrival the delegation held talks with [name indistinct], the commander of the Djibouti Armed Forces, and the minister of defense. The Arab League military delegation is expected to stay in the country until 10 April.

ETHIOPIA

Further Reportage on Drafting of Constitution

Mengistu Report at 2d Session

EA072210 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Today the second session of the commission that is drafting the constitution for the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia thoroughly studied and discussed questions raised by commission members about ideas put forward in the original draft constitution. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chairman of the Constitution Drafting Commission, presented a report on the results of discussions among commission members, who have been divided into teams.

In his report the comrade secretary general noted that members of each team had raised points which they considered to be of fundamental importance and relevance. He said the discussions had been held in an atmosphere of great democratic participation in which each member had posed questions and submitted suggestions and amendments. He noted that members had utilized the forum properly by elaborating, supporting and correcting suggestions about issues raised by members. He said their views would help to improve the draft and make the clarifications comprehensive.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that members had raised policy-related questions on 26 Articles and legal questions on 6 Articles. They had sought clarification of 44 Articles. There were editorial [last word in English] questions on 39 Articles. Members had suggested ways of improving the content of 37 Articles. He added that 17 additional Articles had been proposed.

The comrade secretary general said that the activity, discipline and frankness displayed by members typified the efforts made by all to shoulder their responsibility as citizens. He explained that great efforts had been made to document this historical process and to ensure that the suggestions presented by commission members helped to enrich the draft, after they had been properly studied and assessed. He added that all the issues raised by members had been recorded and the ones marked for analysis or resolution had been specially set aside. Our comrade revolutionary leader noted that at its meeting yesterday the executive committee of the commission had evaluated the results of discussions held by the teams. He added that the great contribution made to the work of the session by the numerous useful suggestions had been noted. After ensuring their correct documentation the executive committee had issued a directive on further strengthening them and ensuring their immediate and proper implementation.

This evening commission members have been having frank and democratic discussions about the comrade secretary general's report and the additional suggestions. The meeting will continue tomorrow.

UGANDA

AFP: Committees Formed To Investigate Corruption

HK080724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Kampala, April 8 (AFP) — The new Uganda Government has announced the formation of committees in all ministries and state-owned corporations to investigate allegations of corruption by public servants.

Prime Minister Samson Kisekka said Monday that the anti-corruption committees would make recommendations for disciplinary action against any officials found to have been involved in corruption.

Mr Kisekka told a rally at Busula Village, 64 kilometers (40 miles) north of Kampala, that a "national commission of inquiry" would also be set up to investigate reports of large-scale corruption and abuse of office by public officers.

The announcement of the formation of the anti-corruption committees by Mr Kisekka concided with the official beginning of the reconstruction of the "Luwero triangle", which was the main battle ground in the five-year civil war that has just ended in Uganda.

Mr Kisekka launched the reconstruction work at Busula with the opening of the first of 300 boreholes to be drilled to provide drinking water to the hundreds of displaced people now returning to the triangle.

The move to set up the anti-corruption committees followed repeated press reports here of widespread misappropriation of state funds and properties by senior government officials under the ousted governments of Milton Obote and Tito Okello.

Many of the officials have continued to hold the same posts under the current government of President Yoweri Museveni.

CAMEROON

President Biya Leaves on Private European Visit

AB071935 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] We have just received this information: The head of state left Yaounde yesterday for a private visit to Europe.

CAR

Trial of Student Activists Opens in Bangui

AB071510 Paris AFP in French 1419 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Bangui, 7 Apr (AFP) — The trial of the 10 students arrested this past 14 March on the campus of the University of Bangui opened early Monday afternoon before the special tribunal of the CAR capital.

According to the bill of indictment, these students are being tried for "threatening the security of the state through acts and maneuvers aimed at jeopardizing public security, disturbing the peace, inciting hatred against the government, and breaking the country's laws."

CHAD

France's Giraud: Intervention To Continue

HK080410 Hong Kong AFP in English 0347 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Ndjamena, April 8 (AFP) — France's new military intervention force deployed in Chad since mid-February will stay put as long as needed, French Defence Minister Andre Giraud said here Monday night after two hours of talks with Chadian President Hissene Habre.

"There is no question of altering operation Epervier as long as it remains justified and the sovereignty of a country is at stake in a situation of importance for the whole of Africa," said Mr Giraud, who took up his post three weeks ago.

Operation Epervier (Sparrowhawk) comprises 1,000 French troops sent in at Mr Habre's request when the Libyan-backed forces of his main opponent Goukouni Oueddei launched new attacks on 10 February from their bases in the north of Chad. The French force includes strike and fighter aircraft.

ZAIRE

Belgian Cooperation Secretary To Visit Kinshasa

AB061800 Dakar PANA in French 1041 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Apr (AZAP/PANA) — The Belgian secretary of state for cooperation, Mr Kempinaire, will begin a working visit of about 1 week to Kinshasa this weekend.

According to a source close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the authorities have expressed satisfaction with the fact that the new Belgian secretary of state has decided to pay his first official visit to Africa. This visit, it is said in Kinshasa, will take place in a good atmosphere since, on the one hand, there is no misunderstanding between the two countries and, on the other, because it takes place after the consultation meeting held in Brussels between Zaire and its partners, and with which the Zairian Government has expressed great satisfaction.

As for the criticisms leveled by the Zairian press against Leo Tindemans, the Belgian minister of external relations, it is said at the Ministry of Information that at no time have the Zairian political authorities brought into question the very person of the Belgian external relations minister. [Words indistinct] the criticisms against Mr Tindemans [words indistinct] were due to a regrettable and poor exchange of information between Brussels and Kinshasa. [Words indistinct], the Zairian press had viewed it as an attack on the principles of sovereignty, independence, and dignity which are dear to Zaire. This had brought about strong reactions following some statements considered as biased and attributed to the Belgian minister of external relations.

Public Supports Break in Air Links With Belgium

AB072135 Dakar PANA in French 1555 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Apr (AZAP/PANA) — Zaire's decision to end Air Zaire's flights to Belgium and that of the Belgian airline, Sabena, to Zaire, has raised many questions in people's minds. That is why the special investigations service of AZAP conducted an opinion poll among people from various walks of life in Zaire.

It emerged from this poll that a very large majority of the youth, especially from university circles, as well as those from business circles, support the measures and would like to seeZaire and Belgium continue their relationship in the future only at political and diplomatic levels. At the economic and trade levels, they point out, Zaire should deal with other partners with whom it could maintain less painful and more dignified relations.

Zairian public opinion can no longer understand and cope with the series of humiliations meted out to Zaire by the former colonial power. It can also no longer understand and cope with the various and apparently unlimited forms of debts which, in the most diverse ways, and for more than 25 years, Zaire continues to pay to a country which, decidedly, clings to the past, and is unable to understand the changes which have come about. In fact, one wonders if in the present circumstances, and considering the public's stand which is likely to greatly influence the government, one will not reach the stage where another key sector of communications, namely maritime trade, will be affected.

AZAP therefore wonders if in the days ahead a decision would not be made to close the office of Zairian Maritime Company (CMZ) in Antwerp and, consequently, abolish the Belgian Maritime Company's (CMB) activities in Zaire.

Parallel to Zaire's decision on air traffic between Zaire and Belgium, concerning national companies of the two countries, Scibe-Zaire, a private Zairian company which used an Air Zaire transmission frequency in its operations, has, in turn, just decided to close its office in Belgium. It is clear that all direct air traffic between Belgium and Zaire has now become noexistent.

As could be expected, Belgium issued an official reaction to this Zairian decision through its minister of transport, communications, and foreign trade. The Belgian minister claims, in the name of a certain international regulations, that Zaire does not have the right to renounce, as it did, the air agreement which links it with Belgium. Official sources in Kinshasa have stated that Zaire has no legal lessons to learn from the Belgian minister whose statement will in no way change the Zairian authorities' determination in this matter.

UNTZA Vows To Combat Revolution Detractors

AB041235 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1115 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Apr (AZAP) — Cadres and trade union delegates in charge of providing counselling to workers are determined to wage war against detractors of the Zairian revolution in order to show their unflinching loyalty to the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

Workers reunited within the UNTZA [National Union of Workers of Zaire] unanimously came to this decision on Wednesday at the People's Palace, during the seventh day devoted to the dialogue between the MPR regional director and governor of the city, Citizen Tshimbombo Mukuna, and the various social classes of the capital.

On that occasion, the head of the urban administration asked his interlocutors to support the Zairian marshal in order to maintain peace, national unity, and public security.

Executive Council Decries Amnesty International

AB050800 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Report by Ramazani Baya, state commissioner for information and press and spokesman for the Executive Council, on the first meeting of the Executive Council for April, held in Kinshasa on 4 April under the chairmanship of MPR founding chairman Mobutu Sese Seko aboard the *MS Kamanyola* — recorded]

[Excerpts] Speaking on foreign policy, the MPR founding chairman and the president [Mobutu Sese Seko], first of all rejected the outcome of the [words indistinct] and stated that Zaire has every reason to be satisfied with it. In fact, his attitude is solely aimed at making the partners aware that the process being undertaken by the people of Zaire within the framework of the program concluded with the IMF is in line with the legitimate aspirations of the Zairians to see a veritable era of economic recovery opened to them.

In this regard, Zaire feels that its appeal has been closely heeded by its partners and expressed satisfaction with it. However, the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire, noted: Zaire, a sovereign country, cannot abandon its dignity for [words indistinct] unappreciated consequences. The attitudes of the delegates of some countries are detrimental to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states. In this regard, the leader of the party made it a point to specify that regardless of its openess in the field of cooperation, Zaire will always prove to be intransigent against anything, from far or near, which threatens its sovereignty and dignity

Similarly, concerning Zaire's cooperation with the IMF, theMPR founding chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire informed the members of the council of the signing on 28 March of the [word indistinct] which he traditionally sends to the IMF. The new program, which will be adopted, will cover a period of 22 months.

Still on the subject of foreign policy, the Executive Council examined the latest report by Amnesty International. Zaire deplores the tendency of this organization to refer systematically to the least reliable sources and without any verification pass on accusations that some whimsical persons level against it. The Executive Council wishes to recall that on several occasions, the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire has opened Zaire's doors to the members of this organization who, unfortunately, did not (?make an effort) to respond to its offer. However, in spite of the negative attitude shown by Amnesty International and despite its bias against Zaire, the Executive Council [words indistinct] made up of the Department of National Defense and Territorial Security, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Territorial Administration, [words indistinct] to study the report established by this organization. The committee, which will cast all possible light on the allegations made by Amnesty International, will submit its findings to the Executive Council to enable the council to reply in full knowledge of the matter to the grievances against Zaire.

For his part, the state commissioner for national economy and industry delivered a report on the forthcoming revision of the prices of petroleum products. Upon the instruction of the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire, this department has been asked to elaborate new proposals which will allow consumers to benefit from the favorable situation of petroleum products on the international market.

BURKINA FASO

Mali Radio Interviews President Sankara

AB071650 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Interview with Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara by Malian radio and television correspondent Lamine Coulibaly in Ouagadougou on 4 April — recorded]

[Excerpts][Coulibaly] Mr President, thank you for this exclusive interview with Malian Television! The Diawara trial has ended. Do you have any comments or statementson it?

[Sankara] [Passage indistinct] I was unable to intervene in the trial. Had I been able to, I would have urged the tribunal to reach a different verdict. Anyway, I must accept the verdict like all the people of the West African Economic Community [CEAO]. The important lesson to learn is that beyond the verdict, beyond the sentences to be served, beyond the fines and sums to be paid by the guilty — Moussa Diakite, Moussa Ngom, and Mohamed Diawara — we must, as African cadres, learn moral lessons from the affair. I deem this more important.

The accused must have been helped by all sorts of accomplices in doing what they did. They respected the law of silence in order not to be condemned twice: condemned for the crimes they have committed and condemned by their angry sponsors. Because of their silence, we will never know all that really happened.

[Coulibaly] Now, Comrade President, do you think that the Ouagadougou verdict will be enforced in the member-states and do you also think that the exequatur [words indistinct] the nonmembers of the community?

[Sankara] In fact, the exequatur (?is) a mere legal tool. Because there is no legal principle above political principles. I mean that the relations existing between two states can make the enforcement of foreign verdicts easy.

The enforcement of the verdicts may present difficulties [words indistinct], an African country, conscious of the crimes which these men have committed, will not even wait to receive an exequatur to start confiscating their property for the community. But it will be very difficult to enforce the exequatur in other places. Why?

One must bear in mind that in bringing Diawara, Ngom, and Diakite to trial, a whole system, a whole ideology of exploitation both inside and outside Africa is being attacked because the three men are the authentic representatives of the bourgeois and petit bourgeois (?horde) that is now exploiting African people thanks to their backwardness and mystification. These people will resort to all forms of legal tools to prevent the enforcement of the verdict in their countries [words indistinct]. This is because they know that the condemnation of Diawara, Ngom, and Diakite is tantamount to their own condemnation and their own principles of life. They will therefore use every obstacle to prevent the enforcement of the verdict. Meanwhile, in other places, those who love justice, freedom, equity, and morality will jump at the opportunity to put an end to [words indistinct].

[Coulibaly] Mr President, will they serve their sentences in Burkina Faso?

[Sankara] I cannot give a very precise answer to your question because under the law, when the verdict is given, things are then left with the president of Burkina Faso. I am waiting to be finally involved in the matter [Sankara and Coulibaly laugh] in order to decide on a position to take. In any case, I will consult with other heads of state for their advice and their recommendations.

[Coulibaly] The first national conference of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR's] will end today. It will probably take stock of the first experiment of the 4 August revolution. Can you draw a few lessons from this first national conference?

[Sankara] Well, you know that here, like everywhere, such mass organizations wielding so much power — economic, political, and military — cause fear among the reactionaries. But sometimes they also represent a danager to the revolution because of mistakes that may be made. This was seen in other countries. Even in Mali, what you used to call [words indistinct]. In spite of the mistakes, the successes are achievements which we must capitalize on objectively. I cited the example of Mali because it is our next-door neighbor. But I could have cited other countries with their CDR's such as Iran, Cuba, Ghana, and so on.]

One must not say dogmatically that the CDR's are always right and are beyond reproach; but one must not say squarely that the CDR's are Burkina's soft spots. No, we must have a critical attitude and admit dialectically that all our positive achievements were reached thanks to the CDR's and also that there are bad elements among them that we must have the courage to weed out in a timely manner before the masses get disgusted and disgruntled.

[Coulibaly] Mr President, please allow me to ask a final question. The war is over now. Recently, General Moussa Traore was in Ouagadougou. It has been learned that you, too, are going to visit Bamako. Could you brief us on your contacts? Do you keep in touch regularly? Do you call each other, for instance? Do you send news to each other?

[Sankara] As you know, there are more and more regular contacts between President Traore and me. I can say that we [words indistinct]. Well, it is unfortunate that these painful events affected our relations. But every cloud has a silver lining; these events have clearly pointed out to us what can create disputes between us tomorrow and what we can do to avoid clashes between the Malian and the Burkinabe peoples. We have good grounds to [words indistinct] and to fight the same enemies. But then, we must first come together to identify them and expose them both in Burkina and Mali, and outside Burkina and Mali so that we can fight them adequaterly. Failure to do this would leave us at the mercy of all those who gain from manipulating and exploiting us.

Sankara Receives DPRK Foreign Ministry Delegation

AB061540 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] It is within the framework of developing and strenghtening cooperation and friendship between Burkina and the DPRK, that the president of Burkina Faso this morning received his excellency Kim Yong-sop, DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs.

Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and president of Burkina Faso this morning received the DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs, as I have just said. The vice minister was accompanied by the DPRK ambassador to our country, his excellency Yi Tae-kyun. After the audience, the vice minister told us the purpose of his visit with Comrade Thomas Sankara:

[Begin Kim recording in Korean fading into French translation] Comrade Thomas Sankara, leader of the Burkinabe people, received our delegation in a very friendly way. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and Burkina are excellent. We discussed with the comrade president the need to further strengthen this friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The comrade president was satisfied with the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries and he was in agreement with the need to further develop this friendship and this cooperation between our respective countries. We arrived on Sunday and the comrade president was kind enough to receive our delegation and to discuss ways to further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. We are very grateful to him. We want to seize this happy opportunity to convey the greetings of the Korean people to the brotherly Burkinabe people. [end recording]

USSR Trade Union Training Seminar Opens

AB071850 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A training seminar for trade unionists opened this morning in Bobo Dioulasso at the labor exchange office. Organized jointly by the Federation of Labor Unions of Burkina Faso [USTB] and the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, the seminar will last 1 week. The opening ceremony was presided over by representatives of the high commissioner and labor inspectorate.

At the opening of this training seminar, Comrade (Yuriy Zarambo) delivered fraternal greetings from the 135 million members of the Soviet trade unions. He also spoke about the relations between the USTB and the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions and added that workers of his country follow with keen interest the Burkina experience.

GHANA

Recommendation on Guilty Ex-officials Accepted

AB051045 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The government has accepted the recommendation of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] special subcommittee on AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] affairs, that Mr B.S.K. Kwakye, member of the erstwhile Supreme Military Council [SMC], commissioner for internal affairs and inspector general of police under the SMC, should not be given pardon.

Government, however, has accepted the further recommendation of the subcommittee that Mr Kwakye, who has offered to pay reparations of 500,000 cedis to the state, is not to serve the 25 years sentence imposed on him by the AFRC Special Court. The subcommittee found that the Supreme Court had decided that there was a trial of Mr Kwakye and that, accordingly, its jurisdiction was ousted by the transitional provisions (granted) under Section 25 of the PNDC Establishment Proclamation. Mr Kwakye is also to refund 74,098.75 cedis being monies owed by him inclusive of 18 percent compound interest as a result of adverse findings made against him by the (Happenbauer) committee of inquiry which investigated the police force in 1979.

The government has further accepted the following recommendations submitted to it by the special subcommittee. Mr Samuel Philemon Kodjo Kanga, formerly deputy industrial promotion officer in charge of the investment promotion and import license division of the Ministry of Industry, Science, and Technology, has been granted a pardon in respect of his conviction and sentence to 10 year imprisonment by the AFRC Special Court. Mr Kanda and his wife are, however, to appear before the office of revenue commissioners for vetting, following the discovery of substantial acquisition by his wife.

Mr Nyawota Kofi Gologa, who was sentenced to 5 years imprisonement by the AFRC Special Court, has also been granted a pardon. The subcommittee found that Mr Gologa, among other things, hid cattle belonging to the late Rear-Admiral Joy Amedume in 1979, at a time when Amedume's properties were being sought for. The recommendation that the cattle, which have been confiscated to the state, should remain confiscated to the state has been endorsed.

Alhaji Colonel D.A. Idissa, at various stages regional commissioner for Northern Region, commissioner for trade, commissioner for transport and communications, and commissioner for lands and natural resources, has also been granted a pardon in respect of his sentence of 15 years imprisonment by the AFRC Special Court. The subcommittee found that Alahji Idissa, whilst commissioner, acquired two houses at Dzorwulu, two VW cars, two Mercedes Benz cars, and an articulator. [as heard] He earned rent income which he never declared to the income tax authorities. He also ran a brisk and profitable transport business, again without declaring the income to the income tax department. He actively traded in cars but failed to declare those transactions as well. As a result of all these findings, it has been decided that his properties, which were confiscated to the state in 1979, are to remain confiscated to the state. He is also to declare to the commissioner for income tax all income from the other sources which he failed to declare and thus evaded taxes thereon.

Mr Emmanuel Kwabena Agyekum, formerly with the Bank of Ghana, who was convicted and sentenced to 7 years imprisonement for dishonest acquisition of property and doing acts with the intent to sabotage the economy, has also been granted a pardon. Mr Agyekum, whose recklessness whilst at the bank of Ghana resulted in the loss of 7.4 million CFA francs to the state, is to refund the amount or its equivalent in cedis at the prevailing exchange rate. He has so far paid 200,000 cedis out of the amount. He has also offered and paid reparation of 500,000 cedis. This has also been accepted.

The acceptance of these recommendations is subject to the fulfillment of all their obligations.

IVORY COAST

French Special Advisor Guy Penne Arrives 5 April

AB051722 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Guy Penne, special adviser to the French president on African affairs, arrived this morning in Abidjan. He was received by the head of state, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, at his private residence in Cocody where the two had lunch. It should be noted that Guy Penne will return to France today.

LIBERIA

Doe Forms Committee To Probe Alledged Fake Coup

AB072110 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe has constituted a 5-man special committee to look into the allegations made by Mr William Gabriel Kpoleh, chairman of the Liberia Unification Party and chairman of the coalition, that the Government of Liberia was planning to stage a fake coup to implicate leaders of the various opposition parties.

An Executive Mansion release issued in Monrovia today named the committee members as Bishop (Athe Reece), chairman, Captain David B. Jallah, cochairman, Mr Carlos Smith, member, Mr Spencer Evert, member, and Minister Oscar Quiah [title as heard].

The release said that the committee is empowered to invite Mr Kpoleh to its sittings for him to prove beyond all reasonable doubt his allegations made against the government through his interview on Radio ELWA recently. The release further said that the committee is also to invite any citizens or government officials to its sittings if necessary.

Justice Minister Criticizes Opposition Coalition

AB041954 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 4 April 86

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins Scott has said that for democracy to prevail, citizens must adhere to the constitution. Minister Scott made the remark last evening when he addressed the nation on radio and television. He said the purpose of the newly formed Grand Coalition is beginning to be felt by all through economic hardship and emotional tension intended to polarize the Liberian people. Minister Scott said this polarization would destroy or undermine the basic economic and political fabric thereby frustrating all efforts to bring about a true democracy.

The justice minister also said the Grand Coalition of Mr Jackson F. Doe, Dr Edward Kesselly, and Gabriel Kpoleh has not met the statutory prerequisite to be recognized as a political union, nor has it qualified under the law and therefore should not conduct political activities. He further said the existence of the Grand Coalition was not only creating a fear of frustration or confrontation in the minds of the citizens but also creates the same fears in the minds of foreigners and investors. Minister Scott said the primary purpose of the coalition is to oppose the government in power and not to work with the government for the well-being of the people. He then went on to assure all citizens and friends that the government remains committed to the promotion of peace.

NIGERIA

New UK Envoy Discusses Economic Relations

AB042156 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Shortly after presenting his crendentials to President Babangida today, the new British high commissioner to Nigeria, Mr Martin Ewans, talked with diplomatic correspondent Oghie Egboibe on a number of issues including economic relations and trade imbalance between Nigeria and Britain. Mr Ewans spoke on his priorities, and how to maintain the existing cordial relations.

[Begin recording] [Ewans] Yes, in fact the relations are back to normal and the president this morning emphasized to me how pleased he was about this. I see my job as helping to keep relations that way.

[Egboibe] Are there some specific areas you expect to pursue?

[Ewans] Yes, I think the economic area is a very important one. Obviously Nigeria has problems at the present time, and indeed the British Government has already made it clear: we will do what we can to help Nigeria at a time of difficulty.

[Egboibe] There were these allegations just a few months back that Britian was in fact pressurizing Nigeria to go for the IMF loan before the [word indistinct] governments can help Nigeria. At this present moment, what is the situation?

[Ewans] Well at the present moment the situation is that we have promised the Nigerian Government that we will extend a fresh credit to her, but we are a member of the so-called Paris Club, and it [words indistinct] of the Paris Club to decide on the conditions for new credits to Nigeria which I think will have to include some measure of rescheduling of Nigeria's debts, and the settlement of her economic arrears.

[Egboibe] So as an individual country, Britain may not be able to help Nigeria?

[Ewans] Well we (?envisage to help Nigeria) on a multilateral basis, by the Paris Club as a whole, and you know it can just depend on the negotiations between Nigeria and the Club.

[Egboibe] Now still talking about economics last year's trade figures between Nigeria and Britian have just come out, and although there were still some increases on both sides, there was a noticeable imbalance in these trade figures. In what way do you think we can correct this imbalance?

[Ewans] Well, we operate a very open regime, import regime in Britian, and in fact if Nigeria can give goods and services which Britain needs there are really very few impediments, if any impediments, to her selling them to Britain. We are very keen to take Nigerian imports. We believe we operate a free trade policy, and this is a major feature of the [word indisitnct] of the British Government. I think it is noteworthy (?as it were) that indeed British exports to Nigeria have increased substantially; in fact Nigeria exports to Britain increased (?especially) in proportional terms to a very much greater extent. [end recording]

Babangida Opens Foreign Policy Conference

AB071930 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that the focus of Nigeria's foreign policy should be on her capacity to protect internal values from external threat. He said like other Third World countries, Nigeria had been infiltrated by many alien ideological and religious groups that masquerade as salvation armies while they actually represent foreign groups meant to disorganize the political (?process).

Declaring open the All-Nigeria Conference on Foreign Policy at Kuru near Jos, Plateau State, today, Major General Babangida said a meaningful foreign policy for Nigeria should be pursued within the context of our historical influence. He pointed out that any money spent on foreign policy must reflect the nation's ultimate values in individual liberty and human welfare. Gen Babangida said the conference should provide the opportunity toexamine Nigeria's place in the world today and in the future. Nigeria, he stated, had become a nation whose words and actions could no longer be ignored in the world scene.

Earlier, the minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, had told the conference that since Nigeria had pledged to identify with and defend the legitimate interests of Africa by making the continent the centerpiece of her foreign policy, African states should also reciprocate the gesture. Prof Bolaji Akinyemi said Nigeria would not allow states, which of their own free will adopt policies that lead to the crises, to assume that Nigeria would automatically be dragged into such crises. The minister, who was referring to the recent Libyan-American conflict, said this was not a position of leadership but that of surviving.

SENEGAL

Ruling Party Magazine Attacks Al-Qadhdhafi, Oueddei

AB071915 Paris AFP in French 1522 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Dakar, 7 Apr (AFP) — The leader of the Libyan Revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is directly responsible for the failure of the Loubomo (Congo) meeting, where Chadian President Hissein Habre was scheduled to meet Goukouni Oueddei, the leader of the armed opposition to the Ndjamena regime, on 28 March, wrote the Senegalese monthly magazine *COMBAT POUR LE SOCIALISME*, one of the organs of the ruling Socialist Party.

In its editorial, entitled "Goukouni Oueddei, Al-Qadhdhafi's Valet," the socialist monthly is of the view that "it is from Tripoli that the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] leader receives all his orders." Al-Qadhdhafi has so influenced Goukouni that he has inculcated in him his retractions, his fits of temper, and other reversals," the Senegalese monthly further said.

According to *COMBAT POUR LE SOCIALISME*, "Al-Qadhdhafi wants to domineer over inter-African relations like he rules his country." "He has never forgiven" Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman,"for his independent diplomacy, his attachment to principles, his freedom of action (...). This is an image which he has tried to destroy," the Socialist magazine viewed.

Moreover, the monthly magazine of the ruling party published an extremely virulent article against the leader of the Libyan revolution who "finances, arms, and controls the most criminal organizations (...), defies the entire African Continent (...), betrays Arab solidarity (...) and scoffs at the Palestinian cause."

ANGOLA

Jets Intercept, Shoot Down South African C-130

MB071407 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] A South African Hercules C-130 airplane was shot down on the night of 3 April by Angolan jet fighters while trying, with 2 other airplanes, to drop war materiel by parachute about 25 kms from Calucinga in the Bie Province. Part of the supplies for the UNITA rebels were seized by FAPLA forces, which are continuing their search for the total recovery of the war materiel consignment brought by the South African plane. A second plane was hit while the third left Angolan territory for the illegally occupied Namibian territory.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola, which has much evidence of South African involvement in the destabilization of Angola, announced several days ago that more than 10 South African batallions were massed near Cunene Province after Pretoria's troops occupied parts of Cuando Cubango Province.

Communique Announces Start of Frontline Summit

MB071427 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Communique issued by Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Luanda on 7 April]

[Text] The summit meeting of the Frontline States will be held in Luanda tomorrow. The president of the host country, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos will attend the meeting as well as Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel, Botswana President Quett Masire, and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe.

(Signed) Ministry of External Relations, on 7 April 1986, year of the defense of the people's revolution.

UNITA Claims Forces Sabotage Cabinda Water, Power

MB071142 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The UNITA movement in Angola says its forces have sabotaged the northern city of Cabinda, leaving it without water and electricity. A UNITA spokesman in Lisbon said that a water pumping station on the Lucola River and a high-tension electricity substation 2 km from Cabinda had been destroyed.

The Cabinda enclave produces 80 percent of Angola's oil output, the country's main source of income together with diamonds.

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO Rejects Proposed Machel Peace Agreement

PA041847 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1805 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, 4 Apr (EFE) — The Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) announced today in Lisbon that it will not sign a peace agreement with Samora Machel's government as proposed recently by the United States and South Africa.

In a communique signed by its European delegate, Jorge Correia, RENAMO declared that it is not possible to establish any conciliation with the Machel regime, which is "responsible for executions, deportations, and violent actions that the people of Mozambique cannot forget."

Mozambique rebel sources said that efforts to establish the agreement were made by Frank Wisner and Chester Crocker, U.S. adjunct secretary and assistant secretary of state for Africa affairs, respectively, and by a ranking South African secret service official who was not identified.

Frank Wisner toured various southern African capitals during the first half of March, including Maputo and Pretoria, and on 18 March visited Lisbon where he held conversations regarding the Mozambique conflict.

On 19 March, Wisner went to Frankfurt to establish contacts regarding his African tour.

Portuguese sources admitted then that Wisner had met in Frankfurt with representatives of the Mozambican rebels and the South African Government.

According to sources cited by ANOP, the Portuguese news agency, the agreement supported by Washington and Pretoria reportedly contemplates the creation of a coalition government and the rebels' recognition of the authority of Samora Machel as president of Mozambique.

Frelimo, the Maputo regime's party, would initially have a 30-percent representation in the government and later on, efforts would be made to unite the two Mozambican political forces.

In the communique published in Lisbon today, RENAMO stressed its willingness to establish a lasting peace in Mozambique "with nationalists who are not involved in Machelist oppression and repression."

According to RENAMO, a peace agreement must contemplate, among other things, the exclusion of "radical elements" from the ruling party, the holding of general elections, and the creation of a joint military commission to effectively implement the ceasefire.

SOUTH AFRICA

Le Grange Spokesman Confirms Mandela's Banning

MB071351 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 7, SAPA — A spokesman for the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today confirmed that the banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela remained in force and that anyone quoting her did so at their own risk.

The spokesman said there had been no change, since yesterday and that there was nothing to add to yesterday's statement.

STAR Lawyer Offers Rationale for Mrs Mandela Quotes

MB071154 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1142 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 7, SAPA — Johannesburg's *STAR* newspaper today published an in-depth interview with Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela. This follows the publication in *THE SUNDAY STAR*, the *SUNDAY TRIBUNE* and the *SOWETAN* of interviews with Mrs Mandela who has been unquotable for 11 years.

Explaining why the newspaper had decided to go ahead yesterday and publish, *THE STAR*'s legal representative said the decision was based on the argument that the order restricting Mrs mandela's movements was invalid.

On the basis of a recent appelate division decision, followed by an Eastern Cape Supreme Court decision setting aside the banning order of community leader, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, *THE SUNDAY STAR*'s legal representatives decided the restrictions on Mrs Mandela were also invalid, lawyer Mr Peter Reynolds said.

Someone who, like Mrs Mandela, started off as a person restricted under Section 19 of the Internal Security Act, was automatically placed on the "consolidated list" and may not be quoted.

If Mrs Mandela's banning order was invalid, then putting her on the consolidated list was invalid and therefore she could be quoted, Mr Reynolds said.

ANC Denies Attempted Contact by Broederbond

MB071515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1435 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 7, SAPA — The London office of the African National Congress has denied knowledge of a reported attempt by the Broederbond [Brotherhood] to arrange a meeting with the organisation's leaders.

The London *FINANCIAL TIMES* said in a report from Lusaka today that the Broederbond was understood to have approached the ANC through an intermediary proposing talks.

The report said the ANC's national executive had met to discuss the proposals and was seeking more information about it before making a decision.

In London, an ANC spokesman said he knew nothing about an approach from the Broederbond, and noted that at present ANC President Mr Oliver Tambo and his senior executives were visiting Europe.

During the past year, the ANC has met a wide range of Western diplomats and representatives of South African business and political organisations to discuss the situation in the country and the ANC's attitude to the future.

The South African Government has opposed the contacts.

The chairman of the Broderbond, Prof J.P de Lange, was not available for comment today.

Buthelezi Says P.W. Botha 'Burying Head in Sand'

MB071609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1538 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Ulundi, April 7, SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has strongly criticised the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and accused him of "burying his head in the sand."

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at the fourth session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi today and quoted from an interview with Mr Botha, which was published recently in the *THE WASHINGTON TIMES*.

In speaking about apartheid, Mr Botha says: "The monotonous way it is used today as a trigger word by the international community to unleash a torrent of abuse against South Africa really makes me smile."

The chief said: "Here the state president is denying that apartheid is the root cause of the levels of violence which are now busy becoming endemic in South Africa. In his opening address to Parliament the state president said that apartheid is outdated. In this article he says, and I quote him: "as I stated in my opening address to Parliament a month ago, the system of paternalism, originating from the colonial past, is outdated."

In speaking about the abolition of the Group Areas Act, Mr Botha said: "that would produce total chaos, just as you would if you abolished regional government overnight."

Talking about the time-scales of change, the state president said: "Each successive generation will have to continue the work of the previous one, always seeking to fight the forces of revolution that would like to impose totalitarian solutions rather than democratic evolution."

When asked the question: "And how long will that take given mounting pressures?" the state president answered: "It would be wrong for me to say five or ten years, but I am prepared to say, provided we have the cooperation of all responsible leaders, I think this generation can advance very far."

Chief Buthelezi said of the interview: "This man has got his head so deeply buried in the sand that you will have to recognise him by the shape of his toes."

In speaking about the politics of change, Mr Botha was asked: "Is Chief Buthelezi the main hope now for serious evolution as opposed to revolution? Isn't he the only counter to the ANC, a man who has said that if the country is allowed to become ungovernable, it will stay ungovernable?"

The state president answered: "No, he is not the only one, nor even the main one. There are strong leaders who are also against violence, such as the leaders of Transkei, Ciskei or Venda, there are the leaders of self-governing states, all of whom together represent over 10 million people. Buthelezi is one of several."

Chief Buthelezi then told the assembly: "These so-called heads of independent states who are supposed to be running independent countries are being put on a par with me when they cannot venture even to visit countries which are putting pressure on South Africa, even on issues like sanctions.

"They are the people who play ball with the state president in accepting apartheid. He therefore does not acknowledge what I have done both inside and outside this country. By mentioning me in the same breath as them, the state president knows as a seasoned politicial that he is tarring me with the same brush as these gentlemen, who have sold our birthright as South Africans by accepting independence so-called (a birthright) which I have defended through my stand for millions of black South Africans.

"I am gaining the impression ever increasingly that the state president actually believes what he says. He actually believes that apartheid gave black South Africans political rights here which are denied elsewhere in Africa.

"He actually believes that he has majority support among blacks. He actually believes that I have no significant role to play in politics. He not only says these things but he behaves as though he believes them. His actions actually speak louder than words," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Is there any hope when the state president talks and behaves the way he is talking and behaving?" the chief asked.

"I might very soon have to tell the world that Mr Botha is snuffing out the small flame of hope which burns in so many black breasts.

"I have to ask myself the question of whether or not the only effective black/white alliance which our country will see will be a black/white alliance when the chips are down as we join hand together to wage a last ditch military resistance against the tyranny which will follow the tyranny of apartheid. Whites in South Africa "are doing nothing effective to halt the state president's blundering into a political abyss. He is busy dragging white South Africa down."

Speaking of the indaba in Durban to discuss possible political options for KwaZulu/Natal, Chief Buthelezi said: "The indaba must be seen by whites as a challenge to themselves.

"The indaba will not be catastrophic because the forces of violent politics do not support it.

"The KwaZulu/Natal indaba will only be catastrophic if those who are committed to democracy and decency are shown not to have the guts to succeed in the face of hostility."

Durban Daily Opposes Fingerprinting for ID's

MB071011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0840 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 7, SAPA — The *DAILY NEWS* in Durban today called in a leading article for the government to scrap the idea of fingerprinting for the new identity documents.

Welcoming the abolition of the "dompas" [passbooks] and the new uniform system for all races, the *DAILY NEWS* described the concept of finger-printing as "another bureaucratic monstrosity."

The *NEWS* said: "Identity documents, it is accepted, are part of modern technological society. They are part of the sophistication that makes it possible to live more conveniently and comfortably. Most nations in the free world, the brave new world, have some form of ID system for their citizens.

"In South Africa, this practice has long been a source of bitter feeling because of the racially discriminatory nature of the system and the oppressive manner in which it has been implemented.

"The fact that the hated dompas is to disappear soon is most welcome. It is also welcome news that the new system is to be uniform, applying equally to all races and reflecting a single common citizenship. What is disturbing, however, is the proposal that all citizens will be fingerprinted for the new ID document.

"The connotation between fingerprinting and criminality are offensive, for a start. Worse, being required to submit to this dirty act is demeaning. In an age when individual rights are so often threatened, this is another ugly intrusion into personal privacy. It is also another complicated bureaucratic monstrosity that will be expensive and time-consuming.

"Having got rid of one outdated and offensive system, the wizards of ID have now come up with an equally unpleasant suggestion. The idea of fingerprinting every citizen in the land is another case of officials overkill and should be scrapped."

Reportage on Progress of Port Elizabeth Boycott

Off to 'Slow' Start

MB071157 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] A black consumer boycott due to start in Port Elizabeth today has gotten off to a slow start. Mike Loewe has details:

[Loewe] White shopkeepers [words indistinct] Main Street, Port Elizabeth [PE], say the boycott has not affected them seriously. However, they said a slowdown had been noticed even though Monday [7 April] was normally a slack day for black shoppers. Most of the shops I visited were devoid of black shoppers, although a supermarket manager pointed out that blacks had been in but they were buying for white employers. They said sales had boomed over the past two weekends, as black shoppers stocked up in preparation. There was noticeable absence of blacks in the city center, and there were no (?bright) shopping bags to be seen.

The boycott was called by the PE Consumer Boycott Committee, which is demanding the release of black political prisoners and the unbanning of the ANC and the Congress of South African Students.

Jack: Boycott Cuts Risk of Violence

MB071048 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth , April 7, SAPA — By boycotting white business blacks were minimising the chance of violent ecounters, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee said at the weekend.

He was replying to an open letter published in the weekend *EVENING POST* from Port Elizabeth's citizen of the year, Mr Harold Davidson, calling on Mr Jack to abandon the boycott which started in the city today.

Mr Jack said the boycott had been decided by the community and he was "just echoing their wishes."

I am with them in the decision because I believe the boycott shows our sincerity in trying to resolve the South African situation by peaceful means. By boycotting white businesses we are minimising chances of violent encounters in the struggle against apartheid."

The boycott was a means of trying to bring to the attention of whites the suffering of blacks.

He said it was "a joke" to say the government would not feel the boycott.

Said 100 Percent Effective

MB071440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1307 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 7, SAPA — Widescale staff cuts seemed virtually certain as Port Elizabeth [PE] second major black consumer boycott was launched today.

Many shop-owners reported a 100 per cent effective boycott and most said they would be forced to retrench staff within days.

Many also criticised the government, accusing it of ignoring PE's plight.

They found it cynical that wholesalers were doing a roaring trade, while shops nearby did little or none.

While most did not want to be identified in the press, they were all eager to discuss the boycott.

A north end outfitter, who relies on blacks for 90 per cent of his trade, said: "We've had our chips. Business slumped with the recession and now this. We'll never survive."

He felt many white-owned stores would close within a month. There had been insufficient time since the last boycott, which ended in November, for firms to recover.

He said he would have to start retrenching staff today.

By late this morning he had not had a single black customer.

He said the government has "forgotten about us in PE."

A Korsten dry-cleaning business is to wait a week before deciding to retrench. One of three employees might have to go, with the other two working part-time.

"I don't know why the politicians can't put their act together and get things done," said the vice-chairman of the East Cape Trader's Association, Mr Shun Pillay, who also owns a shop in Korsten.

He said shops in the Korsten area were being boycotted 100 per cent. "It looks like a Sunday."

He added he had approached the vice-president of the UDF [United Democratic Front] in the eastern Cape, Mr Henry Fazzie, to discuss some form of relief for Korsten traders, but said he was not holding out much hope.

A Korsten outfitter, who had also not made any sales to blacks by midday, called on the MP for Melabar, Mr Raman Bhana, to try to do something to end the boycott.

A take-away shop in the same area, which is usually "kept on the go" on a Monday, had no black customers this morning.

Two of the staff of three face being laid off, with the third due to work part-time.

The owner said the government should "do something." Port Elizabeth was unable to attract industry because there was "so much uncertainty" due to "all this political business." He insisted: "give the blacks fair representation."

A north end outfitter also reported a 100 per cent boycott by black shoppers.

He feared the goodwill traders developed with the black community would be "dissipated" and that there might soon b no more white businessmen to act as go-betweens in negotiations.

The black leaders would then have to "negotiate directly with the government."

"There's absolutely nothing going on," was another outfitter's despondent observation today. He said that during the last boycott quite a few stores had closed down. "Then the boycott lasted four months. This time its apparently for six months.

"There's nothing we can do about it. We'll just have to wait and see."

One north end shop-owner reported a few sales to black customers early this morning, but added it "might be a flash in the pan."

Chamber Seeks Talks

MB071431 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, Mr Tony Gilson, says the chamber is examining several possibilities which may contribute towards ending the black consumer boycott of white-controlled businesses in the region. The boycott began in the city today.

Mr Gilson told our Port Elizabeth news staff that the main strategy of the chamber is, as in the past, negotiation. He said the negotiations covered various matters, including the boycott.

Queenstown Black Consumer Boycott Called Off

MB070719 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] One of South Africa's longest running black consumer boycotts is due to end today. Mike Loewe has details:

[Loewe] Residents of Queenstown's Mlungisi township have called off their 7-month boycott of white traders as from today. The decision, taken at a mass meeting at the weekend, was intended to give the authorities opportunity to implement changes promised last year. Last year, shortly before the funeral of 11 residents killed in clashes with the police who allegedly fired into a church, the authorities promised to spend over 13 million rand on fixing up the township.

Today, 10 of the boycott leaders are expected in court on an assortment of political and criminal charges.

Medunsa Students Boycott Classes Over Whites

MB071500 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Students are boycotting classes again at Medunsa [Medical University of South Africa] near Pretoria. It is the start of the second term at the medical university, and students are protesting the presence of two whites, whose presence sparked off the boycott.

The two students in question have been given an ultimatum to register by tomorrow. However, here is Medunsa spokesman, (Louis Vooral), who says attempts to locate the two have been unsuccessful.

[Begin (Vooral) recording] The university notified Messrs (Wilkie) and (Kruger) by telegram to register and pay their tuition fees before 1200 noon on Tuesday, 8 April, failing which it will be accepted that they do not wish to continue their studies at Medunsa. [end recording]

Pretoria Workers, Students Report to Work, School

MB071016 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0844 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 7, SAPA — Pretoria, April 7, SAPA — Pretoria's black labour force reported for work today in spite of a rumour that there would be a stay-away starting from today.

Transport ran smoothly earlier today in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Soshanguve with employees waiting for buses and taxis at their boarding points and others rushing to stations to get a train to work.

Students and pupils also reported for school earlier today with no sign of any planned boycott.

The rumour was elicited by a bogus pamphlet purported to have been written by the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee (PCBC) which stated there would a stay-away from work, school and consumer boycott starting from today to September 30.

The PCBC had denied the knowledge of the pamphlet and said it was issued by pro-apartheid forces to confuse and divide the people in their "struggle."

Anti-apartheid organisations in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Soshanguve also denied knowledge of a stay-away.

Police Question 'One-sided' Funeral Coverage

MB080516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2137 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 7, SAPA — The divisonal commissioner of police in the eastern Cape, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, expressed "surprise" over what he said were "one-sided" reports in today's *EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD* on the weekend funeral in New Brighton of eight victims of last month's bottle store shootings.

Brig Schnetler said in a statement issued to the *HERALD* today in Port Elizabeth the security forces had been pelted with petrol bombs, stones and acid bombs while dispersing a massive crowd which had gathered at the New Brighton Centenary Hall in defiance of restrictions placed on the funeral.

On Saturday [5 April], a man was shot dead when he stoned members of the security forces from the roof of a house, said Brig Schnetler.

Another man, who hurled petrol bombs at security force vehicles died when he threw a petrol bomb at a member of the security forces who had gone to investigate.

A 12-year-old youth was found to be in possession of a petrol bomb and an imitation AK-47 rifle, said Brig Schnetler.

Security forces had been the target of nine petrol-bomb attacks, one acid bomb attack and 24 incidents of stone throwing, he said. Three security force and six private vehicles had been damaged. Unruly mobs had barricaded streets on five occasions. Birdshot was used in seven incidents. "Thunderflashes" were used three times. Tearsmoke was used on 31 occasions.

Two buses and a private vehicle were hijacked by "unruly elements" among the crowds.

Sjamboks were used to chase trouble-makers.

Brigadier Schnetler said he was "surprised at the one-sided reports" on the funeral incidents published in today's *HERALD*.

Brig Schnetler said it would immediately be said in response that police had been given an opportunity to put the security forces' version of events.

This was so, but the question arose of whether certain reporters present had been intent on focusing their reports only on the conduct of the security forces.

Brig Schnetler said this was the only conclusion a person reading the reports could come to.

"They see that tearsmoke and sjamboks were used and that birdshot was fired at crowds (this is not denied by police).

"What they don't see are the petrol bombs, stones and even acid bombs that were thrown at members of the security forces and their vehicles." This led him to the conclusion such information was deliberately witheld "in order to remain in the good books of radical black organisations."

The brigadier had no objection to reports about security force actions, but did not expect them to be "one-sided," especially where newspaper representatives made their own observations.

In a video shown to the *HERALD* by police today, a large group of people, including two people dressed in the uniforms of United Democratic Front marshalls, are seen attacking members of the security forces with stones after a man was arrested.

Police were not seen to react.

The video shows petrol bombs raining down on security forces.

Every few metres balls of flame from the exploding bombs shot up from the road. It was here where a man was shot dead.

At the Centenary Hall itself, the security forces were seen to warn the crowd which had gathered outside that the meeting was illegal, and that they had to disperse, but were not seen to take any other action.

Many of those present were then seen to leave the premises, but most remained.

Several groups, each group numbering more than a hundred people, set off through the township streets.

Again no police action was seen.

One of these groups, running in the direction of the KwaZakele police station, dispersed when followed by members of the security forces.

Anti-Draft Group Opens Cape Town Film Festival

MB071110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1055 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 7, SAPA -- The presence of soldiers in townships represented "undisguised, ubiquitous repression," Prof Colin Bundy, of the University of Cape Town's department of history, told an End Conscription Campaign (ECC) function.

For this reason the "troops out of the townships" slogan was not an empty one.

Prof Bundy was opening an ECC-hosted photographic exhibition at the Baxter Theatre last night, entitled "South Africa in Conflict — Protest, Resistance, Power."

He said many of the photographs recorded "the counterweight to state violence and mounting levels of anger and resistance."

Some captured the "major development of 1985 — the unbanning of the African National Congress, not by the state but by the people."

Opening an ECC anti-war film festival later in the evening, the former chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's Federal Executive, Dr Alex Boraine, said South Africa was in the grips of a war which, while being fought in its townships, had "touched every one os us who has any feelings whatsoever."

After Dr Boraine's speech, the South African premier of the *War at Home*, a study of anti-war strategies at Wisconsin University during the Vietnam war, was shown.

The publication board restricted the film to a single showing.

200-Plus Black Employees Fired by George Council

MB071445 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The town clerk of George, Mr Karel du Plessis, has announced that 215 black workers were dismissed this morning by the municipality of George. Our Cape Town News staff reports that the workers had stayed away from work last week as the result of the unrest in the black residential area, (Lawaai-Kamp).

Mr Du Plessis said that in future, the municipality would only employ colored persons, and that the blacks will be sent back to their places of origin.

PFP Opposes Budget, Seeks 'Immediate Actions'

MB071528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 7, SAPA — An operation to create employment opportunities to raise the quality of life in South Africa was one of five "immediate actions" that should be undertaken to improve the situation in the country, Mr Harry Schwarz said today.

Opening the second reading debate on the budget, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] finance spokesman said time was running out and that if the unemployment situation was "not dealt with in a realistic way, unrest and instability will undermine stability in an irreversible manner."

The other four of the "immediate actions" needed were the rapid abolition of apartheid; an agreement to talk to "leadership of all sections of the people about the future of South Africa;" the advance and not only the survival of the centre of the body politics; and formulae to equalise social services.

On the abolition of apartheid, Mr Schwarz said a Parliamentary committee should be appointed to review all statutory acts to plan the elimination of all discriminatory provisions based on race or colour.

The PFP had asked for this during this session of Parliament but the governing National Party had turned the proposal down.

"Another opportunity (has been) lost to show both South Africa and the world that apartheid is going and that there are serious immediate efforts to remove it."

When it came to an agreement to talk to leadership of all sections of the people Mr Schwarz said there was "no need for agendas, no need for preconditions on anyones part, not need to stipulate non-negotiables in advance.

"Once talk starts then it may well be found that agendas virtually write themselves and that there is much more in common than the parties believed when they started talking.

"Talking can develop into negotiations, but if there is no talking how can there ever be negotiation."

On the third "action," Mr Schwarz said "steps must be taken not only for the centre to hold but for it to advance and become a meaningful, united force of people of all races, colour and language groups to deal with the extremists from left to right."

He was not referring to moderates because those with centralist free world philosophies should not be meek or moderate in the peaceful advocacy of their cause.

"If there cannot be freedom of expression of centrist views whether in the black, coloured, Indian or white communities because of physical fear or psychological pressure, then the centre has already lost the first round.

"The survival and unity of the centre of the body politic is vital for the kind of South Africa of the future," he said.

Fourthly, there had to be formulae "in terms of which, within the resources of the economy, a realistic plan to remove discrimination from the provision of social services is announced which demonstrates bona fides."

Mr Schwarz moved an amendment opposing the budget's second reading until the government took adequate steps to:

— "Eliminate the inefficiency, wastage and unproductive expenditure which have characterised the government's administration of the affairs of South Africa;

— "Abandon policies, including the policy of apartheid, which have caused the political and economic position of the country to be at one of the lowest points in its entire history; and

— "Demonstrate that it has realistic plans to restore the health of the economy, restore stability and ensure the future of all South Africa's people in a society which has the economic and political values of the free world."

Speaking on the economic field and the need to create employment, he said there was a feeling recently that in some circles of power there was an appreciation of the realities of the economic problems facing the country.

Firstly, the linkage between politics and economics had been accepted since the overseas bank problems.

The "vast gulfs" in the quality of life in the majority of areas occupied by the different population groups had been realised as an "urgent need" for some time and, although some progress had been made, most the problem had hardly been touched.

A third reality being appreciated was the income gaps between the population groups due to historic privilege and backlogs in education and training.

A fourth was the massive unemployment which was increasing with the pressure of rapid population increase.

"This problem is directly linked to unrest, instability and ever-increasing politicisation of social and economic issues and, while unrest continues, the possibility of finding generally acceptable political solutions recedes," Mr Schwarz said.

"If, therefore, the economic problems are to be solved, what is required is courage and action of such magnitude that it captures the imagination of the community and which goes to the root of the problem."

The budget for this financial year "fails to show either the imagination, determination, or plan to deal with the pressing issues," Mr Schwarz said.

The locomotive of growth had to get up steam and get the economy going and this needed to be done with the minimum inflationary effect and with the least harm to the balance of payments.

Growth could come from either the private or the public sector "but somehow the locomotive must get up steam and the government must start it."

Mr Schwarz said he envisaged an operation — "employment to improve quality of life" — involving a massive programme of building houses, schools, roads, parks, clinics, recreation centres, dams and irrigation work and service activities such as post offices.

The state would have to invest and find large sums of money to get the scheme going.

"Time is running out if less people are employed now than three years ago and, in five years, more than another million job seekers need to find jobs.

"If this is not dealt with in a realistic way, unrest and instability will undermine stability in an irreversible manner," he said.

The first advantage of the envisaged operation would be that job creation would make the restoration of stability "so much easier."

Others were that products to be used in the projects would be virtually all-South African origin, thus creating more private sector jobs.

Workers would then have money to spend and so increase demand among the lower groups for South African manufactured goods. This should not affect the balance of payments adversely because the demand would be in under-used production fields which involved little foreign exchange.

Increased inflation should not result as there would be limited demands on skilled labour.

One of the side effects would be work opportunities for potential white collar workers who would otherwise become frustrated because they were unable to attain the standard of living their education had led them to believe they should.

One Person Dies in Detention in Lebowa

MB071015 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 7, SAPA — Police in Lebowa have confirmed that one person died in detention at the weekend and two people arrested on Friday night have been hospitalised.

A Lebowa police spokesman, Colonel J.M.D. Phahlele, said he knew of the death of a man who had been arrested but said he did not know his name or occupation.

A Johannesburg newspaper, the *SOWETAN*, said today that a journalist working for the *LEBOWA TIMES*, Mr Lucky Kutumela, died shortly after he was arrested with three members of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) on Friday night.

The report also said the three AZAPO members had been hospitalised.

Colonel Phahlele said he knew of only two people hospitalised after they had been arrested.

The newspaper said that one of the AZAPO members was in the Ga-Rankuwa hospital near Pretoria in a serious condition while the others were admitted to the Makophane Hospital in Potgietersrus.

It said the three arrested were Mr Terry Kekane, chairman of the AZAPO branch in Mahwelereng, Mr Kgalabe Kekane, and Mr Dan Thobejane, both executive members of the AZAPO branch in the area.

Colonel Phahlele said this morning that he had no further information on the incidents but would have more details later today.

AZAPO Issues Statement

ME071829 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, April 7, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) tonight said the death of one of its members after he had been arrested by Lebowa police on Friday night reflected "a vicious pattern of harassment and violent and gruesome killings" of its members in Lebowa.

A journalist and AZAPO member, Mr Lucky Kutumela, died soon after he was arrested together with three other AZAPO members in Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus on Friday night.

The men were drinking in a shebeen when a group of policeman arrived and detained them, a spokesman for the organisation said tonight.

Mr Muntu Myeza, AZAPO's publicity secretary, said:

"A vicious pattern of harassment, violent and gruesome killings against AZAPO members is in evidence."

The Lebowa authorities "have taken it upon themselves to resurrect the terrifying spectre of Uganda under Idi Amin," he added.

"The Lebowa murders are carried out under the cloak of legitimate enforcement of law and order. There can be no law and no order carried out by discredited violent persons."

The AZAPO spokesman said the arrests and beatings took place in the context of rising tension in the area. In the past few weeks residents have mounted a campaign to ostracise policemen from public places in Mahwelereng in retaliation for the alleged harassment of people.

Mr Myeza said the ultimate blame for these assaults lay with the South African Government "for creating these rabid political monsters."

AZAPO Reports Police Raids, Detention of Members

MB080459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2247 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 7, SAPA — Police tonight said they could not comment on claims that playwright and former AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] member, Mr Ebenezer Maqina, was detained early today and that 30 AZAPO members were briefly detained and released and AZAPO documents confiscated in pre-dawn police raids.

According to Mr Nelson Tokwe, who lives in Mr Maqina's house, police took Mr Maqina from his home at New Brighton at 4 am. He believed that Mr Maqina had been taken to Louis le Grange Square.

According to publicity-secretary of PE [Port Elizabeth] branch of AZAPO, Mr L. Mathe, 27 of about 30 people taken from their homes were released after several hours of "intensive interrogation."

He said police confiscated a variety of the organisation's documents in a "process of ransacking."

The SA police liaison officer for the eastern Cape, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, said last night he could not confirm or deny the claims.

Mr Mathe said three executive members of AZAPO, Mr Themba Solwandle, Mr Toto Klaas and Mr Nwabile Ndzabe, who were also detained in the raids, were still being held in police custody yesterday, he said.

In a statement the spokesman for AZAPO condemned "the wanton harassment of its members by the police and its surrogates.

"We want to make it known that all such forms of harrassment, shall not deter AZAPO from prosecuting its holy mission of fighting against this racist-settler regime of Botha and Malan," Mr Mathe said in a statement.

Police Use Sjamboks To Evict Striking Workers

MB071128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 7, SAPA — Four busloads of police used sjamboks to evict more than 500 strikers from Dairy Belle's Clayville, Johannesburg, factory on Friday [4 April], the Food and Canning Workers Union (FCWC) has claimed.

FCWU General Secretary Mr Jan Theron said police had been called on Friday afternoon after workers — who had slept at the factory on Tuesday and Wednesday — downed tools, demanding the reinstatement of three senior shop stewards suspended earlier in the week. The three were allegedly falsely accused of instigating a work stayaway on Monday last week.

Comment from the police and the company was not immediately available.

Mr Theron said Friday's stoppage took place after two of the shop stewards were arrested by police at the factory after being pointed out by management. They were released in the afternoon.

According to Mr Theron, the dispute centres on Dairy Belle's refusal to treat the Clayville factory and four other depots organised by the union as one unit in wage negotiations. Talks on the issue had been going on for a month.

Workers, infuriated by management's accusations against the shop stewards, stayed away from work on Monday, said Mr Theron. When they returned on Tuesday they clashed with new workers employed to replace them.

The strikers returned to work on Thursday after management had obtained a court interdict ordering them to return to work or vacate company premises.

Mr Theron said the dispute and the police action would be discussed with union members at the company's other depots, as well as with the Retail and Allied Workers Union.

Gang Attacks Motherwell Residents, Three Killed

MB071007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0959 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 7, SAPA — A gang of men armed with pangas and knives left death and destruction in their wake during a visit to the shack area at Motherwell on Saturday [5 April] afternoon in which they chastised residents for not attending a funeral.

Three people were killed, two women adbucted, seven shacks gutted and four cars set alight as the visitors ran amok in the Motherwell squatter area. The visitors were apparently punishing Motherwell residents for not attending a funeral in New Brighton.

The police liaison officer for the eastern Cape, Lieutenant Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, said that at 4 pm on Saturday a large group of black men visited the shack area at Motherwell.

They accused residents of not attending the funeral service for eight of the 12 victims of last month's bottle store killings in the townships.

The funeral service was held in New Brighton on Saturday.

Colonel Van Rooyen said the gang set alight seven shacks in the area, assaulted some of the residents with knives and homemade pangas, abducted two women and set alight two men and a woman.

The victims were given the "necklace" treatment with tyres draped around their bodies and then doused with petrol.

The gang then left.

A resident of the shack area said she had hidden in her house when the groups arrived. She heard screams and saw smoke pouring from the shacks which had been gutted.

She claimed there had been bitter fighting in the shack area yesterday between Motherwell squatters and visitors from Soweto.

Reported as UDF Renegades

MB080448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2227 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 7, SAPA — Three people are know to have died following violent clashes between "terror gangs," said by residents to be renegades claiming allegiance to the United Democratic Front (UDF),and residents loyal to the UDF in the Motherwell transit camp near Port Elizabeth.

Police said violence erupted at the squatter camp at the weekend when residents, accused of not having attended the funeral on Saturday of eight victims of last months bottle store shoot shootings, were attacked with knifes and pangas

In renewed violence yesterday, a 14-year-old youth was reportedly attacked by stone-throwers on his way to school after several pupils from the shanty area were barred from attending school by groups armed with knives, axes and pangas.

The parents of Sibuti Kitsana, 14, today said that he had not returned from school after gangs had attacked pupils.

Two girls whose names could not be established today, were also reportedly adducted by the armed groups. Terrified residents and UDF supporters say they have organized "fortified bases" to counter attacks from the "terror gangs," whom they believe have been recruited from the Soweto shack area near Port Elizabeth.

Lt-col Gerrie van Rooyen, SA police liaison officer for the eastern Cape, today said the group of people, who "invaded" the township armed with a variety of dangerous weapons, left a trail of destruction in their wake.

Three people, including a woman, were set on fire with burning car tyres, seven shacks and four cars were destroyed by the fire and two women were abducted, he said.

The women have not been seen since and police fear for their lives.

Residents said that nine houses and four cars were gutted as heavily-armed groups, described by residents as "bogus action committee members" not loyal to the UDF, raided and set fire to the homes of influential UDF supporters in the shack area on Saturday.

The resurgence of faction-fighting on Saturday morning occurred after armed, chanting mobs, led by four former street committee members who in the past had enforced "people's courts," raided the transit camp, residents said.

The fighting intensified after a car belonging to Mr Vuyani Mtila, an influential UDF member, was set alight and his shack burnt down.

Mr Mtila said discontent in the township was heightened after the UDF had stopped the operation of "people's courts."

The groups had always complained that UDF activists in the shanty area were "too moderate" and stopped them from punishing residents who did not heed UDF calls for people to attend funerals.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 7 April

MB071727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1709 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 7, SAPA — The 7 pm unrest report from the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest have been reported since 8 o'clock this morning:

"The South African police arrested 17 persons and seized 12 petrol bombs after attacks on the homes of members of the SAP at Kagiso on the west Rand on April 5.

"No one was injured in these attacks but extensive damage was caused to the houses and other property.

"The arrested persons will soon appear in court.

"At Uitenhage in the eastern province this morning, police arrested a black male for public violence.

"At Borcherds near George this morning, police arrested two coloured males for public violence.

"At Lawaaikamp, near George in the South Western districts this afternoon, a mob of blacks stoned private vehicles in the area causing damage.

"They were dispersed by the police using birdshot.

"No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Qwagwatsi near Kppies in the Orange Free State this afternoon, a mob of blacks stoned the Qwagwatsi high school in the area.

"Four black males and a black youth were arrested.

"In the Enjingini District near Barberton this afternoon, police arrested a black male for public violence.

"At Voslcorus near Germiston, police this afternoon arrested 19 black youths and a black male for public violence.

"At Umlazi near Durban this afternoon, police arrested two black males for public violence.

"At Guguletu in the western Cape this afternoon, an unknown person or persons fired four shots at a vehicle of the community development board, injuring a member of the board.

"The member sustained slight injuries.

"There were no arrests reported."

Ends report

Early 8 April

MB080640 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0637 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 8, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8 am unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Umlazi near Durban a mob destroyed a vehicle of the KwaZulu government when it was set alight. Two men were arrested.

"At Lamontville, two buses were damaged when they were stoned.

"At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, a private vehicle, the Centenary recreation centre, a private dwelling, the dwelling of a policeman and offices of the development board were petrol-bombed.

"At KwaZakele the SAP used shotgun fire when a vehicle of the fire brigade was stoned. No injuries were reported. In the same area the SAP used shotgun fire, when a councillor's home was petrol-bombed. At Zwide the offices of the development board were petrol-bombed.

"At Ikageng near Potchefstroom, on a number of occasions, buses and private vehicles were stoned.

"At Khuma near Stilfontein, two private dwellings of policemen were petrol-bombed. In other incidents, a house of a policeman was attacked with a hand-grenade and the home of another was slightly damaged by dynamite. No one was injured.

"At Mohlakeng near Randfontein the private dwelling of a policeman was damaged by arsonists.

"At Zwelentemba near Worcester, on three occasions, vehicles of the SAP were stoned. During one of these incidents, two men were arrested.

"At Mankeng, black residential area near Kroonstad, a classroom of the Mankeng Primary School was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Rocklands near Bloemfontein a private dwelling of a policeman was damaged by arsonists.

"At Nandi black residential area near Somerset East, the dwelling of a councillor was damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Khutsong, near Oberholzer the Bhaderike School was extensively damaged when it was set alight.

"At Mjendeni near Barberton the board room and offices of the development board were damaged by arsonists.

"At Duncan Village in the Border area an Indian youth was slightly injured when private vehicles were stoned."

Ends Report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

Editorial Report

Special Treatment for Natal

In an article on page 13 of the Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 4-10 April, Glaser examines the reasons that KwaZulu-Natal has become "the frontline of constitutional 'reform' in South Africa." The region alone "features politically dominant white groups outside National Party control and a contender for black political leadership — Buthelezi and Inkatha — with a base in state structures and a fair-sized constituency outside of them." This combination allows for a "multiracial elite initiative outside the aegis of the central government — an initiative which, at the same time, can aspire to a degree of popular legitimacy and serve as a laboratory for 'reform' elsewhere in the country." Buthelezi is the "lynchpin" of the initiative and "must see a multiracial KwaNatal as offering a stronger and more defensible launching pad for his — and Inkatha's — national ambitions than does the KwaZulu bantustan." The fact that most urban blacks in the region live in KwaZulu, "in dormitory townships and informal settlements" near white areas, strengthens the region's argument for special treatment and direct administrative coordination between KwaZulu and Natal. Most blacks on the Reef live in white areas and have no links with the "bantustans to which they are assigned," but blacks in the region are under KwaZulu's control, which "raises the hope in white Natalians that the majority of Natal's Zulus can be 'persuaded' — by one means or another — to play ball with the KwaNatal initiative."

New ID Document for All

"An ID blitz which will give 15-million new identity documents to black South Africans within four months — and start fingerprinting white applicants for ID documents is about to be launched," Stephan Terblanche and Max du Preez report on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 6 April. As part of the government's plan to provide all South Africans with a uniform identity document, whites, Indians, and coloreds will be fingerprinted when they apply for the new documents, "a provision likely to cause a furor among white voters," and the fingerprints will be kept in a central register. The government's "haste" in issuing the documents "is being partly dictated by a desire to have the process well and truly under way before activist groups can begin their pledged campaign of pass burning." "The Cabinet is expected to approve the final draft of the White Paper on urbanisation strategies on April 16, and an important announcement by President Botha is expected the next day." The Bureau of Information is considering "a huge advertising campaign aimed at educating black South Africans about the new scheme." It is believed that under the new legislation it will not be an offense to be without the new ID, but police will be able to hold someone suspected of a crime until he can produce identification. It is also believed that "influx control measures will be applied only to deal with uncontrolled squatting."

Union's 'Show of Strength'

"The emergent South African trade union movement is gearing up for its biggest show of strength on May 1 — the 100th anniversary of Labour Day," political correspondent Max du Preez writes on page 2. The call by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) for May Day to be a public holiday "will further strain union-government relations." Unions aligned to the ANC and United Democratic Front (UDF), such as COSATU, "are slowly moving into the vanguard of opposition politics as the most sophisticated and organised bodies in black politics" and "are set to push for drastic wage increases — and to pressurise employer bodies to get tougher in the opposition to apartheid." However, COSATU's growing political involvement "also has a positive side to it: it could become the main weapon against senseless anarchy in the townships as trade unions tend to be grassroots organistions with strong leadership and well-developed skills of negotiation. It also represents most black South Africans' first real experience of organisational democracy. That must certainly be seen as a long-term investment in South Africa's future."

Report Critical of Inkatha

"A 'secret' report on political developments in South Africa is threathening to sour the good relations between the Inkatha Youth Movement and the Stellenbosch Students Representative Council," Bennie van Delft reports on the same page. The Stellenbosch students' report is allegedly critical of Inkatha and claims the organisation is interested only in the consolidation of Zulu power to dominate the country."

Nelspruit, White River Stayaway

Reporting on the stayaway by black workers in Nelspruit and White River, Charmain Naidoo says on page 3 that "recognised black organisations" in the townships of KaNyamazane and Kabokweni have completely dissociated themselves from the school boycott and work stayaway. Eastern Transvaal UDF coordinator Given Cave said that the only reason the stayaway " 'was so successful was because all forms of public transport were withdrawn from the townships and people had no way of getting into town.' " Cave also said " 'we are bound by the resolutions of the National Education Crisis Committee and this illegal stayaway is not in line with the present situation.' " One KaNyamzane resident, "who would not be named because he feared the 'necklace,' said: 'There has been a great deal of intimidation during this stayaway. Yet, despite all the fears of the people, I believe they would have gone to work if they had the means to get there.' "

No Negotiation in Pretoria Boycott

"Links between Pretoria businessmen and security forces have dashed chances for negotiations with the organisers of the reinstated consumer boycott in the city," Stephen Terblanche reports on page 16. "Angry boycott organisers have accused the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce of being 'police informers.' " The charges are the result of a confidential memo drawn up by the chamber and obtained by the boycott committee listing possible countermeasures to a work stayaway. However, Chamber of Commerce President Dan Rolt said the Pretoria Business Community Committee had asked that security forces protect black consumers and that chamber members pass on information about intimidators to security forces. Pretoria Boycott Committee Chairman Jackie Masemola "has admitted there is some organised intimidation of black consumers who are not adhering to the boycott," but added "that his committee was guarding against the random violence that characterised the previous consumer boycott."

Poor Marketing of Reform

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 7 April reports on page 5 that Prof J. van de Elst, editor of the publication *World and Deed*, has written in its latest edition that the government should be praised for its courage and determination towards reform, but that there is a sad lack of skill in marketing its program. The professor points out that it is true that the country is being attacked by the foreign media, but that South African officials are not doing much to improve the country's image. "The publication says the funding for the attempts to improve the country's image overseas is so laughably small that it represents only a drop against the torrent of criticism fired every day at this country."

Good Will Still Exists

In an editorial on page 10, the paper says in the past year or two South Africa has seemed to many people to be a nation internally torn, not only between white and black, but between white and white and between black and black. "This is why a spectacle like Friday nights's opening of the South African Games at Ellis Park stadium, in which black and white participated, makes one realize that there is still a great fountain of good will in this country which can unite all reasonable South Africans if we just use it properly." People who see polarization in such festive occasions, the paper says, are usually those who seek polarization and division.

Indaba Helps 'Sorting Out'

A second editorial on the same page says one of the most encouraging characteristics of the start of the Natal indaba was the healthy realism. "Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned that the indaba would not come up with instant solutions tomorrow or in the coming months. At the conference it was also made clear that protest letters had been received, and that there are people who want to destroy the politics of negotiation." The paper says the great immediate value of the indaba is that it represents a sorting-out process for those seeking a peaceful solution. "We hope the indaba is a successful prelude to negotiation politics at higher level. South Africa sorely needs successful experiments in renewal."

Nelspruit Workers Warned

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 5 April reports on page 4 that Radio Swazi warned blacks in the Nelspruit and White River areas that they would not immediately be reinstated by employers when they end their stayaway, because white students are doing their jobs. Although four black youth movements distanced themselves from the stayaway, on 5 April there was still no sign that black workers would begin returning to their jobs. "Yesterday there were no buses running, but here and there a handful of workers could be seen entering the towns."

Police Target of Onslaught

In his "From My Political Pen" column, columnist Dawie writes on page 10 that if one were to ask any person what is the most important target of the present onslaught against South Africa, both domestically and abroad, the answer would be the police. The latest example, he say, is the so-called documentary to be screened in Britain and which, we have been assured, will show scenes of the "awful" police violence in the unrest areas. "We all know that an example has to be made of the police, because they are in the front line between order and chaos. They are the symbol of the system that has to be destroyed. We know this onslaught is one-sided and unfair." But what has to be done in this situation, he asks. The police will have to adapt to changing demands. They will have to find more effective answers to the propaganda against them. Another matter, he says, is the need to abolish legislation which is outdated. Laws which have become an embarrassment or for practical reasons have become ineffective had already caused the police great despair. "If legislation cannot be applied effectively then, in today's circumstances, it becomes a danger. The very fact that a law cannot be applied undermines the image and authority of justice."

ZIMBABWE

Nujoma: 'Renegade' Rhodesians Drafted Into SADF

MB071600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 7, SAPA — The leader of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, today claimed "renegade" elements of the former Rhodesian Army had been drafted into the South African Defence Force and wre responsible for mass killings of innocent civilians in SWA/Namibia.

The South-West African People's Organisation president told the ZIMBABWE NEWS AGENCY, ZIANA, former members of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts were also training UNITA guerillas fighting the Government of Angola.

The "Koevoet,0 " meaning "Iron Bar," and the Etango "Sun" squads were the direct responsibility of the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, Mr Nujoma alleged.

"The South African regime has created these two murder units as an arm of the South African defence Force," said Mr Nujoma.

"They have been responsible for mass killings of innocent civilians in the rural areas.

"They have also destroyed schools, churches, burnt crops, shot down cattle, robbed people and raped women," he claimed.

The SWAPO leader also alleged the South African Government was forcibly recruiting black SWA/Namibians into the "repressive" South-West Africa Territorial Force.

"They have now Namibianised the war because white soldiers are afraid to face the SWAPO freedom fighters.

"They are now using blacks as cannon fodder in thier puppet army," he said.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today he was not prepared to comment on "this kind of drivel."

"Over the years SWAPO has not succeeded in occupying a sincle square centimetre of SWA/Namibia," the spokesman said.

"Mr Nujoma's latest burst of meaningless rhetoric is no more than another poor attempt to bolster flagging morale.

"Once again he is guilty of vague generalisations that mean less than nothing.

"It is suggested that he substantiate his claims before making ludicrous public statements.

"It is ironic that the leader of so-called freedom fighters has the temerity to accuse the SA Defence Force of murder and other horrendous actions when his own organiations has from January 1979 to March 1986 been responsible for the murder of 430 innocent civilians, the deaths of 359 in land mine explosions, and the abduction of at least 1629 women and children," the spokesman said.

Mr Nujoma arrived in Harare on Saturday for a three-day visit.

He briefed the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on the latest developments in the SWA/Namibian independence issue.

Mr Nujoma said in the interview the struggle for SWA-

/Namibian independence had taken a new turn with SWAPO intensifying its armed confrontation with South African Forces inside the territory.

This, he said, led the South African "regime" to resort to mass killings and toruture of innocent civilians to intimidate them from fightin gfor self-determination.

Mr Nujoma dismissed as "delaying tactics" the recent announcement by Mr Botha that South Africa would begin implementation of United Nation's Resolution 435 on SWA/Namibia's independence in August provided Cuban troops withdrew from Angola.

"It is just a propaganda delaying tactic aimed at deceiving the Namibian people and misleading international public opinion," Mr Nujoma said.

"It is simply a measure to ease off pressure of the mounting foreign debt.

"We do not see it as genuine."

He said: "We are challenging the Boer regime to accept full implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 so that Namibian people are accorded their legitimate rights to elect their own leaders who will shape their country's destiny," he said.

Mr Nujoma was gratified by the reception he received from Mr Mugabe.

He said SWAPO was looking forward to Mr Mugabe's chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement.

"We look forward to more material support in concrete terms through the Non-Aligned Movement and the intensification of diplomatic isolation and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa and the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa," he said.

Briefs Mugabe on Activities

MB071201 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The SWAPO president, Comrade Sam Nujoma, says South Africa's extension of the Defense Act to Namibia under which young Namibians are being conscripted into the army is adirect response to the intensification of the armed struggle by SWAPO fighters. Comrade Nujoma told the ZBC that every day, SWAPO fighters are involved in 20 to 30 contacts with the racist troops, an indication of the ever increasing military operations by the organization.

The SWAPO leader says he has no faith in the United States' attempts to find a solution to the Namibian issue. He questioned America's genuineness in the exercise when at the same time she is applying financial and military support to UNITA bandits and the racist regime, the latter being the stumbling block to Namibian independence. Comrade Nujoma said America is supplying South Africa with 155-mm rockets and other guns being converted into G-5, G-3 rockets capable of firing nuclear weapons.

On the puppet government installed in Namibia in June last year, the SWAPO leader said it too will fall under SWAPO pressure as did the government of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance before it. Comrade Nujoma who has been in the capital for 3 days has briefed the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and government officials about the activities of SWAPO.

Sherrif Hangs Convicted Dissidents in Harare

MB071832 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The sheriff of Zimbabwe has announced the execution of five convicted murderers in Harare. Four of them are dissidents who committed acts of banditry in Matabeleland — (Gilbert Ngwenya), also known as (Ntjela), and (Austin Mphofu), who murdered six foreign tourists in Lupane in 1982, and (Zwelibanzi Ndzima) and (Benson Dube), who were committing atrocities in Mwenezi.

The fifth is (Otikari Nokunda), who was convicted of murdering Mr and Mrs (Reeves) at (Gira) farm in Kwekwe. Today's hangings bring to 30 the number of criminals hanged since independence.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 APRIL 1986

Israel

Addressing the Labor Party national convention, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said Israel "recognizes" the Palestinians "as a Nation," asserting that the only path to resolving the dispute between them is "dialogue," *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported. Peres also announced that Israel would be a willing partner to unconditional peace talks with Syria if and when the latter is prepared to deal with Israel, and he stressed Israel's willingness to discuss arrangements with Syria to prevent "unwanted flare-ups."

In another part of his speech, broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Peres referred to the current government crisis, noting Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i's "unforgivable" conduct and asserting that he "must be removed" from his post. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir viewed Peres' Comments on the finance minister as "very serious," adding that they may "spell the end" of the National Unity Government, the radio reported. Nevertheless, *HA'ARETZ reported that Moda'i, Shamir, and Knesset member* Avraham Shapira have devised a compromise formula if Peres continues to insist upon Moda'i's ouster, which entails Moda'i's agreement to leave the Finance Ministry but to remain a government minister.

Jerusalem radio reported that 10 passengers were injured, 1 seriously, when a Molotov cocktail was thrown at a bus passing through 'Anatot. In another report, the radio noted that a soldier was slightly injured when a "small" bomb exploded in the center of 'Afula.

Egypt-Israel

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, currently in Israel to attend the Labor Party convention, held talks with Israeli Prime Minister Peres which Ghali termed "constructive and positive," Jerusalem radio reported. The radio added that Ghali delivered a verbal message to Peres from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Egypt

Any claim that the Camp David accords have left Egypt outside the arena of Arab struggle is "inadmissible," the People's Assembly asserted in a statement cited by MENA. The statement, which came in response to statements allegedly made by the Socialist Labor party leader during his visit to Libya, stressed that peace is a "firm strategic option" for Egypt and affirmed that President Mubarak enjoys "full" popular support. On the other hand, Liberal Socialist Party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad announced his party's decision to withdraw support for the Camp David Accords and welcomed the Socialist Labor Party Leader's visit to Libya, according to MENA.

Libya

The Egyptian Socialist Labor Party delegation which recently visited Libya was informed by Libyan Chief of Staff General Abu Bakr Yunis that 56 libyans were killed in the confrontation with the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra, the Cairo paper *Al-SHA'B disclosed in a report cited by AFP. Gen Yunis also* told the Egyptians that the 6th Fleet never crossed the "line of death" defined by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Meanwhile, Tripoli radio cited recent explosions in Sweden and Peru as evidence of an "epidemic of violent action" against U.S. interests spreading throughout the world. U.S. accusations of Libyan involvement in the recent West Berlin Bombing were mentioned by the radio, and JANA subsequently cited an FRG official's view that U.S. media allegations of Libyan involvement are "groundless."

Lebanon

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon blamed "the hand of Syria and its tools" for an 8 April car-bomb explosion in Juniyah that killed 11 people and wounded 100 others. The radio said that such terrorist acts are aimed at pressuring the Christians in an attempt "to achieve what cannot be achieved by other means."

Another car-bomb exploded in Israel's security zone in the south, wounding six Lebanese, including three army of southern Lebanon soldiers, and killing the driver of the car, according to IDF radio. Beirut radio said the Lebanese National Resistance Front was responsible for the "suicide operation," and Damascus radio reported that the "hero" responsible for the attack was a Lebanese member of the Ba'th party.

In other violence, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that over 12 people were killed in the Al-Kharrub town of Bsaba during clashes which erupted 7 April between Sunnis and Druze gunmen from the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP). The PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio maintained that PSP officials managed to contain the "regrettable" incident and cited a warning by PSP leader Walid Junblatt against continuing the feud. Junblatt subsequently left for Damascus to hold talks with the Syrians and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, the radio noted. The PLO Executive Committee denounced Amal's attacks against Palestinian camps in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO Radio, accusing Amal of implementing a "Zionist" plan and stressing the need to confront the attacks with strength and decisiveness.

Iran-Iraq War

In war developments, "heavy" fighting continued in the northern region around Darband-e Khan, according to IRNA, adding that the Iraqi forces suffered over 50 casualties. In a Tehran radio report, Iran announced that it downed two Iraqi fighters over the southern battlefront.

On the Iraqi side, a military spokesman denied the Iranian claim on the downing of the two Iraqi aircraft, INA reported. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio reported that the Iraqi Air Force downed two of four Iranian fighters that attempted to penetrate Iraq's borders in the south. A communique cited by the radio claimed that Iraqi forces were successful in "liberating" all the "important" heights overlooking the Al-Duwayrij River and imposed "full control" over the area. In other action, INA reported that Iraqi naval fire hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast.

A large French supertanker was "apparently attacked" in the Gulf recently, the Manama *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported, noting that Dubai shipping sources said the ship has been holed but its owners have refused to discuss the cause of the damage.

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA Foreign Affairs Ministry summoned the Pakistani charge and protested an alleged violation of its airspace by two Pakistani fighters, Kabul radio reported. The radio further noted that the Foreign Affairs Ministry "resolutely" rejected a Pakistani claim that DRA forces directed artillery fire on Bahadur, Mohmand Agency, on 30 March.

DRA

Kabul radio reported that the country's security forces carried out successful operations in Khowst va Fereng, in which 120 mujahidin were "crushed" and a large amount of ammunition was seized. On the other hand, Karachi radio cited reports that the mujahidin have succeeded in lifting a siege in Paktia Province after "fierce" fighting resulting in "heavy" casualties on both sides. The radio added that the mujahidin downed three helicopter gunships and hit a MiG aircraft.

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PLO Statement on Fighting in Palestinian Camps

JN081908 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Text" of statement issued by the PLO following the Executive Committee meeting in Baghdad on 7 April 1986 — read by announcer]

[Text] During its recent session in Baghdad, the PLO Executive Committee discussed the grave situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in light of the Israeli enemy's military escalation against these camps, including the Israeli air raids on our camps in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Miyah wa Miyah, the brutal Israeli shelling of Lebanese villages, and the Israeli military raids on them. At the same time, the Amal Movement militias are continuing their war around our camps in Beirut for the 12th consecutive day in an increasingly barbaric manner.

Regrettably, this new conspiratorial attack against our camps is aimed at shedding Palestinian blood by these militias in implementation of the Zionist plan to strike at our Palestinian camps and spread differences following the escalation of the militant actions and the armed resistance to the Zionist enemy in the south and inside our occupied land. The attack is also aimed at preoccupying the PLO and the Lebanese nationalist and Islamic forces with these conflicts and clashes, which form new links in the conspiracy. We are confident that our people and their honest Lebanese nationalists, who are defending our kinfolk and camps in Lebanon, will continue to be steadfast in the face of this two-pronged, savage onslaught under the current difficult circumstances represented by factional fighting, the demographic divisions in Lebanon, and the plot to balkanize the region. We are also confident that the honest Lebanese nationalists, Islamic and allied forces will resolutely and strongly confront this new conspiracy aimed at all of us, Lebanese and Palestinians. We appeal to the honest forces in the Amal movement to face up to their national and pan-Arab responsibilities and stop this conspiracy and confront its planners.

The PLO appeals to all the Arab masses and the official Arab forces to support our civilian Palestinian kinfolk against this new aggression. What is happening cannot be accepted or ignored, and the shedding of Paestinian blood by these evil, agent forces should be confronted with the necessary strength and decisiveness in order to bury the discord, stop the bloodshed, and safeguard the souls of our Palestinian and Lebanese kinfolk from this new conspiracy being carried out by these agent militias. The PLO, at the same time, affirms that Israel's arrogance and the continuation of the Zionist aggression against our Palestinian camps, our kinfolk inside the occupied land, and the Lebanese villages will increase our determination to continue the struggle and step up the armed struggle against this Zionist enemy. Glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs. Long live our struggler masses. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The PLO Executive Committee.

On Israeli Raid on Sidon Camps

JN081710 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1643 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The PLO has appealed to all the Arab forces, officials, and mass organizations to stand by the Palestinian people to confront the new Zionist aggression against the Palestinian camps in Sidon, south Lebanon. In a statement issued after its executive committee meeting in Baghdad yesterday, the PLO said that the savage Zionist attack against Al-Miyah wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah camps yesterday will enhance the determination of the Palestinian fighters and strengthen them to escalate armed struggle against the Zionist enemy and confront all the agent forces, which seek to spill Palestinian blood.

Zionist enemy warplanes attacked Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp and the Sirub Mountain in southern Lebanon this morning. Our ground resistance confronted the enemy planes and forced them to retreat. The criminal raid wounded a number of Palestinian civilians.

Yesterday morning the enemy planes launched several criminal air raids against Al-Miyah wa Miyah Palestinian camp and the Sirub Mountain in southern Lebanon. Reports said that four F-16 planes escorted by two F-5 planes took part in these savage raids in three stages using firebombs. The first raid was carried out against the Sirub Mountain. Ten minutes later the planes attacked Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp nearby. The third raid, which also took place 10 minutes later, was also aimed at the Sirub Mountain.

These savage raids martyred a number of Palestinian citizens and wounded others. They also inflicted severe material damage.

'Arafat on Israeli, Amal Attacks on Palestinians

JN081826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] In a statement to *AL-TALI'AT AL-'ARABIYAH* magazine to be published next week, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] answered a question about the reasons for the two-pronged attack by Israeli aircraft and the Amal movement by saying: We should remember the Israeli threats represented by the enemy decision to change its policy toward the Palestinians in south Lebanon, Beirut, and all of Lebanon. He added: These continuous Israeli statements have exposed the failure of the Israeli enemy to confront the heroic military operations carried out by the joint Palestinian-national Lebanese forces who returned to carry out their duties like they did before the 1982 aggression.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I recall that the enemy government admitted 81 operations in March 1985. He added: The escalation of these operations, in addition to Israel's failure to confront them, made Israel move its agents in the second border strip. It is known that the Israeli enemy established two security strips — the first is the Lahd strip and the second is the Amal-Dawud-Dawud strip. Abu 'Ammar continued: The enemy moved its agents in the second strip while it was strafing our camps in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Miyah wa Miyah, as well as the Beirut camps besieged by the Amal movement together with the 6th Brigade, in an attempt to preoccupy us with secondary battles. This was in implementation of the Israeli scheme to end the Palestinian presence as announced by the terrorist Sharon when he said that a half million Palestinians should be expelled from Lebanon to Jordan.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: What is taking place in our Lebanon camps, whether it is the Amal movement or the Israeli air strafing, falls under the new Israeli plot against the joint forces and Palestinian presence. The most dangerous thing about this war around the camps is that it is taking place on direct orders from Israel.

Repeats Call for Arab Summit Soon

JN081835 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has reiterated his call for quickly convening an Arab summit. He said: The Arabs are facing many challenges that not only harm one country but the security of the entire Arab nation. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'* today, brother leader Abu 'Ammar added: The heroic Palestinian people have foiled a conspiracy aimed at dividing them into Palestinians inside the occupied territory and Paelstinians outside the occupied territory. The Palestinian people stressed their adherence to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The PLO supports Lebanon's unity and is not against any Arab role there, but it is against the attempt to contain and disarm the resistance.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the brother leader regretted that Iran had rejected all calls to stop the war, whose continuation greatly affects the Palestine cause.

PLO Official on Relations With Jordan

GF090745 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (WAKH) — Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, former general political commissioner and current PLO representative in Cairo, has announced that all of the efforts to restore Jordanian-Palestinian coordination have not yet achieved any positive results.

In statement to a WAKH correspondent in Cairo, 'Abd al-Rahim said: "We hope that all of the Arab countries will act to stop the deterioration in the relations between Jordan and the PLO, in addition to the efforts currently being made by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq."

He affirmed that it is not a Jordanian-Palestinian dispute, but a Jordanian-Palestinian disagreement with U.S. policy which clings to the Israeli conditions designed to impose a capitulatory peace on the Arab region.

On the nature of Palestinian-Jordanian relations, the PLO representative stated that there was a signed agreement between the two sides which included definite and clear points — the principle of exchanging peace for land based on United Nations and UN Security Council resolutions; the clause pertaining to Jordan's acceptance that the Palestinian people would exercise their right to self-determination and the establishment of a confederation between two independent states, the Jordanian state and the Palestinian state; and the need for the PLO to attend an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis.

'Abd al-Rahim warned that some parties are attempting to blame the PLO for the deadlock it has reached in its relations with Jordan, and are also attempting to drive matters to the point where the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is replaced by another agreement that serves U.S. demands and does not include self-determination for the Palestinian people.

He said: "We appeal to the brothers in Jordan to not be dragged behind such attempts. We desire to maintain special relations with Jordan and urge the brothers in Jordan to have a similar desire and determination to cling to these special relations."

The PLO representative in Cairo pointed out that activities are being pursued on Jordanian territory which suggest a tendency toward bringing about a break between Jordan and the PLO and between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

On relations between the PLO and Syria, the Palestinian official stated that the PLO wants to reconcile with Syria, but without preconditions.

'Abd al-Rahim, PLO representative in Cairo, affirmed that the PLO adopts a basic goal — the elimination of secondary disagreements among the Arab countries — so that all of these countries would devote themselves to confronting the principle issue represented by the Israel invasion and the continued policies of repression which the Israeli occupation authorities practice against Palestinians in the occupied territories and Lebanon.

Conflicting Reports on Fatah Rebellion in Jordan

GF091024 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (WAKH) — There have been conflicting reports on a rebellion within PLO forces in Jordan concerning the control of the Al-Karamah camp near Al-Zarqa' in Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat's office in Amman by the supporters of Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah], one of the PLO leaders.

While Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has denied these reports, Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that Abu al-Za'im has controlled the Al-Karamah camp and that the PLO leadership has decided to strip him of his military rank and to force him to retire with a number of his supporters.

The Dubayy-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN* today quotes Khalaf as saying that the decision to strip Abu al-Za'im of his military rank was made because he refused to leave Amman for Tunis on a summons from the commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces.

Official Palestinian sources in Tunis have confirmed that the PLO leadership has actually halted payment of the salaries of the members of the Palestine Liberation Army stationed in Amman under the leadership of Colonel Na'im al-Khatib.

Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] told the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that the salaries of the members of the Palestine Liberation Army were paid to them last week. Abu Jihad refused to comment on the events of the rebellion before 48 hours have passed.

Official Palestinian sources in Tunis have stated that the Jordanian authorities have refused to allow an envoy from Yasir 'Arafat to enter Jordan with a message for Abu Jihad and forced him to go back.

PLO Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations

JN081847 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The military spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Our fighters operating inside the occupied homeland from the Martyr Kamal Nasir group threw hand grenades at an enemy military vehicle on the Al-Birah-Jerusalem highway. One of the hand grenades exploded inside the vehicle, killing or wounding all its occupants and severely damaging the vehicle.

The Zionist forces immediately imposed curfew on the area and began combing operations in search of the fighters, arresting a number of citizens in the process. Revolution until victory.
Signed: The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

The Palestinian spokesman also stated the following:

Our heroes operating inside the occupied homeland have continued to strike at the enemy's military and vital targets despite the state of extreme alert among the ranks of the Zionist security circles to face the escalating Palestinian military operations. At 0500 yesterday, explosive charges planted by our fighters from the Martyr Shakib group went off inside two bus stations, the first on Herzl Street and the second on the Hebron road in Jerusalem. The explosions destroyed a number of buses and caused grave material damage. Our heroes returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

Signed: The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

The military spokesman also made the following statement.

While a Zionist frontier guard patrol was conducting a combing operation in the Al-Shati' camp in Gaza at 1030 the day before yesterday, our heroes from the Martyr Mahir al-Burnu group operating inside the occupied homeland attacked it with incendiary bombs. The attack damaged a jeep belonging to the frontier guard and wounded one. The fighters managed to withdraw from the scene successfully. Combing operations and harassment continued in the camp until yesterday morning. Several Palestinians were arrested under the pretext that they were connected with the operation.

PLO Radio Reports on Fighting in Sabra, Shatila

JN081919 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] For the 12th consecutive day, the militias of the agent Amal movement have been continuing their siege and their artillery and rocket attacks on the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut. Reports from the camps area say that the Sabra and Shatila camps are suffering from a severe food and medicine shortage and that the brutal shelling had killed and wounded a number of Palestinian citizens, including women and children.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on U.S. Vice Presidential Visit

Foreign Minister on Talks

GF081605 Doha QNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 8 Apr (QNA) — Bahrain and the United States affirmed their interest and desire to cooperate in order to find a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war.

This was stated by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, following the talks held today under the chairmanship of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, and U.S. Vice President George Bush, who is currently visiting Manama.

In his statement carried by WAKH this afternoon, the Bahraini foreign minister said that the talks, which lasted 2 hours, dealt with the Iraq-Iran war and its impact on the region, in addition to the Middle East situation.

The Bahraini minister pointed out that the two sides also discussed the problem of oil prices and affirmed that the stability of the prices is in the interest of all concerned parties. In this regard he said: Bahrain is not an OPEC member but is in contact with its sisters, the GCC states, and hopes that a formula will be found to resolve this problem.

Shaykh Muahmmad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah stated that during the talks the Middle East situation was reviewed, as well as the peace operations and the results of mediations and solutions. He said: The United States is trying to find a successful formula for peace in the Middle East.

He talked about the Iraq-Iran war and said: We look seriously at this war as it is in its 6th year and is constantly escalating. We will step up our effforts to find a way to end it.

Concerning the shelling of tankers in the Arabian Gulf, the Bahraini minister pointed out that over 200 tankers have been hit since the beginning of the war and warned that the shelling of tankers will effect the freedom of navigation in this region. He said that in the end it will become an international problem and not only a Gulf problem. He called on the world countries to exert efforts to find a way to end the shelling of ships.

The Bahraini minister expressed his country's extreme concern over the Iraq-Iran war and its developments. He said: We in Bahrain and in the region as a whole are the ones harmed by this war. That is why we endeavored and will endeavor to establish peace based on justice and negotiations. He said: The GCC has a clear stand which is that the differences, particularly between neighbors, should be resolved through negotiations. We had previously expressed our readiness to mediate and we see that Iran should respond to these endeavors in order to reach a solution.

He talked about security of the Gulf and affirmed that the region's people are the first ones responsible for defending their interests with their capabilities. He pointed out the interests of various countries, including the United States, and said: We are endeavoring with the United States and various countries to keep the Gulf a region of peace. There is conformity of opinion on this point.

The Bahraini minister demanded that the United States take an acceptable positive stand on the Middle East cause and said: The United States should take the view of the two sides into consideration.

In his statement the Bahraini foreign minister stated that during the talks Bahrain and the United States expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between them.

He said that George Bush conveyed to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan dealing with bilateral relations between the two countries.

Bush Holds Press Conference

GF081639 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush held a press conference at Al-Qudaybiah Palace this evening, attended by local journalists, Arab and foreign news agencies, and media representatives. The conference was also attended by the delegation accompanying George Bush, the U.S. ambassador to the state, and the U.S. press delegation accompanying the guest to the country.

The U.S. vice president began his press conference by expressing thanks and appreciation to his highness the amir for the hospitality and reception accorded to him by his highness and the state officials. He parised the accomplishments achieved by Bahrain in the economic field, stating that Bahrain has become an international financial and banking center. He referred to the two visits to the United States by his highness the amir and his highness the heir apparent and acting prime minister and the good results attained by these visits in consolidating relations between the two friendly countries. He also hailed Bahraini achievements in education and industry. Bush spoke about his current tour of a number of the countries of the region and its goals. He said that the United States supports GCC efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war through peaceful means. In his press conference, he referred to the discussions he held with his highness the amir which centered on bilateral relations and current Gulf, Arab, and international issues. He also answered questions from journalists on a number of current issues.

Further Details

GF082028 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1858 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 8 Apr (WAKH) — U.S. Vice President George Bush expressed his country's concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. He said that his country at present has no plan to end the Iraq-Iran war. In a press conference in Manama this evening he said that his country is not in a position to bring about a direct solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict, because the relations of the United States with both countries have not been excellent for some years. He expressed his country's support for the efforts of the Arabian Gulf states to bring about a just solution to the Iraq-Iran war that safeguards the sovereignty of the two warring countries.

The U.S. vice president expressed his country's interest in the freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz. He said that the United States should persistently reiterate its policy regarding the freedom of navigation and the means of ending [word indistinct] of navigation and ships in the Strait of Hormuz.

Mr Bush refered to the tour made by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs in the region and said that Murphy's visit to the region is in connection with a new move by his country to reach a settlement of the Palestinian issue. He added: We want to assist in peace in the Middle East as we did in the past. He hoped that the Palestinian problem will be solved as soon as possible so that these people can live in peace.

Concerning the current crisis in the international oil market, Bush said that his country's position toward the oil crisis is based on noninterference in the affairs of the oil market. He said that it is the duty of the oil-producing countries alone to take the necessary measures to restore stability in the oil market.

On his talks in Bahrain, Bush said: I discussed with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

Says U.S. Will Defend Gulf

GF081747 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 8 Apr (WAKH) — U.S. Vice President George Bush said that his country will not hesitate to take any measure if there is a threat of navigation in the Arab Gulf.

This came in Mr Bush's address during his meeting at noon today with members of the American Businessmen's Association in Bahrain.

Mr Bush pointed out that the deterioration of oil prices on the world market has been greatly advantageous to his country, but he said that it created differences in views with other friendly countries.

The U.S. official lauded the development of trade relations between the United States and the Arab Gulf countries. He stated that Bahrain is considered a big financial center in the Arab Gulf.

Mr Bush is curently visiting Manama as part of his tour to a number of the region's countries; up to now he has visited Saudi Arabia.

He is expected to leave Manama tomorrow and will conduct a similar visit to Muscat and Sanaa.

Journal Criticizes U.S. Policy

GF081642 Manama SADA' AL-USBU' in Arabic 8 Apr 86 p 3

[Editorial by Chief Editor 'Ali Sayyar: "Yes, We Are Friends, But ..."]

[Text] With cordiality and welcome, Bahrain yesterday received U.S. Vice President George Bush who is visiting the region to acquaint himself with and meet officials. In sum, it may be said that Mr George Bush will see for himself how Bahrain loves the United States when he meets with officials in the country, foremost of whom is his highness the amir, who was a guest of the U.S. President 2 years ago. He will discover the depth of the bonds linking Bahrain with its friend, the United States. We hope that these bonds will become stronger day after day.

While we are refering to the strong friendship between the United States and Bahrain we believe that this friendship should be governed by the interests of the two friendly countries. On this basis Bahrain spared no efforts to express sincerely its respect for this friendship in the economic and trade fields and other fields. The political administration in this country never had doubts about this friendship.

While speaking about the duties of friendship we have to remember that the United States, whose vice president we have received cordially, has acted and is still acting in isolation from the disciplines which should govern its relations with its Arab friends. Moreover, regrettably, it intentionally goes two steps back when it feels that an Arab country intends to make a step forward toward it. This matter caused the Arabs to fall victim to contradictions in their national feelings due to the positions of the United States toward their issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue. The Arabs become more sad and puzzled when they see that the United States is more concerned about the security and safety of Israel — their enemy which usurped their land — than the Israelis themselves. It is even a fact that some Arabs believe that there is nothing to expect from the United States due to its infrastructure and due to the Jewish element that dominates the financial and media fields and that consequently controls U.S. decisionmaking. These Arabs also believe that if Israel represents one side of the aggressive picture represented by the occupation of land, then the United States, which backs this occupation, represents the other side of this aggression.

In view of this assumption the United States cannot, even if it wants to, be just and fair in its relations with the Arabs. Therefore, it is necessarily unqualified to convince the Arabs of the credibility of its friendship with them, unless it departs from the circle of Israeli domination. This constitutes the most difficult figure in the equation of the Arab-U.S. relationship.

On the basis of this understanding, Bahrain welcomes and is cordially receiving its guest from the United States. While Bahrain wishes her grand guest a good stay, at the same time it hopes that this visit will be a good beginning for Arab-U.S. relations which are full of thorns and nails. It also hopes that our grand guest will understand the causes of the Arab pain which results from the trends of the unbalanced and unfair U.S. policy. After his return, he can relay to the American people a genuine picture of the deep love we harbor for the United States and a genuine picture of our pain as we see our friend blessing and supporting Israel, which is exercising the role of a racketeer against the Arabs at their mutual borders and even outside its borders if necessary.

O grand guest, yes, we are friends, but ...

Bush Departs for Oman

GF090649 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0640 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 9 Apr (WAKH) — U.S. Vice President George Bush and the delegation accompanying him left Manama today for Muscat following a 3-day visit to Bahrain.

Foremost among those who saw him off was His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and acting prime minister.

During the visit, Bush held talks with senior Bahraini officials, foremost of whom was His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and the means to strengthen them, current developments in the Gulf region, the Middle East question, and the situation in the oil market.

KUWAIT

AL-SIYASAH on Aims of Bush Visit to Gulf

GF081700 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
7 Apr 86 pp 1, 22

[By the Arab affairs editor]

[Text] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned that the current tour to the Arabian Peninsula states by the second most important U.S. official in the U.S. Administration, U.S. Vice President George Bush, deals directly with two big events:

First is the visit that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will make to the Middle East at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. Second is the visit a high-ranking Gulf official will make to the Soviet Union following 'Id al-Fitr.

George Bush's current tour aims both to pave the way for the visit to the Middle East by President Ronald Reagan, and to get ahead of the Soviet efforts, which have increased recently, to expand relations with the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf states. These efforts resulted in extending an invitation to a high-ranking official in the region. It is being said that it has been decided that the visit in response to this invitation will take place during Ramadan.

It was leaked at the beginning of this year that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is preparing for a Middle East tour in early 1987. It was said that the U.S. Administration does not want its president to carry out this tour in the traditional way, whereby the president listens to the causes of the region from their leaders, then comes back to the White House to study what he heard and then make a decision on it.

In this sense it has become clear that the U.S. Administration is waiting for Bush to come back with a complete file on the views of the region's leaders on three basic issues — the Gulf war, the Palestinian cause, and the Lebanese war — so that when Reagan visits the region he will bring with him a complete U.S. plan that confines the aims of his tour to either acceptance or reservations about the plan.

Diplomatic sources following the current activities of the U.S. vice president in the region gave the impression that the "terrorism issue" is foremost among the responsibilities of George Bush and the priority of the basic preoccupations of the U.S. policy, particularly after it has become clear from the recent operations that U.S. interests in particular have become the target whether in European or Arab countries. A number of diplomats working in Washington said that the U.S. Administration intends to prepare an integrated plan to combat terrorism in the "free world," but fears that this idea will not find much acceptance considering that a number of the region's countries still have reservations on what Washington calls "red circles" of terrorism.

It seems that one of the goals of the U.S. vice president in his current tour is to learn about the points of disagreement and agreement between the region's states and Washington regarding U.S. handling of terrorism.

The upcoming U.S.-Soviet summit, initially set for next September, will focus mainly on the Middle East problem, after the two leaders, Reagan and Gorbachev, complete the discussion begun in their previous summit on the arms race and assigned to special committees. It is believed that President Reagan wants to enter the September summit with a complete concept on the details of the region's causes after the round of exchange visits expected to take place between certain Arab and Soviet officials during Ramadan.

Among these visits, it is being said in diplomatic circles, there is one that will be carried out in the autumn by a high-ranking Gulf official to Moscow.

The diplomatic sources pointed to a number of points on the agenda of the current tour of the U.S. vice president. These are the following: Oil, whether regarding the price war or insuring continuation of petrol from the Strait of Hormuz; the Iraq-Iran war, resisting any possibility of a geographic expansion of this war, and international and regional aid to end this war; the situation in the PDRY following the January events and the reflections of this situation regionally and internationally; and an attempt from George Bush to clarify the U.S. stand on the recent military confrontation between the 6th Fleet and the Libyan naval forces in the Gulf of Sidra.

Prime Minister Rejects Intervention in Region

GF041528 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 3 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, heir apparent and prime minister, has asserted that the direct and indirect threats which are levelled against Kuwait in particular, and the countries of the region in general, no matter how long they continue or escalate, can never deter our people from proceeding along the path which they believe will provide for this generation, now and in the future, a plentitude of good.

In an address he made during an audience he granted to Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad, minister of information and chairman of the Higher Committee for Celebrating the National Day, and to the members of the committee and its subcommittees, his highness said: "I have great confidence in the cooperation of the citizens, and in the sense of responsibility which every one of them has in his field of work. I will not conceal from you the fact that we are in constant touch with our brothers in the GCC countries and our brothers in the other Arab countries. During the recent Arab League Council meeting in Tunis, we demonstrated to all of the brothers the extent of the danger which threatens the region now and in the future, and we appealed to everyone to shoulder their responsibility. We found complete willingness and responsiveness from the brothers."

His Highness the heir apparent and prime minister said: "We are, of course, currently following the continuation and escalation of the war between the two Muslim neighbors, Iraq and Iran. Doubtlessly, you have closely followed and continue to follow the efforts made by Kuwait, along with its sister countries, to arrive at a formula to end this war. We have not lost hope and continue to seek such a formula. It has become clear to numerous countries in the world that the brothers in Iraq announced more than once that they are perfectly willing to accept a ceasefire and begin a constructive dialogue with the Iranian officials to draw up a formula to halt the war and resolve the problems which caused the conflict that has turned into a destructive war. We still hope that the Iranian authorities will respond to peace efforts."

His highness added: "Proceeding from our desire for the continued security and stability of the region and from the desire not to provide the opportunity for a third party to intervene in the region's affairs, we wish to maintain good and strong relations with all countries. This, however, does not mean that we accept granting any country the right to control the region. The people of the region must be left to discuss their present and future affairs without direct or indirect intervention."

Paper Criticizes USSR Middle East Policy

GF081738 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 8 Apr (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti daily Tuesday accused the Soviet Union of following a "double standard" policy in the Middle East and other world hot spots.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM said Arabs in the Middle East are more than anyone else being affected by the "double standards" of the Soviet political and military acts in the region.

On the Middle East problem, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said the Soviet call for holding an international conference of the Middle East is becoming "very suspicious."

"Moscow's enthusiasm for holding the conference is subsiding and lacking seriousness," said *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* in pointing out that "the Kremlin realizes that it will lose foothold in the region as soon as the Middle East problem is solved."

"The Soviets are now proving their double standard policies towards the Arabs and the Israelis... by exporting Jews to Israel," the newspaper maintained.

OMAN

Vice President Bush Arrives in Muscat 9 Apr

GF090917 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Oman today for a 2-day visit. During the visit, he will meet with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

On arrival, the guest was accorded an official reception. The U.S. Vice President was received by His Highness Thuwayni ibn Shihab, the special representative of his majesty the sultan of Oman; members of the honorable royal family; ministers; under secretaries; senior officers of the Sultan's Armed Forces and the Omani Sultan's police; and the U.S. ambassador to Oman.

PDRY

Aden Radio Criticizes George Bush's Gulf Tour

GF081627 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "News and Reports" program]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush is currently on a 1-week tour of the Middle East and the Arab Gulf region. Observers note that Bush's current tour was preceded by a similar tour by Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, who described the real nature of his tour in a statement, claiming that the region's countries will be subjected to aggression and that Washington is ready to repel this aggression, since this threatens its interests in the region. The observers said that the region's countries and their peoples know very well that the source of aggression, in all phases and at all times, was planned by the U.S. Administration and its allies in NATO and that the kindling of fire in more than one region in the Middle East was a result of U.S. rashness which became more fierce during Reagan's first and second presidential term.

The U.S. military and political actions in the region are resuming in a way which concerns the region's peoples, who know very well the purpose of the U.S. envoys' tours.

In this regard, the newspaper *14 OCTOBER* today said the region's peoples know that the visits of the U.S. envoys, regardless of the time which they pick to visit the region's countries, are within the framework of the imperialist U.S. strategy to impose hegemony and to control the region's countries, under false slogans of friendship, joint interests, and economic relations, in addition to other U.S. claims.

The paper pointed out that the Pentagon's strategy, as announced by more than one country in the region, is designed to achieve short and long-term goals. The paper said: If we go back a while, we see that statements were made warning Washington against interfering in the region's affairs and calling for keeping the region far from foreign military interference. The paper affirmed that Washington's designs will not find their way to our region, because the region's countries and peoples are alert to the plans, carried by Bush, which hint of aggression arranged by Washington alone.

The observers who follow the U.S. envoys' tours in the region say that they do not expect the region's countries will be dragged into a plan in which Washington wants them to be involved since the results of such a plan when implemented will lead to disaster and the region's countries will find that they are the first ones to pay the price.

The observers affirmed that the main U.S.-Zionist goal behind all those moves is to strike the Arab generations that confront Washington's policy by strength and determination. Good proof of this is the recent U.S. aggressions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador

GF081408 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, met with USSR Ambassador in Aden Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov in his office today. During the meeting, bilateral relations and the means to develop them were discussed. Also reviewed was the international situation of mutual concern.

Economic Talks With USSR Resume in Aden

GF081723 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Economic talks between the PDRY and the USSR resumed today at the Finance Ministry. The PDRY side was chaired by brother Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of finance, while the Soviet side was chaired by Comrade (Nagov Sarvektor) member of the USSR State Planning Committee [as heard] and head of the Soviet economic delegation. During the meeting, a number of economic cooperation issues between the PDRY and the Soviet Union and the trends of their development were discussed.

The subcommittees resumed their meetings today to discuss Yemeni-Soviet cooperation issues in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, energy, oil and minerals, and geology.

SAUDI ARABIA

Paper Views Basic Issues of Fahd-Bush Talks

GF090631 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 9 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz emphasized three basic issues to U.S. Vice President George Bush during the Saudi-U.S. talks 2 days ago. These three issues are affirming the Kingdom's constant stand on the Palestinian question, concentrating on the need to halt the Iraq-Iran war, and expounding the Kingdom's permanent stand on achieving a balanced oil market.

Concerning this matter, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* asserts that these issues are basic and well-known foundations of the Kingdom's policies. The paper says that his majesty the king's affirmations are a reiteration of his majesty's previous stands concerning the causes of the Arab and Islamic nations, for which he has worked with total perserverances, and for whose sake he has made material and moral contributions worthy of pride and gratitude.

In conclusion, the paper says: The Kingdom's clear stands concerning the issues discussed with His Execellency George Bush and the frankness with which this was done, makes it the responsibility of the United States to understand these issues and to act seriously toward contributing to their solution, as the U.S. vice president has promised to do.

Israel's Eban Presents Peres Message to Mubarak

TA071640 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Abba Eban, chairman of the Israeli Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, met today in Cairo with President Husni Mubarak and presented him with a personal message from Israeli Prime Minister Peres. Eban conferred today also with Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid, Minister of State Butrus Ghali, and Presidential Adviser Usamah al-Baz. Eldad Beck, the Arab affairs correspondent, asked Abba Eban about the Egyptian reaction to the content of the prime minister's message:

[Begin Eban recording] Egypt first reaffirmed unequivocal and steadfast adherence to the peace treaty. All my interlocutors, particularly the president, described the peace treaty as one of the cornerstones of Egypt's political strategy. Second, they expressed their desire to move out of the stalemate. In other words, they were in agreement with the message I delivered from the prime minister on our desire not to accept the deadlock and instead imbue the peace process with new life. [end recording]

Concludes Visit, Departs 8 Apr

NC082137 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — Abba Eban, former Israeli foreign minister and Israeli Labor Party member, left Cairo tonight at the end of a 2-day visit, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. While in Egypt Abba Eban held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, as well as with a number of other senior Egyptian officials.

People's Assembly Statement on Libyan Visit

NC081320 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — The People's Assembly held a meeting this mornign chaired by Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. The Assembly approved a statement issued by its Arab affairs, foreign affairs, and defense committees in response to reports published in yesterday's newspapers on statements allegedly made by the Socialist Labor Party leader during his visit to Libya and on the contents of the joint communique issued following the visit.

The People's Assembly statement says that peace is a firm, strategic option to which the Egyptian people have given their consent. All of Egypt's wars were aimed at establishing a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the region and at securing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their national soil. Egypt will not be a link in the chain of a strategy dictated by others, nor will it be a guardian of the interests of any state, no matter how big.

The statement notes that as has been stated before, no one in Egypt can allow a foreign state to attack a brotherly Arab state. Egypt's position is based on a deep faith that any aggression against a brotherly Arab country weakens overall Arab strength. Egypt adheres to international law, which rejects the use of force in resolving international conflicts.

The statement stresses that the Egyptian people are standing guard against anyone who plans to injure their pride, undermine their regime, or insult their dignity, no matter who this aggressor may be.

The statement explains that any claim that the Camp David agreements have left Egypt out of the arena of Arab struggle is inadmissible. Egypt has not left the Arab ranks, has not concluded a separate peace, and the Egyptian people remain the heart of the Arab nation.

The Egyptian people have always proven their loyalty to Arabism and their responsibility toward their nation. They will continue to shoulder their national responsibilities toward and commitments to the Arab nation's causes, despite all the attempts by the auctioneers and pseudo-heroes of steadfastness and confrontation. Egypt's adherence to its contractual and international obligations does not jeopardize its pan-Arab obligations.

The statement expresses support for President Husni Mubarak's wise policy, which receives full popular support. The statement also indicates that the parties may disagree with each other, but they all agree on Egypt's supreme objectives at home and abroad.

Economy Minister on Debts to Soviet Union

NC090402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, has stated that the recent economic decisions made by the Egyptian Government come within the framework of the government's program to tackle existing economic problems. These problems include the budget deficit, a deficit in the balance of trade, and the need to eliminate administrative and bureaucratic restrictions.

Replying to a question presented during an interview with Radio London today on the problem of Egypt's debts to the Soviet Union, Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali said that the two countries have exchanged views on this issue and that both have presented constructive proposals. This issue, he added, is linked to the problem of foreign debt now facing all countries. If a solution to this problem is to be found, then world arrangements and constructive proposals by all parties are required, not only in the interests of developing countries, but also in the interest of the entire world and its economy.

The minister of economy and foreign trade, who has recently visited the Soviet Union, said that the annual volume of trade between the two countries has reached approximately 600 million pounds sterling in exports and imports. He affirmed that his talks with Soviet officials were held in a cordial atmosphere. There was also agreement that the two parties would meet again within 1 or 2 months, he added.

Liberal Socialists Renounce Camp David Accord

NC081525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the opposition Liberal Socialist Party, held a news conference today at which he announced that his party will honor an earlier decision to withdraw its approval [sahb muwafaqatih] of the Camp David accords in light of Israel's continued measures against Arabs and Palestinians.

Murad cited Israel's attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor, its invasion of Lebanon, its practices in the occupied Arab territories, and the stumbling course of the Tabah talks as reasons for his party's decision. He denied that his party's renouncement of the Camp David accords is due to pressure from the Muslim Brotherhood Group, some of whose leaders have lately joined the party.

It is worth mentioning that the Liberal Socialist Party does not have any representatives at the People's Assembly since it failed to secure a minimum percentage of votes during the recent parliamentary elections. Salah Abu Isma'il, member of the People's Assembly [and a Muslim Brotherhood member], recently joined the party as a deputy leader. He therefore became the only party member with a seat in the People's Assembly.

During his news conference today, Murad called on Egyptian political parties to try and heal the rift existing in the Arab ranks, regardless of the difficulties and the stands taken or statements made by the Arab regimes. He also welcomed the visit which Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor party, paid to Libya, as well as his intention to visit Syria.

Czechoslovakia To Help Finance New Power Plant

NC072107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — The Czechoslovak Government has expressed its willingness to finance the establishment of an electricity generating plant in Talkha that would have a capacity of 250,000 kilowatts per hour. The plant, which would be powered by natural gas, is part of a strategy to diversify sources of energy production.

Engineer Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, made this announcement after his meeting today with the Czechoslovak ambassador in Cairo, Slavomir Novak. He said that the ambassador had conveyed his government's approval to allocate $60 million out of a $100 million easy-credit loan given to the Egyptian Government to implement the building of a power plant. The construction of such a plant is part of the ministry's 5-year plan.

The minister added that agreement had also been reached during the meeting on how to use a $20 million loan previously given by the Czechoslovak Government. Of this amount, $5 million will be used to repair and modernize the gas-generated Al-Siyuf power plant in Alexandria, $6 million will be used for the Talkha power plant, and $9 million will be used to increase the operating capacity of the Kafr al-Dawwar power plant.

Bulgarian Envoy on 60 Years of Diplomatic Ties

NC080406 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Bulgaria has declared its support for the idea of holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and in which all concerned parties will take part, including the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Veliko Enchev, the Bulgarian ambassador in Cairo, made this statement at a press conference he held today to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Bulgaria.

The ambassador praised Egyptian-Bulgarian relations, describing them as having a historic nature. He said that the volume of trade between the two countries had reached $85 million last year.

The joint Egyptian-Bulgarian committee will meet in Sofia at the end of April, he added. He also expressed the hope that bilateral relations in the areas of culture and information would be increased and strengthened.

The Bulgarian ambassador underlined the need for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem. A basis for solving the Middle East problem, he emphasized, can be found in allowing the Palestinian people to obtain their legitimate rights and establish an independent state, and by protecting the right of neighboring countries to live in peace.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, he stated that his country is extremely worried by the continuation of a conflict which only harms the interests of both countries and threatens their resources.

Concerning the problem of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria, the ambassador denied reports about the destruction of mosques. He also denied that Muslims are being persecuted and forced to change their names.

Jordan's Health Minister Arrives on Visit

NC072125 Cairo MENA in English 1615 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo April 7 (MENA) — Jordanian Minister of Health Dr. Zayd Hamzah arrived here this afternoon on a four-day official visit to Cairo at the invitation of Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, minister of health.

The Jordanian minister said on arrival that he will seize this opportunity to review the achievements of the Ministry of Health and to discuss means of stepping up cooperation between the two countries in the health field.

Saddam Husayn Exchanges Cables With Soviet Leaders

JN090853 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and president of the Republic, has exchanged congratulations with the Soviet leaders on the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union.

In a cable to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Saddam Husayn said: On the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union it gives us pleasure to send you and the friendly Soviet people our warmest congratulations and best wishes. On this important occasion we would like to emphasize our desire to bolster and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries, relations based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. We are firmly confident that our relations, which are based on the principles of mutual respect and the common interests of our peoples, will be bolstered and developed in the service of the common objectives of our two peoples and in a manner that will bolster the principles of peace and justice in the world and in our region in particular.

Comrade Saddam Husayn has also received a cable on this occasion from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Council of Ministers. The cable said: On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq, we send you and the friendly Iraqi people our congratulations and best wishes. The conclusion of this treaty has established a good foundation to continue developing the Soviet-Iraqi relations in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual respect of the sovereignty of countries, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

We are confident that fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq will continue for the welfare of the two peoples and in the service of peace and just political settlement of regional conflicts.

Congratulates Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov

JN081550 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Cable from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Bulgarian Communist Party Secretary Todor Zhivkov — date not given]

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party: On your reelection as general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, I am pleased to send you in my own name and on behalf of my comrades in the Iraqi leadership heartfelt congratulations, wishing you health and happiness, the friendly Bulgarian people further progress, and the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples continued progress and growth.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,180

JN081641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,180 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing their activities with high combat ability and overwhelming superiority over the forces of aggression. The following is a roundup of oeprations for last night and today:

1. Four enemy planes attempted to penetrate our international border in tme VII Army Corps front at 1513 [1113 GMT] today. A formation of our heroic Air Force planes intercepted the enemy planes and with God's help and their well-known skill and courage, our brave pilots shot down two of the four planes, the first an F-14 and the second an F-4. They exploded in midair and were seen falling as burning wreckage.

We affirm that our bold Air Force apparatus possesses the ability and means to defend our international borders, both in the west and in the east, against all hostile penetration. Support comes from God.

2. An enemy force attempted to advance toward our positions in the VII Army Corps sector, but our splended men confronted it, killing a number of men and forcing the others to flee. Seven Kalashnikov rifles and one medium-caliber machinegun were captured. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces killed 10 enemy men and destroyed 1 launcher, 4 81-mm mortars, 3 60-mm mortars, 1 excavator, 7 ammunition dumps, 2 vehicles, and 10 infantry positions.

3. An enemy force tried to advance toward our forward units in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, but our fighters opened fire, forcing the enemy force to retreat and flee after suffering losses in men and armaments. Elsewhere int he same sector, five enemy men were killed and one 106-mm gun, one vehicle, and one infantry position were destroyed.

4. Using artillery and other weapons, our fighters in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps killed a group of enemy personnel estimated to be an infantry section and destroyed two vehicles, two observation posts, and one ammunition dump.

5. The forces of charlatanism and buffoonery shelld Khanaqin and Halabjah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 April 1986

Loss of Aircraft Denied

JN082017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that it shot down two Iraqi planes. In a statement to INA tonight, the spokesman said that all Iraqi planes that flew combat missions [word indistinct] at the front against the Iranian forces returned safely to base. Iran had earlier cliamed that [words indistinct] two Iraqi planes.

'Large Maritime Target' Attacked

JN090641 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — The Iraqi Navy delivered an accurate and effective strike at a large maritime target near the Iranian coast last night. A military spokesman told INA this morning that the strike was carried out at 2300 [1900 GMT] yesterday and that all naval untis returned safely to base after carrying out their duty.

Mansour Interviewed, Denies Role in TWA Bombing

LD081929 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The German police are reported to have established a link between the Berlin attack and the one which caused the death of four passengers of the TWA Boeing enroute from Rome to Athens. The woman suspected of having planted the bomb on board the aircraft continues to plead not guilty.

Our special correspondent, Philippe Chafonjon, has met this woman, May Elias Mansour, a pro-Syrian Lebanese activist, in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, where she has a boutique.

[Chafonjon] May Elias Mansour has been an active militant of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [PSNS] since 1970. People here say that she has undertaken operations, but this time, she tells me, she had nothing to do with it. She shows a small handbag and a string bag which she says is all she had in the airplane. She asks: Where would I have put the bomb? That is impossible to check. Then, making a great effort since she has not spoken French for 25 years, since she was at school, she reaffirms that she is innocent of what she is accused.

[Begin recording] [Mansour] It is not I, it is not I, it is not I.

[Chafonjon] Why then, in your opinion, are you being accused?

[Mansour] I do not know.

[Chafonjon] Because you are Lebanese?

[Mansour] Yes, because I am May Elias Mansour.

[Chafonjon] The police say that you occupied the seat in the airplane where the bomb exploded. That is why they say it was you who did it.

[Mansour] That was chance.

[Chafonjon] The police wonder why you went from Cairo to Beirut. That is why they find it suspicious.

[Mansour] Because there is no direct service from Cairo to Beirut.

[Chafonjon] That is why you made that journey?

[Mansour] Yes.

[Chafonjon] The Greek police would like to question you. Are you will to go to Greece, or for them to come here to Tripoli?

[Mansour] They should come here, they should come here.

[Chafonjon] So you you agree to permit the Greeks to come and question you here in Tripoli?

[Mansour] I am in Tripoli. [end recording]

12 Killed in Blast Outside Sabena Office

NC091012 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] AFP cites a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that a violent explosion took place this morning in front of the Beirut office of the Belgian airlines, Sabena. The blast left 12 people dead.

The spokesman reported that a booby-trapped car exploded, killing 12 passersby and wounding a number of the office's Lebanese employees. The spokesman added that the Sabena office was seriously damaged.

Explosion Occured 'Yesterday'

LD091134 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] At about 1115 we received a communique from the Ministry of External Affairs announcing that a violent explosion had occurred this morning in front of the Sabena offices in Beirut. This explosion actually took place yesterday evening, [as heard] and we spoke about it at some length. Twelve people were killed in the attack, and some members of the Sabena staff, who were slightly injured, have already left the hospital.

French National Kidnapped in Beirut 9 Apr

LD091023 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] We have just received a telegram from Beirut saying that a teacher at the French Protestant College in West Beirut, Michel Briand, was kidnapped this morning by armed men while he was walking to the college. The French Embassy immediately requested the Lebanese Government intervene to obtain his release.

Soviet Ambassador Reportedly Returns to Beirut

NC081722 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, has returned to Beirut after an absence of more than 6 months.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Husyan Note of Support

NC081425 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Diplomatic sources have revealed that President Amin al-Jumayyil has received a written message from King Husayn of Jordan in response to one which he had sent on 5 March. In his message, King Husayn pledged Jordan's support for the efforts being made by President al-Jumayyil to save Lebanon, restore peace throughout his country, achieve national reconciliation among all factions of the Lebanese people, and safeguard Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty.

King Husayn wished Al-Jumayyil the best of luck in his efforts for Lebanon's welfare and in his attempts to regain Lebanon's vitality and its distinguished Arab role. The king affirmed that Jordan has been doing its best to help Lebanon surmount its crisis. The king said that Jordan is acting on its conviction that any solution should be compatible with the supreme interests of Lebanon and acceptable to all its factions. The king also pledged his country's support for Lebanon in its bid to restore the south to Lebanese sovereignty and to end the Israeli occupation there.

Junblatt Leaves for Damascus To Meet Khaddam

NC082024 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt left for Damascus this afternoon where he will meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Amal leader Nabih Birri. The three will discuss various Lebanese and regional issues.

After meeting with Khaddam today, Nabih Birri said that their discussion had been a long one due to the diversity of the issues reviewed. Among these issues, he noted, were the Palestinian problem and conditions in Lebanon, particularly in the south. Birri added that the two men had held identical opinions with regard to most of the topics discussed.

During his stay in the Syrian capital, Birri said that he will meet with several Syrian officials, including Major General Hikmat al-Shihabi, as well as with some leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front.

RFL Accuses Syria of Committing Juniyah 'Crime'

NC081915 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] We all know whose criminal hand is covered with the blood of innocent people. It is the hand of Syria and its tools, who continue to pursue innocent citizens in their homes and the streets. It is the hand of Syria and its tools which has planned and implemented the new crime which took place today in the Juniyah City Square, claiming the lives of a number of citizens. It has become evident that these terrorist and criminal actions have not and will not weaken the steadfastness of the Christian society despite the accumulation of victims.

The aim of terrorism and crime is to put pressure on the will of Christians in an attempt to achieve what cannot be achieved through other means. We affirm that this type of pressure has never shaken the Christians' steadfastness despite years of war, and it will not do so now. Homelands are only built through sacrifices.

The explosion occurred in the city center at a time when the area was full of people pursuing their livelihood and students leaving the schools.

Today's Syrian crime coincided with a statement made by Rif'at al-Asad, Syrian vice president and the primary opponent of his brother's regime, condemning recent terrorist operations in the world. He described such actions as being cowardly and repugnant and threatening the lives of the innocent. It is known that Rif'at al-Asad now resides in Paris, the center of opposition to the Syrian regime.

The explosion has left 11 martyrs and 100 wounded. Four buildings have also collapsed and a large number of vehicles have been burned.

Franjiyah on New Plan for Political Solution

NC081148 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In his weekly news conference at his palace in Zgharta, former President Sulayman Franjiyah has disclosed that a draft plan for a political solution exists and will be presented now that northern Lebanon has become united. He said that the plan will guarantee a return to normal life for all Lebanon and an end to the fighting, whether the Israeli agents like it or not. Asked if he intends to cooperate with Ministers Birri and Junblatt, the former president replied: Such a possibility exists. I can even go so far as to say that this cooperation exists to solve the Lebanese issue and to enable the Lebanese citizen to return to normal life as soon as possible, God willing.

Army Major 'Assassinated' in West Beirut

NC090709 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Security sources have just reported that gunmen assassinated Major Amin Qasim in front of the Druze community headquarters in Verdun [in West Beirut] this morning. The motives behind the killing are not yet known. The security forces have begun an investigation to uncover the circumstances surrounding the incident.

British Embassy Asks Nationals To Leave Beirut

NC090615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Yesterday the British Embassy in Lebanon repeated its advice that British nationals should leave Beirut unless they are engaged in very urgent matters.

Amal Opposes Shi'ite Muslim Republic in South

TA060710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] It is assessed in southern Lebanon that the Syrian-backed Amal organization will be able to curb radicalization tendencies among the Shi'ites in the region. Our correspondent has learned that a group of Shi'ite clergymen from southern Lebanon has recently visited Tehran and signed there a pact for the establishment of a Muslim republic in Lebanon, first in southern Lebanon. In the talks Iran promised ideological and financial aid and has already sent envoys to Lebanon to coordinate actions involved. Our correspondent says that despite the assessments that the

Amal organization will be able to prevent these developments, it is feared that the Hizballah clergymen will try to initiate demonstrative terrorist acts in the security zone.

Junblatt Men Attack Bsaba, Clash With Sunnites

NC080840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Reports received today by Voice of Lebanon [VOL] indicate that a terrible massacre occurred in the town of Bsaba in Al-Shuf Province last night, following a fierce attack carried out along several of Bsaba's combat lines by Junblatt gunmen, large numbers of whom surrounded the town. Security sources told VOL this morning that a quarrel had broken out between Junblatt gunmen from the Al-Ba'ayni family and other gunmen from the town of Bsaba yesterday afternoon. As a result, two Junblatt gunmen were killed. Their colleagues then withdrew from the village through the Al-Shuf farm and [word indistinct].

The sources added that about 100 Junblatt men attacked the town before midnight after sealing off the roads. They stormed a large number of homes belonging to the Al-'Akum and Mashmushah families, setting the houses on fire. At least 10 people were killed. The inhabitants then left the town in droves, but a number of them fell in ambushes laid in the neighboring woods.

Informed sources in West Beirut said this morning that ranking officials in the mufti's office, spiritual leaders of the Druze community, and Progressive Socialist Party officials promptly met last night to contain the possible consequences. The sources added that in the early hours of the morning, the town is empty of inhabitants, who have taken refuge in neighboring villages. Columns of smoke are still rising from a large number of houses.

Many incidents between Junblatt gunmen and the Sunnites as a result of the siege imposed by Junblatt men have been reported in the province, particularly in Shihin and Barja.

13 Sunnites, 2 Druze Killed

NC080914 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Junblatt gunmen continue their siege of Bsaba in Al-Kharrub Province. This morning they prevented the internal security forces from entering the town.

Security sources report that 13 Sunnites and 2 Druze were killed in yesterday's clashes between Sunnites from the Al-'Akum and Mashmushah families in Bsaba, and Junblatt gunmen from the Al-Shuf farm.

Junblatt gunmen attacked Bsaba last night, killing a number of residents and setting fire to their property. Townspeople have left and taken refuge in neighboring villages.

This morning, a Junblatt source said that two people in the Al-Shuf farm had been ambushed in Bsaba and killed. The source said that those who carried out the ambush also killed the head of the Progressive Socialist Party section in Bsaba. The first two Junblatt men to be killed have been identified as 'Umar and Salim al-B'ayni.

Junblatt Mourns Victims in Bsaba Incident

NC081709 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Efforts to deal with the situation which developed in Bsaba last night as the result of a regrettable but isolated incident have been successful. The initial incident led to a clash which resulted in several casualties. At the instructions of Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], the appropriate officials were able to contain and resolve the incident.

Junblatt and the Druze spiritual leader Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra both participated in the funeral held for two of the gictims in Mazra'at al-Shuf. A delegation composed of Bsaba residents also attended. A joint delegation of Bsaba and Iqlim al-Kharrub residents visited Al-Mukhtarah and met with PSP Secretary General Anwar al-Fatayri.

Speaking at the funeral ceremony, Junblatt said: It was my wish to make this brief speech. A great calamity has hit Mazra'at al-Shuf and Bsaba, located in the Al-Shuf region. There are only two possible responses to a calamity. The first and best one is for those who have been affected to resort to reason. I think that we all believe in this by virtue of our religion, creed, ethics, and history. The second response is to revert to ignorance and instinct. What happened has happened. There are various reasons for death, but all death is the same. We now possess a certain amount of information about what has happened. If we allow instinct to prevail, then the next calamity will be even greater. I just wanted to say these few words. What has happened happened. Tomorrow we will bury the dead in Bsaba in accordance with the Sunna of God and his Prophet. We all act according to the Sunna of God and his Prophet. In Mazra'at al-Shuf, Bsaba, Iqlim al-Kharrub, and Al-Shuf, we are one community. Please pay attention. If, God forbid, the closest people to me, Taymur and Aslan, were one day to disturb the unity of our ranks, then I would kill them myself. I repeat: If Taymur and Aslan commit an offense, then I will kill them myself. I want you to understand this.

A meeting was also held at Government House. It was chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami and attended by Marwan Hamadah, Khalid Junblatt, Dr Husayn al-Quwwatli, and a delegation from Bsaba. After the meeting, Dr Husayn al-Quwwatli read the following statement:

It has become clear that what has happened happened among members of the same party, the same area, and the same cause. There were no religious implications involved. Differences arose with regard to a party issue. Each side then received support from others. What happened had nothing to do with national, religious, or confessional matters in any way whatsoever.

Following the departure of the Bsaba delegation, Karami and Dr al-Quwwatli held a 30-minute meeting with Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt. After the meeting, Hamadah made a statement on behalf of himself and Khalid Junblatt. He said: What happened yesterday between certain residents of Bsaba and Mazra'at al-Shuf was simply a dispute among members of the same group, the same party, and, I can say, the same family. The victims, blood, and calamity are ours. PSP leader Walid Junblatt, party officials, and all allied and friendly forces and leaders have taken appropriate disciplinary, compensatory, and political measures. The incident is regarded as closed. The enemies of the homeland and the agents of Israel will not be allowed to exploit it.

Amal, Palestinians Continue To Clash 8 Apr

NC081344 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tension between Amal Movement personnel and Palestinians still prevails. Intermittent clashes are taking place and accusations continue to be exchanged. According to the latest reports, which reached us at approximately 1300, the two parties are engaged in fighting involving the use of machineguns and RPG-7 rockets. Clashes involving the use of medium- and heavy-caliber machienguns and rockets took place this morning along the Hayy Farhat, Al-Dukhah, Ard Jallul, Al-Sharq movie theater, and Sabra southern entrance combat lines. The area around the Kuwaiti Embassy continues to remain tense due to sniper fire.

Resistance Front Claims Kawkaba Suicide Attack

NC082043 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Lebanese National Resistance Front carried out a suicide operation this afternoon against the Armored Forces Command Headquarters of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Kawkaba, about 5 km west of Hasbayya. As a result of the operation, the headquarters building was destroyed and about 15 militiamen and civilians were killed or wounded.

According to preliminary details about the operation, a resistance member in a white Mercedes 200 stormed the command headquarters and armored forces base of agent Lahd in Kawkaba. The vehicle rammed the entrance to the building and exploded. The explosion destroyed the headquarters building, five armored vehicles, and three civilian vehicles. The preliminary reports also noted that approximately 15 people, including 5 civilians, were killed or wounded in the operation.

The Israeli occupation forces closed all the crossing points leading to the south and declared a curfew in the occupied Hasbayya area. Civil defense and Red Cross teams evacuated the casualties to the Marj 'Uyun Hospital and the Red Cross center in Hasbayya. As of 1930, one dead and seven wounded were counted at the Red Cross center in Hasbayya, while three dead and four wounded were at the Marj 'Uyun Hospital.

In another development, resistance fighters detonated an explosive charge near an agent Lahd militia patrol in 'Aytarun, about 7 km north of Bint Jubayl. The explosion destroyed a vehicle and wounded two Lahd militiamen.

Further Details

JN082043 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] In honor of our great party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and its struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad, the Lebanese hero Haydar Haydar Qays from the Al-Hirmil area in Lebanon and one of the party's strugglers, today joined the martyrs of the Lebanese national resistance. He has recorded with his blood a new page of honor in the Arab nation's struggle against the Zionist enemy and its allies in Lebanon. Hero Haydar Qays this morning stormed the Kawkabah military camp, which houses Zionist enemy forces and agent Lahd forces in the Hasbayyah area. He was driving a Mercedes that was carrying 300 kg of explosives.

The heroic operation destroyed a two-story building in the camp housing 35 Zionist occupation forces soldiers and Lahd elements. Three tanks, three jeeps, and a truck were also destroyed.

The Zionist enemy and agent Lahd forces clamped a tight siege on the area to play down this heroic operation. They also stormed houses. Reports from the south say that a state of panic and horror has gripped the enemy and its agents.

Rif'at al-Asad Condemns Acts of Terrorism

JN081810 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] In a statement to AFP in Paris today, Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad said he considers terrorist operations cowardly acts. He said that acts of terrorism are cowardly, disgusting, and revolting deeds because they threaten innocent lives.

The Syrian vice president is currently in Europe. He visits Paris from time to time.

Japanese Paper Interviews Information Minister Rajjuh

JN090705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has said that our people, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, are capable of confronting pressures and surmounting all difficulties, particularly the economic difficulties resulting from the continued implementation of large-scale development plans in all fields and from military expenditure to build the power needed to counter the Zionist danger.

Interviewed by Japanese journalist Kikoro Nakaji, head of the Middle East section at the Japanese newspaper *YOMIURI SHIMBUN*, the minister called for a new world economic order and said the United Nations should search for the best ways to accomplish this order for the sake of realizing justice and equality among peoples.

Regarding Syria's unwavering stand toward the Palestine question, the minister said: The Palestine question is the central issue in the Arab homeland. We will continue to support the national Palestinian struggle until the land is liberated and the legitimate Palestinian rights, headed by the right to establish an independent Palestinian state, are regained. The information minister emphasized our strong stand against the deviationist right wing that is led by 'Arafat who is seeking direct negotiations with the enemy along the path of capitulation to the will of the enemy and U.S. imperialism. He indicated that Syria is working along the side of all national Palestinian factions which fight against the trend of deviation and capitulation and that Syria stands with these factions in one trench for the sake of regaining the legitimate rights.

Regarding Syria's relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, the minister reaffirmed that our relations with the Soviet Union are historical, strong, and based on mutual friendship and respect because the Soviet Union supports our Arab nation's just causes. Our stand toward the United States is governed by the U.S. policy toward our issues — a policy represented by U.S. support for the Zionist colonialist invasion of occupied Palestine.

Referring to Syria's attitude toward terrorism, the minister affirmed that Syria rejects and condemns terrorism out of humanitarian considerations. However, he added, there is a difference between what the United States and Israel claim about terrorism and the legitimate national resistance which has been the sound path throughout history for any people in confronting an enemy occupying its territory and in dealing it blows in all fields and with all means.

U.S. Statements 'No Longer Significant'

JN091417 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a news conference he held in Bahrain, U.S. Vice President George Bush said that the United States is preparing a new Middle East peace initiative. A few hours after this announcement by the second most important U.S. official, the U.S. State Department spokesman rushed to amend, or rather cancel, this statement. Denying that there is a U.S. initiative, the spokesman interpreted Bush's remarks as a mere indication that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will explore the situation and stands in the region.

This kind of rash behavior is not a new development in the U.S. officials' attitude toward the Middle East. This contradiction in statements and stands is not confined to a certain U.S. Administration. During Jimmy Carter's administration, there were many flagrant examples of rash, contradictory behavior. On many occasions, Carter made statements that contained points making a partial change in the U.S. position on Middle East issues. But all these statements were always followed by statements that cancelled the previous ones and reiterated the original U.S. stands that are completely influenced by Israeli policy in the region. Even the U.S.-Soviet statement on the Middle East was canceled by the U.S. Administration under Israeli and U.S. Zionist pressure before the ink had dried.

Based on our knowledge of U.S. policy in the region, of the aims and methods of this policy, and of its inability even to preserve U.S. interests in the region, we say that U.S. statements are no longer significant, whether they deal with new or old initiatives, proposals, and trends. U.S. Middle East policy has certain frameworks, limits, and restrictions that cannot be violated. These frameworks, limits, and restrictions are hostile to pan-Arab interests, are against the Arabs' right to their land and to their self-determination, and are opposed to the UN Charter and resolutions on Palestinian national rights and the Middle East problem. The region is familiar with many U.S. initiatives, all of which were hostile to the interests of the region's peoples, starting with the Middle East Command [qiyadat al-sharq al-awsat] and the Baghdad Pact; continuing with the Central Treaty Organization, the Eisenhower Doctrine, and the Camp David accords; and ending with President Reagan's 1 September 1982 initiative.

All of these initiatives had two primary aims with several ramifications. These two primary aims were: first, imposing U.S. hegemony over the region and its wealth and recruiting it as well as Israel to serve U.S. imperialism and support its battle against the Soviet Union, the socialist bloc countries, and the world's liberation movements; and second, giving a free hand to Israel, which is U.S. imperialism's strategic ally in the region, by imposing capitulation on the Arabs and forcing them to accept the Israeli expansionist ambitions with the wide framework of a comprehensive U.S. policy.

The previous U.S. initiatives failed to realize the U.S. and Israeli aims, thanks to Arab steadfastness, supported by the forces of freedom, progress, and peace in the world. Any initiative of this inferior type will be met with effective and appropriate Arab confrontation regardless of the fleets which the United States deploys in the Mediterranean, no matter how the United States instigates the Israeli rulers to direct threats of war at Syria, and no matter how adept the United States becomes at breaking Arab ranks, inventing inter-Arab disputes, and instigating certain Arab sides to enter into direct negotiations of capitulation with Israel.

Had the United States wanted peace in the Middle East, it would not have needed initiatives of the Camp David type, which led to more bloodshed and increased tension and the threat of war in the region, but would have announced only one initiative: a declaration of respect for the UN Charter, international law, and the UN resolutions. In other words, it would have declared its rejection of the principle of annexing the territory of others by force, its respect for peoples' rights, including those of the Palestinian people, to self-determination and to establishing their national states on their national soil. Had the United States wanted to achieve peace in the Middle East, it would have announced its agreement to hold the international peace conference under UN auspices. It would not have sent emissaries to states in the region to call for direct negotiations between separate, weak Arab states on the one hand and a strong Israel on the other apart from the United Nations, its resolutions, and the principles of its charter. It would not have been compelled to dispatch its fleets, mount acts of aggression and terror, and instigate Israel to prepare for new wars through empty statements such as those of Shim'on Peres at the Labor Party convention on recognizing the Palestinians as a people and calling for direct negotiations with them. And it would not have been compelled to hide its failure and inability behind lies and deceptions on combating terrorism.

Papers on U.S. Threats Against Syria, Libya

JN090847 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0440 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Washington and Israel are Preparing for a Military Adventure," *AL-BA'TH* writes: No sooner had the secret meetings between U.S. and Zionist officials in the occupied territory been disclosed than Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey announced the existence of close cooperation between his organs and the Zionist Mosad. In his announcement, Casey did not miss the opportunity to renew his threats against Syria. It is quite obvious that the U.S. threats are not the first of their kind. They come first as a continuation of the escalating Israeli threats against Syria. They come second amid Washington's preparations to send its fleets and warships to the waters of the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They come third amid the current feverish contacts among the Camp David partners under the old pretext of pushing ahead the peace process as it was called whenever Murphy or other U.S. envoys toured the region.

Those following up the U.S. activity in the wake of military retreat from Libyan waters easily detect the escalation in the Washington-led political and military campaign against the Arab nation — a campaign which is oddly hysterical. The White House administration attempted and is still attempting to instigate its European allies against Libya. It dispatched some of its envoys to the Middle East to hold both overt and covert contacts for the sake of paving the way for its forthcoming plan. Yesterday, U.S. Vice President Bush said: It is premature to talk about our new initiative. What is this initiative? Certainly any talk about peace by the U.S. Administration leaders is nonsense, especially since the recent moves only imply preparations for a military adventure that has clear objectives. This is because the successive failure of the U.S. policy not only in the Middle East but also in the entire world may prompt the U.S. President to think seriously of exploding the situation in the region militarily by committing aggression against Libya or Syria. If this action takes place, it will be doomed to failure and its results will be reflected very negatively on the White Hosue administration, its allies, and its agents everywhere.

Under the headline "The U.S. Move," *TISHRIN* says: Not much effort is needed to realize the dangers of the dual U.S. political and military move and realize the importance of this strategic part of the world and the importance of keeping it away from the circle of U.S. polarization.

Two senior U.S. officials continued their tour of the Arab region while Reagan's administration increased its striking naval force in the eastern Mediterranean following a series of maneuvers crowned by a flagrant aggression agaisnt Libya. U.S. Vice President George Bush is currently on a Gulf tour whereas U.S. presidential envoy Richard Murphy arrived in the occupied territory via Cairo and then returned to Cairo at night. Although Murphy did not make any statement on the nature of his mission, Bush volunteered to talk about it and disclose the secret of the intensive U.S. political and military move. Bush said Murphy began a mission related to a new U.S. initiative aimed at reaching a settlemant of the Palestinian issue, but added that it is still premature to disclose the contents of this initiative. Does this mean that the U.S. Administration has changed its stand toward the Palestine question and that it is searching for a just solution to it? If so, why this U.S. military buildup in the Mediterranean and why the Israeli buildup opposite the Syrian forces? Why are the senior U.S. officials talking about Syria's so-called involvement in terrorism at a time when they are threatening to undertake a direct military action against any state to which Reagan's finger is pointed as being connected with terrorism? What settlement is the U.S. Administration seeking while it is levelling threats against the region's peoples, thus posing the gravest of dangers to world peace and security on the pretext of combating international terrorism?

Peres Calls For ‘Unconditional Talks’ With Syria

TA090632 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Apr 86 p 1, 7

[Report by political correspondent Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres extended an unmistakably dovish hand of peace to Israel's Arab neighbours last night, affirming that Israel recognizes the Palestinians "as a nation," and offering to hold dialogue with Jordan at any level, "openly or quietly."

Delivering the keynote address at the opening of the Labour Party's national convention at Binyeney Ha‘ooma in Jerusalem, Peres said that Israel was attempting to "gather together several parallel efforts" as a means of developing a "peace strategy."

Israel, he said, was ready for both interim arrangements and a permanent settlement on the West Bank. He alluded to Israel's readiness to "discuss a common roof and to discuss a permanent floor" — a reference, possibly, to an international umbrella for peace talks.

He also alluded to ongoing negotiating efforts, saying that "according to what is known to me, (King Husayn of Jordan) has not despaired of the prospects of peace."

Addressing the Palestinians, he said: "We do not intend to handle the dispute between us by means of brute force or by intimidation. You won't persuade us with terror, and we have no intention of persuading you with war." The only possible path was dialogue, he said.

Peres called for the "speedy conclusion of the discussions over Tabah arbitration in order to remove that obstacle and release the necessary energies for peace."

He informed the residents of the administered territories that Israel would be prepared to grant additional self-rule to the residents of the territories, and suggested that a start could be made in Gaza.

Peres even offered the hand of peace to Syria, saying that Israel would be prepared to discuss additional arrangements "to prevent unwanted flare-ups," and would be a willing partner to unconditional peace talks "if and when Syria is prepared to deal with us."

Recognizes Palestinians ‘As Nation’

TA081920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister has called on the Palestinians to open a dialogue with Israel in the framework of a joint delegation with Jordan. In his speech at the opening session of the Labor Party Convention, Mr Peres stated: We are telling the Palestinians: We recognize you as a nation.

The prime minister also said that Israel is prepared to resume the negotiations with Jordan through either overt or covert diplomacy.

Shamir: Remark ‘Deviation From Policy’

TA091023 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0914 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] National Religious Party [NRP] Knesset Members [MK's] Zuvulun Hammer and Avner Sciaki met Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir a short time ago and told him that if the government is disbanded they will prefer elections to a narrow government. Our political correspondent ‘Oz Frankel reports that Shamir reiterated his position that if Peres indeed announces his intention to replace Moda‘i, the Likud will announce the disbandment of the government. Shamir said Peres knows he cannot dictate to us who we will appoint to the post of finance minister.

The vice prime minister attacked Shim‘on Peres' statement that Israel recognizes the Palestinians as a nation, saying that this is a serious deviation from the government's policy.

The NRP MK's told our political correspondent that they propose that Moda‘i apologize to the prime minister and not be replaced, and that clear-cut regulations be issued forbidding ministers to attack the prime minister.

W. Bank Notables Satisfied

TA090641 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] We have the first reactions from the territories to the statement made by Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres in the Labor Party convention last night regarding recognition of the Palestinians as a nation. Hanna Sanyurah, the editor of *AL-FAJR*, says that this is not the first time Prime Minister Peres has made this kind of a statement. This is a positive step, but it is also necessary to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians as a nation.

Sa‘id Kan‘an, one of the leaders of Nabulus, told our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck that he is extremely satisfied with the prime minster's remarks. Israel, however, must negotiate with the official representatives of the Palestinians. Kan‘an called on the PLO and Jordan to lend a hand to Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres' correct approach.

Tehiya Submits No-Confidence Motion

TA090612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The Tehiya Knesset faction is submitting a no-confidence motion in the government following the prime minister's statement last night at the Labor Party Convention regarding recognition of the Palestinian people. Our Knesset correspondent notes that it is still unclear when the no-confidence motion will be debated, because the Knesset is ending its winter session today and is recessing. Our correspondent has learned that the Likud will hold consultations today to decide whether to join the no-confidence motion.

Coverage on Possible Moda'i Dismissal/Resignation

Peres: Moda'i 'Must Be Removed'

TA081805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1720 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Excerpt" of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' address to Labor Party convention at Binyeney Ha'ooma Auditorium in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Broadcast opens with Peres in progress] ...will be implemented in full. [applause] The coalition agreement stipulates that although the prime minister is entitled to dismiss a minister, he would not use this authority on a minister from another party without the approval of the vice prime minister. However, upon the establishment of the government it turned out that there were ministers who through far-reaching statements were endangering the government's ability to perform. They eroded the minimal degree of trust needed for an orderly administration.

After one such bitter experience, I wrote a letter to all the Cabinet members on 13 November 1985, after I had informed the vice prime minister, which stated among other things: A minister who conducts himself in a manner that does not enable cooperation, a minister who lashes out against Cabinet resolutions and actions, against a fellow minister or against the prime minister, is taking responsibility for the very existence of the government. No member of the Cabinet questioned this announcement and, consequently, it turned into both a governmental and coalition agreement. [applause]

The finance minister has broken all these rules: He has lashed out against Cabinet resolutions; he has made very serious remarks against a main partner in it; he has undermined its ability to cooperate; he has made himself the finance minister on one side versus the other side; he has conducted himself in an unforgivable manner which has not dealt truthfully with the prime minister. [applause]

He did that not as a mere slip of the tongue, but through calculated interviews in several newspapers. He did that after he had been warned earlier about unfounded remarks he made against the prime minister in the political field. Despite the fact that every minister is the representative of a party in the government, the moment a person becomes a minister he must be a minister of the entire government, of all its components.

Comrades, the economic achievements belong to the entire government. They are not only the achievements of the government, but first and foremost of the entire nation, of the Histadrut, and of the employers. [applause]

Yitzhaq Moda'i played an important role in these achievements. However, a finance minister must also realize that economic recovery can be carried out only when there is genuine cooperation. He must realize that the economy is based on people who do not want to be unemployed, and not just on figures that arouse gloom. He must realize that an economic analysis cannot be imposed, but must be carried out through continuous dialogue. He must realize that the economy is based on trust among partners, rather than on the arrogance of individuals.

Out of a wish to preserve the national unity government, and in accordance with the precedent which has become part of the agreement, I have reached the conclusion in my capacity, responsibility, and authority that the finance minister must be removed from his present post. [applause]

Shamir: Remarks 'Very Serious'

TA081910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has described Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' remarks about Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i as very serious. In an interview with our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, the vice prime minister said he fears that the prime minister's remarks might spell the end of the national unity government. Mr Shamir was interviewed at the opening session of the Labor Party convention at the Binyeney Ha'ooma Auditorium in Jerusalem.

Hopes for Resolution

TA081216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1152 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shalom Oren; time and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Oren] Mr Shamir, we are in the midst of a serious government crisis. How do things stand now?

[Shamir] The crisis is not over, but certain efforts are being made, steps are being taken in order to overcome the crisis and allow for the continued existence and normal functioning of the national unity government. I hope that over the next few days the way to overcome the crisis will be found.

[Oren] The prime minister has said that the ball is now in the Likud's court. Is this true?

[Shamir] Look, I am not a football player. However, there is no doubt that the crisis is harming the functioning of the government and we must overcome it. This is the responsibility of all the parties which make up the national unity government.

[Oren] The prime minister said he is determined to dismiss Mr Moda'i.

[Shamir] We are all determined and we are all stubborn people, but despite this all the crises are somehow resolved. We are against the dismissal of the finance minister from his post; we believe he is filling this post successfully and efficiently. At the same time, however, we believe the crisis must be resolved.

[Oren] How do you think this crisis will end?

[Shamir] I will only be able to tell you this once I can use the past tense in reference to this crisis.

[Oren] Will Moda'i remain in his post?

[Shamir] I think so.

[Oren] Perhaps one outcome of this crisis will be bringing unity to Herut. The crisis within Herut seems to have passed; has the present crisis helped in calming down the situation in Herut?

[Shamir] There is no connection between these things. It is possible, however, that this development has convinced all the elements in Herut that we must quickly unite our forces and facilitate the complete merger with Liberal Party.

[Oren] Is the Moda'i crisis the most serious one faced by the unity government so far?

[Shamir] The history of this government has not yet ended, so it is impossible to say whether this is the most serious or not. We will find out next week.

Alignment, Likud State Positions

TA090549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Likud ministers are to meet later today to discuss the statement made by Prime Minister Peres yesterday that he is determined to transfer Yitzhaq Moda'i from his position as finance minister. The mediation efforts continue but in the last 12 hours the crisis has deepened. Tzvi Pantanowitz reports:

[Begin recording] When Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir walked out of the Labor Party convention hall soon after Peres had tossed his bombshell before more than 3,000 cheering supporters, things didn't look very good for the future of the national unity government. Shamir termed the Peres remarks a most serious statement which hasten the death knell for the grand coalition, adding: I fear for its fate. Sources close to Shamir said that the Likud would stand firmly behind Moda'i and would not allow the rotation of positions Peres is demanding.

The Likud ministers will be meeting later today to discuss the situation. Deputy Premier David Levi, a key figure, is cutting short a visit to Canada to return to deal with the crisis. His voice is yet to be heard, but his colleagues, Moshe Arens and Ari'el Sharon, have already spoken. Arens has warned that any government other than one of national unity will shake the economy, bringing back inflation of hundreds of percent. Ari'el Sharon also backed the continuation of a national unity government last night, in view of what he called the dangers and problems facing the nation. Privately, some Likud supporters are hoping that Moda'i will bow out at his own initiative, thus saving the coalition.

Observers in the Labor Party Convention hall last night noted that the delegates could not hide their glee at the thought that they had a real fight on their hands and that in their view, the Likud was on the ropes. But publicly for the microphone, Cabinet ministers like Mordekhay Gur and Yitzhaq Rabin hoped that Moda'i would go and that the national coalition government would prevail.

If the Likud rallies behind Moda'i and Labor presses, only two options remain: a narrow coalition or elections. Few feel a narrow-based government is in the cards at present — that leaves elections. On this Likud ministers are still reticent; not so other Knesset members of the group. Pinhas Goldstein said that with Moda'i's dismissal, Peres is sealing his fate in opposition in the 12th Knesset, meaning the parliament to come. That, of course, is an open question.

In the meantime, Rabbi Avraham Shapira of Agudat Yisra'el continues his mediation efforts to find a compromise, a compromise that looks less likely than ever following Peres' public statement on Moda'i last night. [end recording]

Moda'i Offers To Resign

TA090958 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0916 GMT 9 Apr 86

[News conference by Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i; at his Jerusalem office — live]

[Text] [Moda'i] Good morning to all of you. I saw the prime minister's appearance yesterday at his party's convention, and I reviewed the situation very seriously. The country is in a difficult state, and this is the moment of truth. The true interest of the country lies in the balance, and has to be weighed against any other kind of interest. The unity of the country, the continuation of the national unity government, and the continued efforts to rehabilitate the economy are above anything else. I will not be the obstacle and will not, God forbid, harm these supreme effots. I am convinced that the nation does not want this, but this is what it needs at this time. If Prime Minister Peres so desires, I will return the finance portfolio to him and this will be my contribution to the people and the nation. I will continue to serve and, if possible, I will continue to contribute to the rehabilitation process toward achieving economic independence in Israel.

[Correspondent] Do you intend to send the prime minister a letter of resignation, or will you wait to receive a letter of dismissal from the prime minister?

[Moda'i] I will operate in accordance with the government regulations code.

[Unmonitorable question by correspondent]

[Moda'i] The issue goes way beyond the economic plan. A national unity government and the unity of the people are of primary importance. The economic plan, which got off to a successful start, is also important, and I cannot take upon myself the responsibility, certainly not personal responsibility, for any mishaps which may take place in this vital national area.

[Correspondent] Mr finance minister, are you taking this step under pressure from your Likud colleagues?

[Moda'i] On the contrary, all my Likud colleagues stand behind me.

[Correspondent] Can you assess what will happen to the economic plan if you resign from the Finance Ministry?

[Moda'i] I hope that there will not be a negative affect, that the policy and the implementation of the policy will continue. We have good chances to extricate ourselves from our economic hardship.

[Correspondent] Will you recommend to the vice prime minister who should replace you in the Treasury, and is your resignation only until the rotation or after it as well?

[Moda'i] The vice prime minister did not ask my advice on this issue, and even if he will ask I am very doubtful whether I will recommend anybody.

[Correspondent] And regarding the other question: Do you intend to remain outside the Finance Ministry even after the rotation [words indistinct] Mr Peres, who will not be prime minister at that time?

[Moda'i] This is still far in the future and I do not think it is relevant at present.

[Unmonitorable question by correspondent]

[Moda'i] I am not dealing with these issues today. I already said there are national interests which are above all partisan political considerations. I hope that whatever happens in the political sphere will not harm the nation of Israel; this is what is important to me.

[Unmonitorable question by correspondent]

[Moda'i] I will not answer hypothetical questions. I will be very happy if they appeal to me, because this will be a sign of true friendship, but I cannot guarantee to go back on my decision.

[Unmonitorable question by correspondent]

[Moda'i] No, I have not talked with them about my intention to resign.

[Unmonitorable question by correspondent]

[Moda'i] No. I suggest you ask the government secretary this.

[Unmonitorable question by correspondent]

[Moda'i] I am not the man who assigns portfolios. This is the job of the prime minister and the vice prime minister, and I assume that the Likud will decide who will be the next finance minister.

[Correspondent] As the leader of the Liberal Party, will you not demand the portfolio for your party?

[Moda'i] This issue will have to be decided taking into account the circumstances as they develop.

[Correspondent] Can you say exactly what you will do now [words indistinct] Will you submit a letter of resignation or not?

[Moda'i] I did not say I will submit a letter of resignation. If you want to know exactly what I said it was: If Prime Minister Shim'on Peres so desires, I will return the finance portfolio to him, and this will be my contribution to the people and the nation.

[Unmonitorable question by correspondent]

[Moda'i] I have answered your question.

[Correspondent] Sir, how do you see the economic plan and its implementation following this step?

[Moda'i] I can only hope that it is continued with energy and perseverence.

[Station correspondent — interrupting] Moda'i does not unequivocally say whether he intends to submit a letter of resignation, and creates the impression that this depends on the will of the prime minister.

[Moda'i — continues] ...I believe that we owe it to the people to continue with the economic plan and to succeed with it.

[Correspondent] Sir, if you give up the finance portfolio what portfolio do you want?

[Moda'i] I will not remain in the government.

[Unmonitorable question by correspondent]

[Moda'i] I answered already: I will not be a member of the government.

[Unmonitorable question by correspondent]

[Moda'i] I heard what the prime minister said yesterday, and my present step is in accordance with what the prime minister said.

Shamir Against Resignation

TA091016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1007 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is against the resignation of Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i even following Moda'i's statement that he is willing to resign. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez was told by Shamir's office that Shamir will convene the Likud ministers to discuss the issue in about 2 hours.

Likud Expected To Reject Offer

TA091013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who is participating in the Labor Party convention, refused to react to the finance minister's statement. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer informed the prime minister of Moda'i's statement: Shim'on Peres thanked him for the information, but refused to react.

Our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav notes that Moda'i's statement was received with great excitement in the convention hall, and many people are talking about it.

Minister Moshe Shahal said in reaction that the finance minister's action is nothing new, and that it came too late. Minister Shahal said there is no certainty that the crisis is over.

Sources in Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's office said that he is presently holding consultations. Our political correspondent reports that this morning Minister Moda'i informed Yitzhaq Shamir about his intention to resign. High-level Likud sources assess that the Likud leaders will reject Moda'i's offer.

Minister Ari'el Sharon said that the Likud must not accept the proposal and accused the Alignment of attempting to disband the national unity government.

Further Likud Reaction

TA081945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] At the end of the opening ceremony of the Labor Party convention the chance that the national unity government will remain intact seems very small to most of the participants in this convention, including some of the guests [who included Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Minister Ari'el Sharon]. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen sums up the situation from the studio:

It is being repeated in the Likud this evening that the prime minister's remarks at the convention in fact put an end to the national unity government. Those in the Labor Party who are opposed to the rotation are joyous, saying: This is the end. They hope that the party convention will be the occasion which will break the national unity government which, in their opinion, cannot continue to function.

The prime minister's confidants are more cautious. His close friends are still raising the possibility that Minister Moda'i will agree to quit his position and thus guarantee the rotation for the Likud, perhaps in return for a promise that he will return to the Finance Ministry in 6 months' time. However, in the meantime this possibility seems unrealistic. The Liberal Party [headed by Moda'i] will not agree to such a far-reaching concession and the Herut leaders also, especially David Levi and Ari'el Sharon, will strongly try to prevent a deal in return for giving up the finance minister's portfolio.

The Labor Party leaders assess that the Moda'i crisis will end with the Labor Party and the prime minister emerging stronger from it. It is believed in the Alignment that the religious parties are not interested in new elections now, and that after they despair of their mediation efforts they will agree to join a Labor Party-led narrow government.

The short-term goal of the Labor Party is then to cast the responsibility for dissolving the national unity government on the Likud and the Likud only, and, in addition, to prepare for the establishment of a narrow government with the participation of the Alignment, MAPAM, Shinuy, The Citizens Rights Movement, and at least some of the religious parties.

Moda'i Backs Sharon as Replacement

TA091205 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1151 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said a short time ago that Ari'el Sharon's appointment to the post of finance minister would be a very good appointment. Moda'i made these remarks in an appearance before students in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that Moda'i refused to clarify his position regarding the continued existence of the unity government. Regarding the appointment of a new finance minister, Minister Moda'i said the consultations will take place in the open rather than behind the scenes.

Beilin: Resignation Not Yet Final

TA091145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Interview with Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live from Labor Party Convention Hall in Tel Aviv]

[Text] [Schiffer] Dr Beilin, has Minister Moda'i really taken the step which will remove him from the Cabinet?

[Beilin] No. It is clear that formally he has not resigned. The process of resignation and of dismissing a minister must begin in a Cabinet session. This is where a minister announces his intention to resign or, alternatively, where the prime minister announces his intention to dismiss a minister. After this is done the resigning minister must submit a letter to the prime minister, and only then has he formally resigned. The resigning minister can take back his resignation 48 hours after submitting the letter. If it is the prime minister who submits the letter, it is he who has 48 hours within which he can take back the letter.

[Schiffer] So far Minister Moda'i has taken none of these steps. Have you received any message that he is about to get in touch with you?

[Beilin] This is a different question which should not be addressed to the Cabinet secretary. All I can say is that he cannot write a letter of resignation today, because before a Cabinet session such a letter is meaningless.

[Schiffer] You were one of the few people who spoke with the prime minister within the last hour. How did he react to Moda'i's announcement?

[Beilin] I prefer that he answer this himself.

[Schiffer] The prime minister refuses to react for the time being. He thanked us for the information. Now everybody here is looking for more information, but it is the Likud which holds this information. However, since we have Dr Beilin here, let us ask him another question: Yesterday the prime minister announced that he recognizes the Palestinians as a nation, and political circles view this statement as a major change.

[Beilin] I think it is somewhat strange to view this as a change, because in September 1978 Israel accepted this in the Camp David agreements, which were approved by an overwhelming majority in the Knesset, a majority that cut across all party lines. The agreements state that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people will be part of the permanent solution for the Middle East.

Labor Leaders Comment on Events

TA091245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1228 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] In behind the scenes consultations at the Labor Party convention, the Labor leaders decided that even after today's events, the finance minister and the Likud still have to respond to the prime minister's demand that Yitzhaq Moda'i resign. This is reported by our correspondent Amnon Nadav, who is in the convention hall. If Yitzhaq Moda'i does not submit his letter of resignation before the Cabinet session Shim'on Peres will present him with a letter of dismissal.

In consultations between the prime minister and the Labor Party leaders in the midst of the Labor Party convention session, it was concluded that there is no need to panic over the Likud's threats regarding the disbandment of the national unity government. The Alignment is ready both for early elections and for a narrow government under its leadership.

However, the National Religious Party [NRP] and Morasha will not join a narrow government. The NRP secretary general said he has already made this clear to the prime minister and the vice prime minister. Morasha Minister Yosef Shapira told our correspondent Arye Salman that if the Alignment brings about early elections, the nationalist camp must unite behind the slogan of Greater Eretz Yisra'el. Minister Shapira expressed concern about the prime minister's remarks regarding Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, and said that the attitude of the prime minister and his colleagues toward the territories is one of incitement.

Likud Ministers Threaten To Resign

TA091330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1322 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The Likud ministers have decided that they will all resign from the Cabinet in its upcoming session next Sunday if the prime minister dismisses Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. This decision was made at a meeting held by the Likud ministers at Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's office, a meeting which is now coming to its end. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Salman, who is on the scene. The Likud ministers also said that they will not agree to Yitzhaq Moda'i's resignation, and that if Mr Peres insists on dismissing him, this will be the end of the unity government.

Knesset Faction Supports Decision

TA091529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] All the Likud ministers will quit the Cabinet on Sunday if Mr Peres insists on his decision to fire Minister Moda'i. The Likud ministers will also not accept the finance minister's resignation. At a meeting with the Knesset Likud faction, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asked the faction to approve the decision of the ministers. In a forceful speech, Minister Shamir said that if the prime minister decides to violate the coalition agreement, he should do so in the open and present his own resignation to the president. He disclosed that he had informed Mr Peres that the Likud would quit the government if he demands the finance minister's resignation, and consequently it is clear that the demand is meant to disband the unity government.

Minister Shamir called on Mr Peres to go back on his decision. He accused him of proceeding with utmost irresponsibility because he is throwing the people and the country into a state of chaos. The Likud, Shamir emphasized, is prepared to go to elections. Our correspondent in the Knesset Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that all the speakers at the meeting expressed support for the finance minister and the decision of the Likud ministers. Earlier, Minister Moda'i stated that he had not yet made up his mind and that he would make a decision by the Cabinet session on Sunday.

No Resignation Before 13 Apr

TA091402 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1358 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i will under no circumstances resign before the Cabinet meeting this coming Sunday. Moda'i said this upon leaving a meeting with his colleague Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Reportage on Egypt's Ghali Visit, Meeting With Peres

Ghali: Meeting 'Very Constructive'

TA081830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Egyptian Minister Butrus Ghali conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this afternoon. At the end of the meeting, Ghali stated: The talk was constructive. The visitor relayed a verbal message from President Mubarak to the prime minister. He noted that he intends to confer with the prime minister once again before he returns to Cairo. As recalled, Ghali is here as the guest of the Labor Party convention.

[Begin Ghali recording — in English] I had a very constructive and positive talk with the prime minister. I transmitted to him an oral message of President Mubarak and I hope to see him again before I leave for Cairo. The purpose of my mission is to participate as a member of our National Democratic Party in the conference of the Israeli Labor Party. [end recording]

The Egyptian minister added he was optimistic about a solution of the Tabah dispute.

Calls for Improvements in Territories

TA090527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Visiting Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali has called on the Labor Party Convention to press for drastic improvements in the quality of life for Palestinians in the territories. Ghali, speaking at a dinner for foreign guests of the convention, said there can be no peace until the Palestinian problem is solved. He said the Palestinians must have the right to determine their own future.

Praises Remark on Palestinian Nation

TA091210 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1144 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Egyptian Minnster of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told our Arab affairs correspondent 'Eldad Beck that the prime minister's statement that the Palestinian people are a nation is an extremely important statement. Ghali met Prime Minister Peres for the second time this noon for approximately 3/4 of an hour. Following the meeting Ghali described it as being constructive.

Peres Briefs Knesset Committe on Regional Issues

TA081044 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by Dan Margalit]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that ideas for negotiations with Jordan exist, but he did not go into detail. Israel, he said, cannot accept Egypt's position on the Tabah issue, but progress is being made in peace efforts with both Egypt and Jordan.

Peres noted that on Sunday night he met with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering who told him that his ideas about a Marshall plan for the Middle East had been adopted as an American plan. Peres said that "it was better this way. It is not in Israel's interest for the stability of the Arab countries to be upset. Syria's foreign currency reserves have dropped to only $50 million, and this could cause a radical change — either toward war or toward peace," said the prime minister.

Peres also said that the accusations against Kurt Waldheim are serious, and that Israel has asked to clarify them with the help of documents held by the United Nations. However, he said, no stand should be taken before Waldheim has a chance to reply to the allegations.

Rabin To Allow Political Rallies in Territories

TA082025 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The defense minister will allow political rallies in the territories. This has been learned by our correspondent Gil Sadan. To date political rallies, both by Arabs and Jews, had been banned in the territories. From now on, the nature of each rally will be considered individually. Our correspondent says the decision was made against the background of the Tehiya Movement's convention which will be held in Qiryat Arba' next week. The Peace Now Movement has been authorized to hold a counter demonstration at the time of the Tehiya convention. Palestinian figures will participate in the Peace Now rally which will be held at the Hebron Park Hotel.

Our correspondent notes that although the defense minister's decision enables Arabs in the territories to hold political rallies, the defense establishment intends to meticulously examine whether approval should be given to such rallies in the future.

Favors Territorial Compromise

TA080943 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 9 Apr 86 p 11

[Report by Nadav Ha'etzni and Yisra'el Peretz]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin met with 12th graders in Ramla yesterday. "I do not want to live in a country in which 30 percent of the Knesset members are Arabs who would tip the scales of anti-Zionism in the country. I am opposed to extending Israeli sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria, but I would unhappily and painfully accept a territorial compromise," said Rabin.

Rabin explained that a territorial compromise — with the Jordan River as a security border and the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria under the Jordanian flag — is the solution to the Palestinian problem. "Were another 4 million Jews to come to Israel I would be in favor of an integral Eretz Yisra'el," stressed the minister.

Warns Syria, Iraq on Using Missiles

TA071615 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1540 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today that Syria and Iraq possess surface-to-surface missiles that can strike targets in the center of Israel. If the Syrians really try to attack our cities, Rabin warned, we will strike their cities with a force a hundredfold fiercer. The defense minister spoke to 12th graders in Ramala, and here is an excerpt of his remarks:

[Begin recording] At present, a number of Arab countries, Syria and Iraq, possess three types of surface-to-surface missiles: The Scud missiles, which are mounted with a 1-ton bomb and can be fired from north of Damascus and hit Tel Aviv, and also Ramala; they have the SS-21 missiles, which can be fired from a range of 120 km, but which cannot hit Israel from Syrian territory; and there are also the Frog missiles.

The answer to surface-to-surface missiles attacks is our ability to tell the Syrians, and, even more than simply tell them: If you should strike our cities, your cities will be hit by a force a hundred times stronger, whether this attack comes from the air or through other means. [applause] [end recording]

Terrorists Consolidating Naval Activity

TA081156 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Apr 86 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Since September 1984 the Israeli Navy has foiled 10 terrorist attacks via the sea. Seven of these attempts were conducted with the use of mother ships: Smaller boats are lowered from the mother ship with the aim of reaching the coast.

Lately the Palestinian organizations' naval activity has been consolidated. Palestinian terrorists regularly send commercial naval vessels out into the Mediterranean Sea. Their aim is twofold: to gain experience in operating naval vessels and to use civilian vessels to carry out attacks.

The Palestinian terrorists receive naval assistance in the form of training and weapons from several Arab countries, including Libya.

According to a senior Navy source, the Palestinian terrorists are investing a great deal of effort in the matter of naval attacks. They are improving and perfecting their methods of operation and are purchasing new weapons. These developments are making it necessary for the Navy to invest large resources beyond those needed to foil attacks via the sea.

IDF Recruiting Muslim, Christian Galilee Arabs

TA081039 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Apr 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] For the first time since the establishment of the state, the IDF has started intensively recruiting Muslim Arabs who are not Bedouins and Christian Arabs — all from the Galilee villages. Most of the new recruits serve in combat units.

A top military source told *MA'ARIV* yesterday that from May 1984 to November 1985 40 Muslim Arabs and 21 Christian Arabs have been recruited to the IDF, and they constitute 50 percent of all the minorities (excluding Druze and Circassians) recruited to the IDF.

In the last 2 years there has been a growing trend among many of the Muslim and Christian sects to do compulsory military service in the IDF. The IDF has accepted the appeal by dozens of youths, both Muslim and Christian, from the villages of Rama, (Bayt Zarzir), Jish, Sakhnin, Deir Hanna, Nazareth, Kafr Yasif, etcetera, and has recruited them to the IDF.

Many of the Arab recruits serve in the paratroopers, armored corps, and other units.

The military source emphasized that the IDF accepts only those possesssing good qualifiactions — that is, those who are fluent in the Hebrew language, have a minimum of 10 years education, and are in good health.

Incidents Involving Molotov Cocktails, Bombs

Bus Hit Near Jerusalem; 10 Hurt

TA081922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Ten passengers of a bus running the No 25 route from Jerusalem to Neve Ya'aqov were wounded this evening by a Molotov cocktail thrown at the bus while it was driving through 'Anatot. One of the passengers sustained serious wounds and suffered severe burns.

Our correspondent Moshe Nusbaum reports that the Molotov cocktail was thrown at the bus when it pulled at a stop in 'Anatot. The wounded passengers were transferred to the Hadassah Mount Scopus Hospital. The police have detained 17 people in connection with the terrorist attack.

Car Explodes in Zone; 6 Wounded

TA081355 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1348 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Six Lebanese, three of them army of southern Lebanon soldiers [ASL], were wounded in the explosion of a booby-trapped car in the security zone in Lebanon this afternoon. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the car, a Mercedes, exploded near the village of Hasbayya while it was market day there. The terrorist who was sitting in the car panicked due to the presence of an ASL soldier at the site and blew himself up with the car.

Bomb Explodes in 'Afula; 1 Hurt

TA081029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1023 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] A passing soldier was slightly wounded when a small bomb exploded in the center of 'Afula a short time ago. He received treatment at the hospital and was sent home. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht notes that this is the ninth bomb which has exploded in 'Afula in recent months. Police sources said the bomb was undoubtedly planted by terrorists.

Charge Goes Off in Haifa; No Damage

TA081208 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Over an hour ago a small explosive charge went off at Palyam Boulevard in downtown Haifa. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. The police have detained several dozen suspects for interrogation.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar points out that some 10 explosive charges have gone off in Haifa in the last 6 months, mostly in the vicinity of Paris Square.

AL-QUDS Urges Renewal of Jordan-PLO Dialogue

TA071059 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 4 Apr 86 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] While answering a reporter's question on the possibility of a dialogue between Israel and the PLO, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said: "The dialogue between Jordan and the PLO has failed; do you expect a dialogue between Israel and the PLO to succeed?"

Apparently Shim'on Peres is striving with all his might to exploit the suspension of the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO to Israel's benefit, endeavoring to portray the PLO as a party with which one cannot engage in a dialogue or reach any results. Shim'on Peres is fully aware that Israel and the United States were behind the suspension of the dialogue and coordination between Jordan and the PLO, because from the very outset they rejected the principle of the PLO's participation in any proposed talks. Together, they tried to distort and damage the PLO's prestige by all available ways and means, and ultimately strived to ensure the failure of the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO.

If Peres' remarks prove anything it is that the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO must be renewed because the continuation of the rift and the escalation and expansion of the differences are liable to directly contribute to the success of Israeli-U.S. plans aimed at reinforcing the fait accompli and imposing unilateral solutions.

The uncertainty and ambiguity prevailing throughout the Middle East basically stem from the lack of a just, durable, and comprehensive solution to the region's problem — a solution which cannot be reached without the participation of all parties to the conflict, icluding the PLO, by means of an international peace conference as proposed by the United Nations.

We believe that prolonging the suspension of the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO and the continuation of the state of discord and disunity that the Arab nation is experiencing at present serve the aims of those parties that are trying to impose solutions and settlements based on disregarding the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. With the beginning of the beating of war drums over the heights along the Syrian-Israeli borders, Jordan, Syria, and all the Arabs are called upon today, more than any time in the past, to reassess their positions, study the developments, and learn the lessons before it is too late.

Briefs

March Soviet Immigration — Last month only 53 Jews left the Soviet Union. This is the lowest number of emigrants in 8 months. Eight of them emigrated to Israel, while the rest went to various other countries. *[Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Apr 86 TA]*

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Addresses FLN Conference

LD081412 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Unidentified correspondent dispatch on opening of 7th Conference of the National Organization of FLN Veterans, place and date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic has delivered a speech at the opening of the conference. He analyzed the conditions on the national arena and the Greater Arab Maghreb, the Saharan, Palestinian, and Gulf war issues, and other matters.

He spoke of the repercussions of the world economic crisis on the Algerian economy saying that self-reliance, national production, and the ending of negative aspects such as waste were essential for overcoming the difficulties. He affirmed that the state will guarantee the availability of essential commodities in the markets whatever the conditions.

The president then spoke of the need to enhance Algerian thinking so that it may keep pace with the quick economic development which resulted in backward mentalities unable to grasp the true character of this development. He pointed out that the speedy development has led to the emergence of some social ailments such as wine-drinking and smoking and the like, maladies which have harmful effects on the society. In this regard, he affirmed the need for the party and state machinery to combat these maladies.

With regard to citizens' rights, he affirmed that the right of expression is guaranteed for all citizens and we have been working to consolidate it within the framework of the national charter, which is the basic source.

Referring to the question of the Arab Maghreb, he affirmed that the building of the Greater Arab Maghreb can be carried out on a clear and firm basis free from pressures, taking into consideration the realities and regime of every people of the region. He pointed out that experience has shown that the building of unity on the basis of political considerations only can never materialize. Political and economic aspects should complement each other, he said, and a material content should be provided in the first place in the field of cooperation.

The brother president spoke in this context to the meetings which took place between the Algerian, Tunisian, Libyan, and Mauritanian officials for the exchange and the holding of consultations over the unity of the Maghreb.

After affirming that Algeria believes in dialogue, he pointed out that the building of the Greater Arab Maghreb cannot be achieved while the Saharan problem continues. He affirmed Algeria's firm stance in this regard, supporting the liquidation of colonialism and the right of self-determination for the peoples.

With regard to the Palestine question, Bendjedid affirmed that Algeria will spare no effort in the rallying of the Palestinians. This is because the Palestine question is the basic cause of all Arabs. He regretted the resort to methods of violence, referring in this regard to the fighting around the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said there were other ways of solving problems and avoiding wars and conflicts among brothers.

Referring to the Gulf war, he affirmed Algeria's firm position toward the conflict between two Muslim countries whose conflict serves none other than the enemies of the Islamic nation. He affirmed that Algeria was against aggression and the occupation of plan by whatever country.

Energy Talks End With More Gas Supplies for SFRY

LD090358 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid received Pavlovic, Yugoslav chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

It is worth noting that Pavlovic's visit to Algeria is also marked by talks with Nabi, minister of energy and chemical and petrochemical industry, and the signing of a series of agreements, notably an agreement associating SONATRACH and Naftagas, prospecting for hydrocarbons in Algeria which widens cooperation between both companies; and an agreement to supply Algerian gas to Yugoslavia which adds to the previous one concluded July 1985.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Military Commanders

LD091511 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Apr (JANA) — This afternoon, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met with the commanders of the land, naval, air defense, and air forces. The meeting was aimed at preparing military plans to confront recent threats from the United States.

The meeting was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces; Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Arab Forces; and Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi.

U.S. Official Affirms Attack Plan

LD091531 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] In Washington, a U.S. official, who asked to remain anonymous, affirmed that President Reagan and his advisers have agreed on the need to launch a military attack and to take retaliatory measures against Libya. The U.S. official pointed out that Reagan and his advisers have not yet fixed the time for this blow. Yesterday, the U.S. television network CBS had disclosed a plot that is being hatched by the U.S. Administration to launch a new attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The CBS television network stated that following the painful blows that were directed against the United States throughout the world, and because of the spreading violence, the U.S. Administration chose five targets for attack in Libya when it decided to implement the multifaceted U.S. emergency plan.

UAE Paper: Libya, Sudan To Establish Union

GF090752 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0735 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (WAM) — The newspaper *AL ITTIHAD* today states that Libya and Sudan have agreed to establish an immediate union between them.

The paper quotes a senior source in Tripoli as saying that a high-level delegation, which includes 20 officials, among whom are some military officials, is currently in Khartoum to put finishing touches to the union plan and to make the necessary arrangements ot proclaim it.

The paper adds that the union plan between Libya and Sudan is expected to be announced following the conclusion of the legislative elections now going on in Sudan.

U.S. Urges West Europeans To Expel Libyan Diplomats

LD081441 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of America today said that State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb has appealed to U.S. allies in Europe to expel members of the Libyan People's Bureaus in their countries. The U.S. spokesman Bernard Kalb said that the United States is urging its allies in Europe to consider the expulsion of members of the Libyan diploamtic bureaus.

REUTER, citing government sources in Bonn, reported that the Reagan administration has officially asked West Germany to take political and economic measures against the Jamahiriyah including closing down the Libyan mission and expelling Libyan diplomats. The agency added that Washington has handed the Bonn government a document issued by the CIA in which it is alleged that Libyans were behind the explosion that shook Berlin last Saturday. UP reported that the U.S. Administration has asked West European governments to expel Libyan diplomats. The agency pointed out that the Reagan administration wanted to force the governments of France, Italy, and Germany to expel diplomats working in people's bureaus.

U.S. Citizens, Interests Attacked Worldwide

LD081503 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In dramatic events that have ignited the imagination of the very complex U.S. intelligence and spy systems and overloaded cable lines and press photographer's lenses, an epidemic of violent action has spread in a big way against Americans and their interests over a broad geographical area and from all four corners of the world. The bodies of U.S. soldiers were scattered in pools of blood and flames of fire, and smoke rose from U.S. buildings in many countries of the world; fire, engines and ambulances worked with a capacity that surpassed any reasonable extent.

A violent explosion last night [as heard] shook the town of Chiclayo northern Peru, and the U.S. cultural center in the town was destroyed. On the same night a strong explosion destroyed a U.S. airlines building in the Swedish capital, Stockholm. A big explosion occured in the U.S. cultural center in the town of Chiclayo, northern Peru, last night and caused devastating damage to the building and led to a number of deaths and injuries. The West German news agency reported that this explosion comes a few days after a number of explosions in the capital Lima which were aimed at the U.S. cultural center and other U.S. trade centers in the capital. The agency pointed out that the police in Lima have announced that two officers died on the day before yesterday, but it did not disclose the identity of these two officers.

FRG Investigator Says Libya Not Involved in Bombing

LD082003 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (JANA) — Piete, deputy head of the commission in charge of the investigation of the explosion at a West Berlin night club, emphasized that allegations by the U.S. media, according to which Libya is behind the incident, are groundless.

Piete also said that there is no tangible proof for what is claimed by the U.S. media, especially U.S. television allegations.

Katushev Gives Al-Qadhdhafi Gorbachev Message

LD090810 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the great al-Fatih revolution yesterday evening received Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who conveyed to him a letter from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

LD081525 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The secretary of the General People's Committee of Planning today in Tripoli had a meeting with Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Industry, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Moscow, and a number of experts and technicians in various secretariats and public corporations. On the Soviet side, it was attended by the delegation accompanying the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the Soviet ambassador to the socialist peoples Libyan Jamahiriyah.

A review and discussion of friendly bilateral relations and the means of developing and strengthening them in the mutual interest of the two friendly peoples in various economic, trade, and technical areas were held. Many committees were created by this joint meeting. They were tasked with studying all areas of cooperation, especially the economic, scientific, technical, and trade areas. The Soviet delegation arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

Katushev Lays Wreath

LD081944 Tripoli JANA in English 1809 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 28, Apr. 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr. Konstantin Katushev, the member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Communications and his accompanying delegation placed this evening a wreath of flowers on the memorial of the Al-Hani battle's martyrs in Tripoli.

He also visited the grave of Mujahid Muhammad Abu Menyar al-Qadhdhafi the father of the leader of the revolution.

Egyptian Assembly Member Cited on Visit Criticism

LD081317 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Voice of the revolutionary committees]

[Text] The leader of the opposition Egyptian Socialist Labor Party and member of the People's Assembly, Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, strongly attacked the tendentious campaign launched by pillars of the Egyptian regime in the People's Assembly which was raised after the visit he paid to the Jamahiriyah as a representative of the Egyptian people. During his reply to this cheap campaign, he said that his party represented the will of the great Egyptian people. He added that this visit exemplified a principal objective of the party's leadership and the party as a whole to represent the Egyptian people in the street, and to serve Egypt and its Arab people. He stressed that what was said by some members of the People's Assembly, pillars of the Egyptian regime, was devoid of objectivity and lacked patriotism.

JANA Scores Egyptian Stance

LD080913 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented on the tendentious campaigns launched by members of the Egyptian regime inside the so-called Egyptian People's Assembly following the visit of engineer Ibrahim Shukri, chairman of the opposition Labor Party in Egypt, to the Jamahiriyah recently — the party which represents the Egyptian will and the Egyptian people. The editor pointed out in particular that the Egyptian popular delegation led by Ibrahim Shukri carried with it demands concerning the halting of the media campaigns against the head of the Egyptian regime, Husni Mubarak, and requests relating to the facilitation of movements of Egyptian citizens to and from Libya so that they can avoid having to travel via European countries — that is to say, to guarantee their direct travel from and to Libya.

JANA Arab affairs editor reaffirmed that the efforts made by engineer Ibrahim Shukri and the popular delegation that accompanied him received a response from the competent authorities as the specialized people's committees were instructed to look into the realization of these demands. The editor expressed regret over the negative reactions by members of the Egyptian regime to the demands of the Egyptian popular delegation just because the delegation had visited an Arab country and an Arab people, as if visiting this country were illegal and deserved condemnation, at a time when visits by the Zionist enemy to Egypt are permitted and the movements of the delegation of the Egyptian authorities to the Zionist entity and the welcome they receive there are permitted, and while a visit to Arab Libya has been branded as "illegal" and deserving of censure. The JANA Arab affairs editor said that if these campaigns were launched by the so-called Egyptian People's Assembly and members of the Egyptian regime, then one can say that this assembly does not represent the Egyptian people and is not worthy of the confidence of the Egyptian people, and only engineer Ibrahim Shukri, and those following his policy, truly represent the Egyptian people.

JANA Arab affairs editor concluded his comment by calling on the Arab people in Egypt to withdraw their confidence from the so-called Egyptian People's Assembly and depend on the efforts of engineer Ibrahim Shukri which aim at the liberation of the will of the Arab people in Egypt from the accords of humiliation and shame and at the total disengagement of the Egyptian people from the wheel of imperialism, and ultimately at the regaining of the pan-Arab struggle role of Arab Egypt anew.

MOROCCO

King Briefs Party Leaders on Talks With De Cuellar

LD081927 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpts] King Hassan II presided over a meeting in Erfoud of the leaders and representatives of Moroccan political parties. His majesty was accompanied by his royal highness the crown prince, Prince Sidi Mohamed, and His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid.

His Majesty King Hassan II informed the leaders of the political parties about the consultations directed by Morocco with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the situation in Northwest Africa.

Information Ministry Statement

LD082045 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Information has issued the following statement:

The UN secretary general decided to offer his good offices toward finding a solution to the Sahara conflict. This would be within his general responsibilities and within the framework of the mission delegated to him by the UN General Assembly during its latest session.

Regarding this matter, messages have been exchanged between his majesty and the UN secretary general. His majesty summoned the representatives of the national political parties and informed them about all the developments in this matter. He also presented to them the various elements of the coming stages, which were explained in detail in the royal message addressed to Mr Perez de Cuellar.

We have to emphasize particularly and clearly that Mr Perez de Cuellar will carry out his good offices, whether regarding the cease-fire or the procedures which will follow the referendum, by holding one-to-one talks with each of the concerned or interested parties.

Mr Abbes Kaisi, the secretary general of the government, has been appointed as his majesty's plenipotentiary to Perez de Cuellar.

King Hassan Grants Interview to French Magazine

LD082201 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The French magazine (?*THE TWO WORLDS*) has published an interview with His Majesty King Hassan II by Mr (?Terry Mountreal), director of the French Institute for International Relations.

In this interview, his majesty talked about a number of international issues and problems, especially East-West relations, the proposed Moroccan membership of the EEC, and the issues of the Arab Maghreb, Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Afghanistan.

At the beginning of the interview, his majesty analyzed the situation in Europe in the light of the political, economic, social, military and strategic events witnessed during the past decade.

In his talk about the proposed Moroccan membership of the EEC, his majesty said that Europe will find itself in need of a region of support, and it will have to look for it in the south, in other words, in the Mediterranean, North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa.

Regarding the construction of the Great Arab Maghreb, His Majesty expressed his belief that many steps could be taken during the coming 3 years. His majesty warned that if the leaders of Africa do not pay serious attention to their countries, then within 30 years Africa would not be able to rise up to the level of its continental and human responsibilities.

His majesty talked about the crisis of Afghanistan. He pointed out that it has become similar to the Vietnam war, and that it is dangerous to the Soviet Union.

He condemned international terrorism, describing it as (?base) and [word indistinct] because it leads to the loss of innocent lives. His majesty pointed out that statements accusing Libya of terrorism are without basis or proof.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Libyan Delegation

JN090939 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 9 (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council (TMC) Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab has received an invitation from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to visit Libya, said TMC press advisor Bashir Muhammad Sa'id following a meeting between Siwar al-Dhahab and the Libyan delegation.

During the meeting Secretary-General of the Libyan Armed Forces Staff, Colonel 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Ubayd reaffirmed Libya's support for the Sudanese people and expressed keenness over the Arab unity. He said, in this context, Libya belives that she could provide solutions to the Arab differences indicating that Libya while proposing the Arab unity does not desire to change the existing Arab entities. He hoped that the Arab unity plan sent earlier by Al-Qadhdhafi to Sudan would find response and support.

Sa'id noted that Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab had thanked the delegation and extolled the Libyan aid to Sudan in all domains. He remarked that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said Sudan supports the Libyan plan for Arab unity and hoped that the elected government would consider this plan seriously.

Sa'id added that Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab had reiterated Sudan's denunciation to the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Discuss Unity, Relations

LD090843 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Libyan Arab popular delegation, currently visiting Sudan met with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council. Siwar al-Dhahab praised the proposal regarding unity which the brother leader of the revolution presented to the Arab kings and presidents. In a statement to a JANA correspondent yesterday, he said that the Transitional Military Council has discussed the formula of the Arab union presented by the brother leader of the revolution. He added: if this formula were to be applied, it would save the Arabs from the loss they live in. General Siwar al-Dhahab reaffirmed the excellent relations between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan, pointing out that the Arab people in Sudan cannot forget the great assistance which the people of the Jamahiriyah gave them.

The Libyan Arab delegation currently visiting Sudan to participate in the celebrations of the Sudanese Arab masses of the first anniversary of the victory of the popular revolution in Sudan met with members of the trade unionist groupings within the framework of presenting the proposal for the establishment of unity between Sudan and Libya and regarding a formula for implementing this unionist plan. Members of the trade unionist grouping at this meeting expressed their profound welcome for the proposal put forward by the Libyan Arab delegation. The Libyan Arab delegation gave a detailed account of the significance of the declaration of unity between Sudan and Libya as soon as the elections ended on 6 April.

Military Source on Situation in Bahr al-Ghazal

JN091021 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 9 (SUNA) — A high-level military source described the security situation in Bahr al Ghazal area — southern Sudan — as stable.

The Sudanese People's Armed Forces is in full control to the situation there, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* published here today quoted the military source as saying.

The military source said the Armed Forces had for the second time attacked the rebels troops in Bahr al Ghazal area, adding that the second attack March, 13 had crushed the rebel troops.

The daily quoting the military source said military enforcement had reached the area beside supplies and fuel. This [word indistinct], the source told the daily, in the context of combing the area of rebel elements.

Military Helicopter Catches Fire in East

JN081014 Khartoum SUNA in English 1000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 8 SUNA — Ten military men narrowly escaped death when they jumped from helicopter after it caught fire immediately while taking off at Kashala Airport in eastern Sudan. The ten military who had been on board the helicopter plummeted immediately it caught fire and were not hurt as the plane was about thousand metre altitude. An Army statement said the helicopter which had been taking off from Kassala to Khartoum when it caught fire was completely damaged by the fire, whose reason was not yet disclosed.

SPLA Puts 2 April Plane Death Toll at 28

EA081523 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Details from Bor on the government Army transport plane that was shot down on 2 April 1986 reveal that the plane was carrying food items to the besieged government soldiers in Bor Garrison. According to our correspondent who accompanied the SPLA forces to inspect the remains of the plane, 28 passengers, including the crew of the plane, were all killed. After the plane was hit by the SAM, it went ablaze and fell 1 km east of Malwalchat. However, the Khartoum government denied that the plane was shot by SPLA. In an article published in *AL SAHAFAH* on 3 April 1986, 1 day after the incident, the defence minister, Major General 'Uthman Abdallah, alleged that the plane crashed due to a technical fault and he put the number of the dead as two army officers and five soldiers only.

In another development, SPLA officers who went to visit the scene clashed with Siwar al-Dhahab's soldiers, who had also been to the scene. In this development, two government soldiers were killed and the rest were dispersed.

ETHIOPIA

Draft Constitution To Undergo Public Discussion

EA082150 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The second session of the Constitution Drafting Commission [CDC] today unanimously resolved to present to the WPE Central Committee the improved draft constitution compiled by the commission's Executive Committee and a report of the commission's work.

The second session of the CDC, under way for the past 5 days with active and democratic participation, ended its deliberations today in the belief that the draft constitution is now sufficiently enriched in form and content for submission for public discussion. The members of the commission were drawn from various bodies of our party, public, and government organizations, and religious institutions, and professional associations and individuals known for their distinguished services have greatly participated in and contributed toward the improvement and enrichment of this great document which will make it possible to establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The resolution stresses that the commission, chaired by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, command in chief of the revolutionary armed forces, and chairman of the commission, unanimously approved the report presented by the chairman of the Executive Committee and notes that the report deeply reflects the activities carried out and results achieved by the various committees. The resolution says the commission members jointly discussed and expressed their views in a democratic manner. It notes that the commission members not only discussed the preparation of the draft constitution but stressed their conviction that the realization of the direct control of power by the working class is inevitable.

In a speech concluding the meeting, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam listed the work remaining for the commission and noted that in accordance with the resolution adopted by the WPE the draft constitution is to be submitted for public discussions, the draft constitution will be further improved and enriched by the views to be gained from the public.

UGANDA

Museveni Assures West Nile of Equal Treatment

EA081428 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has reiterated that his government represents a new movement, new politics, and a new army since the country became independent in 1962.

Addressing a rally in Arua town [West Nile region of northwest Uganda] during his 3-day visit to the district, President Museveni emphasized that the NRM treats everybody on individual merit, regardless of tribe or religion. He said his government will always try to defend and promote what is good in society but will not hesitate to deal with bad elements appropriately. Amid cheers from the crowd, President Museveni said the people of West Nile cannot be blamed for the misdeeds of Idi Amin, since no tribe has a monopoly of good or bad people. He said this divisive approach used by politicians in the past was a clear sign of their bankrupt policies which led to bloodshed and damage to property in many parts of the country. He praised the people of Arua District who have started returning to their homes in large numbers and are showing readiness to resume their normal activities following the liberation of the area.

Earlier, the president met elders in Arua and assured them that the NRM government is doing its best to plan the reconstruction of the country and the establishment of the rule of law. He disclosed to the elders that the new Ministry of Constitutional Affairs is working out a framework from which a special committee will make a draft constitution open to the public before adoption by a constituent assembly. He also assured them that the National Resistance Council will be expanded to include representatives from every district in the country. The elders expressed their happiness with the behavior of soldiers and urged the president to stamp out corruption and smuggling which is a major hazard in border districts. They pledged to assist through local committees to defend freedom and justice. [sentence as heard].

During his tour, the president met a contingent of Ugandan refugees at Oraba on the Uganda-Sudan border who expressed their anxiety to come back. The president told them that every Ugandan citizen is free to come home and settle. He explained to them the government's rehabilitation program in war-ravaged areas. He said it provides, among other things, for the provision of food and agricultural implements, and free education, and tax exemptions for 1 year.

President Museveni also met representatives of FUNA [Former Ugandan National Army], and UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] who are currently cooperating with the NRA units in the area. The president told them that it was necessary to recover all the guns and keep them under one command to insure security and stability. He said the process of incorporating group elements into the national Army is already underway. He disclosed that the 25th and the 27th Battalions are being formed from elements of Fedemu and UNLA.

The UNRF acting chief commander reported that they are still waiting for instructions before handing over their guns to the NRA brigade commander. President Museveni emphasized to them that the question of security is supreme but other issues may be discussed bilaterally when convenient.

Before returning to Kampala, the chairman of the NRA High Command addressed officers and soldiers of the battalion in Koboko and the 13th Battalion in Arua. He commended them for their high sense of discipline and good relations with civilians and urged them to maintain vigilance and isolate any bad elements that might ruin them.

CAR

Trial of Bangui Student Activists Continues

AB081450 Paris AFP in French 0903 GMT 8 Apr 86

[By AFP special correspondent Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Bangui, 8 Apr (AFP) — The trial of the 10 CAR students arrested last 14 March at Bangui University and accused of "threatening the security of the state", resumed on Tuesday morning before the special tribunal of the Central African capital.

The trial opened on Monday and the first day was devoted (?to) the questioning of the accused. The students were arrested when police invaded the university campus which had been in a state of unrest for many months. Since then, the students have been on strike and the resumption of classes upon completion of the Easter holidays still has not proceeded normally..

The accused are being tried for "threatening the security of the state through acts and maneuvers aimed at jeopardizing public security, disturbing the peace, inciting hatred against the government, and breaking the country's laws."

The students stress that their claims are material and not political. They want to challenge a decision by the authorities to abolish scholarships for students who repeat their classes. They also contest the intention of the Ministry of Education to link the granting of scholarships to the choice of "useful fields" such as the sciences for instance.

On their part, various CAR officials indicate that the unrest is "political" and that they are led by "agitators manipulated from abroad" whose aim is to "destabilize and topple" General Kolingba's regime.

According to these officials, some of whom do not hesitate to accuse Libya, pamphlets have been found "which demonstrate their authors' desire of destabilization." However, the very existence of these pamphlets is disputed by many students who believe that "they have only existed in the mind of the police."

The verdict of the trial, which might be handed down this Tuesday, will determine the development of the students' strike movement. As a matter of fact, the students have recentlyadded the liberation of their imprisoned school mates as one of the conditions for the normal resumption of classes.

The public trial is being conducted before the Bangui special tribunal which is presided over by a civil magistrate assisted by two military assessors and a civilian one. It is being held in the overexcited hall of the Justice Palace of the CAR capital. Hundreds of students, ready to decry the police, are packed into the hall.

Security forces are, for their part, present both inside and outside the Justice Palace. Some of them carry tear gas grenade launchers.

This trial, observers note, occurs just before the legal date of the resumption of classes for secondary schools following the Easter holidays. Secondary schools and colleges had been closed in March by the authorities following the unrest which spread to primary schools.

The minister of national education, Mr Jean-Paul Ngoupande, announced at the time of the closure of the schools that they would reopen only when the pupils themselves request it.

CHAD

Reportage on Visit of French Defense Minister

Arrives 7 April

AB080650 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The French minister of defense began his first trip to Africa this afternoon with a visit to Chad, our country. Andre Giraud, who is accompanied by General Saulnier, chief of defense staff, was received late this afternoon by President El-Hadj Hissein Habre. Without prejudicing the substance of their talks, it is justifiable to think that they centered on the situation in our country — a situation characterized by Libya's continuous aggression against Chad. In fact, this is the first time that the French minister has visited Chad since Jacques Chirac became head of government following the recent legislative elections in France. The French defense minister, who is accompanied by a large team of French newsmen, will visit French troops stationed in Chad — in Ndjamena and at Moussoro — before returning to France.

Meanwhile, (Madirangar), you were at the presidency and you followed the arrival of the French envoy. Would you please tell us something about his arrival?

[(Madirangar)] Yes, in the first place, the president and minister of defense, His Excellency El-Hadj Hissein Habre, met for more than 1 hour — 1 and 1/2 hours I can say — with French Defense Minister Andre Giraud. Even though you have already mentioned it, I would like to recall that this is the first time that Andre Giraud has paid a visit to Chad, because as you know, the minister is part of the new team formed by Jacques Chirac. After the audience at the presidential palace, the French defense minister did not make any statement.

Grants Interview

AB082222 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Interview granted to correspondents of the domestic and international press in Chad by French Defense Minister Andre Giraud on 8 April in Ndjamena following his visit to Chad — recorded]

[Text][Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, the first question that we would like to put to you concerns your impressions after the visit which you have paid to our country.

[Giraud] In all, I examined in detail with the responsible officers the structure and functioning of Operation Epervier and I feel its is completely and perfectly appropriate to the situation.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, how does it feel for a French defense minister to be equally welcomed by the war veterans of Chad?

[Giraud] It is a great feeling. In fact, I had the opportunity at Moussoro to shake hands with these men, many of who have military medals, and I had a deep sense of an indestructible friendship between France and Chad.

[Reporter] The periods are different, but the contexts may be similar. To this effect, how can France help Chad to recover its entire national territory?

[Giraud] Well, the problem of the recuperation of the entire Chadian territory can only be achieved through a cohesion between domestic policy,foreign policy, the operations of the Chadian Army, and the support of the French Army. One can see that much progress has been made both in the internal and external political situations, because President Hissein Habre scored a great success during the Brazzaville meeting where he was all alone before the African heads of state who supported him. Similarly, much success was scored on the military level by the Chadian Army and we think that it is necessary to move ahead in the same direction with the maximum patience and prudence possible.

[Reporter] And in the field of domestic policies, France has a commitment concerning the agreements which it has signed with other countries. And within the Chadian context, France signed a disengagement agreement with Libya — an agreement which was broken by Al-Qadhdhafi because not only did Libya fail to withdraw its troops from Chad, but also reinforced its troops and, worse still, with the recent attacks, one can say that Libya has actually violated the Tripoli agreement. In this case, what action can France take against Libya?

[Giraud] I think you have the answer right here. You only have to look around you. The answer is right here. The French Army is supporting its Chadian friends.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, Al-Qadhdhafi still believes that France cannot really intervene in the Chad-Libyan confict. Are you prepared to intervene on the side of the Chadians if the 1983 operation should be repeated?

[Giraud] Why do you ask me this question when you can see for yourself the support actions of Operation Epervier which took place during the past few weeks. Our position has remained constant. We have a cooperation agreement with Chad and we give the appropriate support at the request of the Chadian Government and within the requested time limit.

[Reporter] It is a matter of record. We had Operation Manta.It served as a deterrent. Is Epervier a bit more efficient than Manta?

[Giraud] I think it is up to you to judge. It seems to me that the dissuasive nature of Operation Epervier is no longer in doubt.

Habre Holds Press Conference on Talks With Giraud

AB082051 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Press conference given by Chadian President Hissein Habre to journalists of the national and international press in Ndjamena following French Defense Minister Andre Giraud's visit to Chad on 8 April — recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] ... Operation Epervier can help in ensuring the social security of our capital, Ndjamena?

[Habre] Following the latest developments in the Libyan aggression, we called on France to help us stop this cycle of aggression. To this end, Operation Epervier was set up. Operation Epervier is a light one but qualitatively it is very strong, coherent, and therefore effective and functional, and we are very satisfied with it.

[Reporter] You met the new French defense minister. Could you tell us the subject of your meeting?

[Habre] First of all, we are happy that the French defense minister, Andre Giraud, devoted his first official visit abroad to Chad. This shows two things: First, the excellent relations between Chad and France; and second, the importance of the issues of common interest. His visit afforded us the opportunity to discuss the various aspects of cooperation between France and Chad, and I must add that we made a complete survey, I would even say an in-depth survey, of issues concerning military defense as well as cooperation in general.

[Reporter] Did you ask the new French defense minister for a deeper French military involvement to help you reconquer (?the occupied territory)?

[Habre] Well, I want an all-round cooperation which has military as well as political and diplomatic aspects. Both sides are holding regular consultations and you should be assured that we understand each other and therefore the way things are currently going is quite satisfactory.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] for the reconquest, notably of Faya Largeau, and in this case, would you ask France [words indistinct]?

[Habre] For us, our objective — and you will easily understand this — is to be able to preserve and ensure the territorial integrity of Chad as a whole and therefore, recover in one way or another, the occupied zone of our territory. This is our ultimate objective. As to how to achieve this, we do not have a ready-made solution in our pocket. We hope to explore all avenues — diplomatic, or military. What is important is the final result, our objective. And the objective, that is, the recovering of the occupied zone of our territory, is the most essential thing for us. Naturally, we do not, at any moment, want to stop pursuing this objective. When we are going to attain this objective is a matter of circumstance, time, and means.

[Reporter] Mr President, after the (?abortive) Brazzaville conference which made the OAU and the whole of Africa aware of the problem between Chad and Libya, and since you have just stressed that the solution to the Chadian problems lies in the recovery of Chad's territorial integrity, how do you view the current development in the military situation in Chad?

[Habre] After the recent fighting, there has been somewhat of a lull. But this is a precarious situation. We know that our enemies are very active: recruitment of mercenaries continues with more and more intensity; materiel continues to arrive in the north, and therefore we expect other developments in the situation. We are thuspreparing ourselves accordingly.

[Reporter] The new team in Paris includes men who are on good terms with your country. Now that the (?election fever in France is over) [words indistinct]?

[Habre] I will say one thing. It is true that human relations are very important but, first, relations between France and Africa in general are old relations of an economic, cultural, and sentimental nature which make these relations durable. These are not cyclical relations subject to the vagaries of the climate. As a result, these relations, in spite of the small problems which may arise here and there, are constant and durable. I do not see any disruption in these relations due to the recent developments in the internal situation in France. After all, President Mitterrand, who is an old friend of Africa, is still president of the French Republic; after all, Jacques Chirac, the current French prime minister, who is a disciple of Gaullism, is a friend of Africa. Therefore, I do not see any change in the relations between Africa and France. Africans are very practical about this issue.

[Reporter] Mr President, you have always said that the problem of the Northern Armed Forces [FANT] is the air coverage of the territory. What value do you attach to French military cooperation in the field of training our pilots or the Chadian Air Force?

[Habre] I must say that in this regard cooperation is excellent. The FANT has received information courses and trainingcourses both at home and in France. You were speaking of air coverage. I perfectly understand the Chadian feelings. You would like France, which has a large fleet, to put all its aircraft at our disposal immediately to enable us to go to the north; that is your wish. But please understand that one does not fight a war in that way. France is a power which has other obligations. There is perfect cooperation and a spirit of understanding in this regard. Besides, if we can recover the occupied parts of our territory by peaceful means, for example, that would constitute a positive achievement for us, for France, and even for Libya. So you see, it is a whole that is certainly military, but also political and diplomatic.

[Reporter] The Brazzaville reconciliation conference was unable to take place due to the absence of one of the parties concerned. What is the diplomatic situation, since Libya and their Chadian allies were nowhere to be found?

[Habre] Yes, this is an important issue. In our opinion, there has never been a shadow of a doubt, and we said it in 1982, that the main protagonist is Libya. Why? It is very simple. We know that Goukouni does not constitute a real force capable of jeopardizing the unity, the territorial integrity, and the stability of Chad. Not at all. There are simply too few Chadians in northern Chad who are under the authority of the Libyans. It is also important to note that most of our people in the North are against Libya, and are fighting against Libya in their own way. Therefore, a few Chadians, Goukouni and others, who are in the North, are under Libyan authority. Moreover, these Chadians represent a small complementary force, a very small force. Among their ranks, there are members of the Islamic Legion from various countries and religions.

Unfortunately, some have often sought to ignore this reality, and by ignoring it, they naturally had to expect to end up with situations like the Brazzaville experience. Looking at the negative aspect of the issue, we have seen what the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] represents. Nothing at all. The Libyans have prevented it [words indistinct] by force. In Bamako, Mali, the same thing happened. As a result, our problem [word indistinct], and we do not know who is occupying our country in the North.

ZAIRE

Mokolo Receives Belgian Cooperation official

AB081115 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Belgium's actions in the field of cooperation in Zaire will be geared toward the agricultural sector. This was stated by Belgian Secretary of State for Cooperation and Development Andre Kempinaire, who is currently on a visit to our country. He was speaking after the discussions he held with Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation. Kempinaire pointed out that his 6-day mission to Zaire will enable him to learn about the various projects in which Belgian technical experts are taking part.

Citizen Mokolo and his guest also discussed the forthcoming meeting of the Grand Belgian-Zairian Joint Commission in Brussels.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Interviewed on Sahel Situation

AB061415 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5-6 Apr 86 pp 28-30

[Interview with Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara by Jean-Pierre Aye — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr President, a few days ago, while receiving delegates of the Association of French-speaking Parliamentarians, you said the following: "If our people should continue to be victims of famine for a long time, they would not hesitate to launch an attack on the strongholds of abundance. And this could be the beginning of the third world war." Mr President, do you sincerely believe that?

[Sankara] I believe it, not by choice but rather because it is evident and ineluctable. Wherever men have felt isolated, wherever the people have had to suffer from hunger while others were living in abundance, situations of insecurity and revolt have been created. All the peoples that have experienced years of economic boom have also experienced setbacks as this boom benefited only a minority. You see, currently the development of our African export products is being highly compromised due to the most unjust remunerations paid for them, a situation which clearly resembles extortion, a death trap, or organized international racketeering. And even in the face of this situation, those who exercised restraint and patience are now raising their voices. This holds true for President Houphouet-Boigny in the face of the situation currently confronting cocoa. Recently, he spoke some bitter words and has also rejected the alternative solution suggested to him. This is the beginning of a revolt. All that is needed is for several other countries sharing the same reactions to become organized and then we would find ourselves in a conflict situation. If they do not soon stop trying our patience, if they do not grant us our legitimate rights, then they are giving us an opportunity to use all possible means to defend ourselves, because it is in the interest of the survival of our people, who would not be in a position to bear any longer the injustices which their heads of state can no longer bear.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr President, drought and desert encroachment have become daily events in the Sahel region. The battle against these natural phenomena demand huge financial commitments on the part of the Sahel countries, even though there is international aid. Today, do you believe the Sahel states can efficiently fight — with their own means — against these phenomena and at the same time service their debts?

[Sankara] You have used the right word: debt. It is a new scourge which is also disrupting our economies and prevents development projects in the Sahel countries and in Africa in general. It is an open secret that debt weighs heavily on the weak economies of our states. The weight of this debt is quite unbearable. Understand me well. We are not against the principle of incurring debt. Rather, we know and we admit that it is sometimes necessary to be in debt to develop creative activities that can bring about wealth. But if this debt is generating a feeling of revolt and indignation in us today, if we refer to it today as a new injustice, it is because we believe that paying off this debt under the conditions demanded, within the context of crisis being experienced by our states, means paying it double. Sometimes I believe that we have already paid up. By the way, how was this debt entered into by our states? Simply upon the advice of the very people who were interested in investing their capital in our countries. And they did so by mortgaging our future.

When advising us, they highly recommend to us to engage in such or such a venture.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr President, I would like you to comment on the weight of debt in the Sahel countries and how they can pay up in the face of the Sahel phenomena?

[Sankara] Let me say that in the case of the Sahel countries, the situation is, quite frankly, dramatic. The situation is even more dramatic since disasters like those currently affecting the Sahel are prevalent in that region. And nobody is coming to our aid in a concrete way. However, during the boom years, they were here to loot us. You know, in the past, Burkina alone sustained the effort of the Second World War in peanuts and cotton production. The same holds true for Mali and Senegal. Efforts to sustain the war were so great that a country like Senegal, for example, has remained a single-crop country. And this situation made the overseas people rich. And today, as our countries are faced with drought and desert encroachment, nobody comes to our rescue in a concrete way.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr President, the Sahel countries have never lacked international aid?

[Sankara] Yes, undoubtedly, but when I say "to come to the aid in a concrete way," I want this to be totally different from the food aid they give us and which, in reality constitutes impediments to our agricultural development efforts because this food aid has engendered in our peasants a feeling of being beggars....

And yet, in the past, when there was drought — because it has happened before — when there was famine, our forefathers developed creative initiatives which enabled them to invent cooking recipes adapted to the given environment in which they were living. They "invented" various forms of agriculture also adapted to their environment. Floods enabled them to set up of rice plantations. Drought motivated them to cultivate rice in the mountains. So many discoveries and adaptations were made under the pressure of necessity.

Today, no one feels obliged to look for solutions. Why? Simply because we receive food aid that solves our problems. And our agricultural engineers have become experts in letter-writing. They only have to write letters to the international organizations to ask them for food aid. That is their contribution, at least for a portion of them.

No, we say that food aid must gradually give way to aid toward production, toward the means of production: machines, tools, fertilizers. We are in agreement with this kind of aid.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr President, do you believe that the solution to the Sahel problem can be achieved by the Sahel countries themselves?

[Sankara] Yes, this solution exists because this Sahel, which they describe as a cursed land or as a land of misfortune, is our paradise. It is our home. It is up to us to make it beautiful and create conditions for our happiness.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr President, Africa is absent in the fight against drought in the Sahel. In your opinion, what could be our continent's contribution?

[Sankara] You are right. Africa is absent from the fight being waged in the Sahel. This can be observed through the organizations that could have projected our awareness to fight against desertification, against drought. We have been late and it was from outside that the first reactions and incentives came. As if one needed to come from outside one day and tell us: Be careful, it is cold; you will catch a cold if you do not cover yourselves. We set up organizations like the ICDCS [Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel] in West Africa. A similar one exists in the Horn of Africa. But all these have come rather late, in view of the reality of the threat . Within the framework of this solidarity among Africans to fight against drought, we can and we must know how to complement our efforts.

GHANA

Asamoah Leaves for Brazil, ANC Secretary Departs

AB081548 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, left Accra today for Brazil to deliver a special message from the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to the Brazilian head of state, Mr Jose Sarney. The contents of the message were not disclosed, but they are believed to center on the recent arrest in Brazil of a Panamanian registered vessel loaded with 6 tons of ammunition on its way to Ghana to destabilize the government.

Asked how far the Brazilian Government is cooperating in dealing with the arrested mercenaries, Dr Asamoah said he had met the charge d'affaires of the Brazilian Embassy in Accra on two occasions. During their first discussions, he expressed Ghana's concern about the destabilizing activities of dissidents and asked the Brazilian Government to take appropriate action in dealing with the issue. On the other occasion, he again emphasized the seriousness of the situation as a result of world-wide activities of mercenaries. Dr Asamoah said so far the Brazilian Government has responded favorably to these overtures.

On the same plane was the secretary for culture and tourism, Dr Mohamed Ben Abdallah, who is leading a 2-member delegation to a 3-day conference of African ministers of culture in Mauritius. Speaking to newsmen, Dr Ben Abdallah said the meeting, which is the first of its kind by African ministers of culture, was advocated during the last summit of OAU heads of state. He said the meeting is to foster and boost cultural relations among African states. It is also to establish a cultural agency of the OAU which will deal with different aspects of culture, including language, films, and the creation of educational interaction.

The ANC secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Johnny Makasini, who arrived in Accra yesterday for a short visit, was on the same plane. He said he was highly satisfied about discussions he held with government officials. He said the visit also enabled him to deliberate on bilateral relations between the government and the ANC. Mr Masakini praised Ghana for its political and material support to the ANC.

A communique issued on his talks with Dr Asamoah said the two men noted with satisfaction the increasing number of contacts established recently between the ANC and progressive groups in South Africa, including representatives of the white opposition party, businessmen and white students. They agreed that this development is the direct result of the intensification of the struggle led by the ANC to make apartheid unworkable, and South Africa ungovernable.

The communique said the two sides reviewed the forthcoming international conference on sanctions against South Africa due to be held in Paris in June under the joint auspices of the UN the OAU, and the nonaligned group. They agreed on a strategy for follow-up action after the conference to accelerate the liberation process in South Africa. Ghana reaffirmed her commitment to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, and her determination to offer all possible material and moral assistance on a continuing basis until victory is won.

Paper Condemns U.S. Policy, Notes Demonstrations

AB081020 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *GHANAIAN TIMES* says last Friday's demonstrations in Accra against the United States policy of destabilizing all progressive Third World governments brought out a question whose importance must not be ignored. That question was in reference to the revelation made by the authoritative Cairo newspaper *AL-AHRAM* in its editorial a few days ago that Egypt has been approached three times in the last 4 months by the United States to agree to facilitate military action against Libya.

The *TIMES* says the question why the U.S. Government wanted Egypt's help to invade Libya is important for its implications. It is of serious interest to Ghana for a number of obvious reasons including the meaning of last Saturday's disclosure that the United States has promised legal aid for the mercenaries caught in Brazilian waters en route to Ghana with a shipload of arms and ammunition for an attack on Ghana. The Cairo connection also affects the provocative American military maneuvers in Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra, particularly its effects on exposing the falsehood of the Reagan administration's attempt to justify the U.S. military presence at the Libyan coasts. It is also important to view the U.S. attempt to solicit assistance for invading Libya [words indistinct] on the logic of the basic purpose of the conference of all progressive and anti-imperialist liberation forces from all over the world which was held in Tripoli

2 weeks ago. The purpose of the Tripoli conference was to establish the grounds for the need for the small and weaker nations of the world to coordinate and harmonize their own protection against oppression by the big powers which seek to keep the weaker nations under imperialist dominationn.

The *TIMES* says the world is waiting to hear whatever explanation the U.S. Government will give of its attempt to organize an Egyptian invasion of Libya at a time when there was no reason whatsoever why Egypt should attack Libya. Such an explanation, maintains the *TIMES*, must also answer the worldwide opinion that the U.S. Government has been falsely accusing Libya of invading Chad just to get an excuse to attack Libya as it is noted that the eruption of each Chad military crisis coincided with U.S. military maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra.

Moroccan Envoy Arrives for Cooperation Talks

B070840 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] A 3-man Moroccan delegation headed by a special envoy of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mohamed Mahjoubi is in Ghana on a 3-day visit. Speaking to newsmen on arrival at the Kotoka International Airport, Mr Mahjoubi said that while in the country, the delegation will hold discussions with government officials in the fields of agriculture, fishery and industry. He said Morocco is interested in certain areas of Ghana's economic recovery program.

ANC Envoy Briefs Officials on Situation in RSA

AB070906 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs of the African National Congress, Mr Johnny Makatini, has also arrived in Accra from New York for a 3-day visit to Ghana.

Mr Mkatini said he is the country to brief the government on the rapidly unfolding situation in South Africa. According to him, efforts are being made to solidify and broaden the foundation of the liberation struggle by all the democratic forces in South Africa under the leadership of the ANC.

Mr Makatini said the liberation forces comprising the Congress of the South African Trade Unions, the United Democratic Front, the Parent-Teacher Association and student bodies are committed to fight the repressive apartheid system. He pointed out that the recent lifting of the so-called state of emergency by the racist regime is intended to deceive the world. On the recent visit to South Africa by six eminent Commonwealth leaders, Mr Makatini said it remains to be seen whether the racist Botha regime would implement the Commonwealth proposals. The proposals include the dismantling of apartheid, the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of the nationalist leader Mr Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the ban on the ANC. He predicted that South Africa will be in flame by June this year if apartheid is not dismantled by then. June, he explained would be the end of the 6-month ultimatum given by the South African Trade Unions Congress at the last Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas to the racist regime in South Africa to do away with race discrimination.

LIBERIA

President Doe Signs Economic Policies Act

AB080645 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe has signed into law an act adopting certain economic policies for the recovery of the nation's economy. According to the act, the Government of Liberia shall require the surrender to the National Bank of Liberia 25 percent of the foreign exchange earned from all exports from Liberia, over and above any other arrangements which may already exist between exporters and the government for the (?offshore) payment of some of their obligations to the government.

An Executive Mansion release issued in Monrovia today said the National Bank of Liberia shall make the 25 percent foreign exchange earning so surrendered available to the respective exporters [words indistinct] of Liberia through the Liberian banking system either in Liberian dollars or U.S. dollars at the sole discretion of the National Bank of Liberia, the act said. The act further stated that all exports from Liberia shall require final approval of export permits from the National Bank of Liberia which shall be issued upon the satisfaction of the National Bank of Liberia that all foreign exchange payments and banking transactions with respect to each export consignment are in order and that appropriate provisions have been made for the 25 percent surrendered component to the National Bank of Liberia.

Concluding, the act said the National Bank of Liberia shall engage the advisory services of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and reputable private investment bankers with respect to the management of the 25 percent surrendered component of the exchange earned from Liberian exports.

Government Considering Dialogue With Opposition

AB081135 Paris AFP in French 0907 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, 8 Apr (AFP) — Jenkins Scott, the Liberian minister of justice, said in Monrovia on Monday that his government was examining the possibilities of engaging in a "significant dialogue" with the opposition.

Such a policy of dialogue could be initiated within the framework of a round table conference which would enable the various political leaders of the country to study the present political and economic situation in Liberia, Scott added.

Four opposition parties, united recently in a coalition, asked for the holding of such a meeting before the controversial general elections which took place on 15 October last year. These four parties are the Liberian Unification Party (LUP, led by William G. Kpolleh), the Unity Party (UP, led by Edward B. Kesselly), the Liberian Action Party (LAP, led by Jackson F. Doe), and the United People's Party (UPP, led by Gabriel Baccus Matthews, a former Liberian foreign minister).

The ruling Liberian Democratic Party had rejected this request by saying that it did not agree with the program of such a conference which was supposed to tackle the issue of the political situation in the country prior to the general elections.

Opposition Leaders Meet With Church Officials

AB081735 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 8 (AFP) — Leaders of the four-party opposition coalition Tuesday met with members of the Liberian Council of Churches to discuss what party sources described here as "matters of national interest".

According to the secretary-general of the coalition, Peter Jallah, the group, representing the Liberia Action Party, the Unity Party, the Liberian Unification Party and the United People's Party, was not "satisfied with the present national state of affairs and would want to see an immediate normality."

Mr Jallah disclosed that a 26-member coalition delegation met with a team of selected lawyers last Friday and intended to meet the entire Bar Association to discuss "problems affecting the state." He gave no further details. He denied charges by the authorities, however, that the coalition's objective was to create chaos in Liberia.

BBC Interviews Former Information Minister Karpeh

MB071736 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] The job of information minister in Liberia is a somewhat precarious one. They tend to come and go with amazing frequency, some sacked, some resigned, some even executed. The latest casualty is Carlton Karpeh, who has been dismissed by Samuel Doe in a goverment reshuffle. On the line to Monrovia, even as Carlton Karpeh cleared his desk at the ministry, Robin White asked him why he thought he lost his job.

[Begin recording][Karpeh] Well, I wouldn't be able to tell, Robin, because I only heard on the radio that I had been replaced, and we serve at the pleasure of the president of Liberia.

[White] But you haven't been given a reason for being sacked?

[Karpeh] Well, I haven't been given a reason when he feels that a reason is necessary. If he doesn't think that a reason is necessary, there is no law that can compel him to.

[White] There is usually a good reason for cabinet ministers being dropped entirely. In fact, have you had a row with President Doe?

[Karpeh] A row with the president of my country? I couldn't have a row with the president of my country. I could state to him my observations on something which I feel perhaps strongly about, which I may have different opinion about, and it will be up to him to accept those observations or to reject them but even that has not occurred.

[White] So, it is all a bit of a mystery to you?

[Karpeh] Well, it is because I was brushing and burning my farm when I heard the news about a hundred and something miles away from here, so it is a little bit of a mystery.

[White] Are you a bitter man today?

[Karpeh] No. I am not a bitter man, because bitterness and violence and this sort of negative traits are not part of my makeup. I find I can spend my energy in more constructive ways than to be bitter.

[White] Information ministers in Liberia seem to have a rather short life?

[Karpeh] Ha, ha, ha, well, I will say that the ministers here have been playing a sort of musical chairs, but you know this a very testing and trying job. (end recording]

MALI

Moussa Traore Receives FRG Defense Delegation

AB082215 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A high-powered delegation from the FRG, headed by Peter Kurt Wurzbach, parliamentary state secretary at the Federal Ministry of Defense, has been visiting our capital since Sunday [6 April]. This morning the delegation attended a military parade held by the national military band of the Gendarmerie and the paratroopers company at the Ministry of Defense in the presence of the military private secretary, Colonel Abdoulaye (Minigen), who was accompanied by high-ranking officers.

The delegation was received in audience at 1200 by General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM [Malian People's Democratic Union] and president of the Republic of Mali. The major topic discussed during the audience was the dynamic and efficient cooperation that exists between Mali and the FRG which was the first country to recognize the sovereignty of [words indistinct]. Also discussed was the FRG's active participation in Mali's development efforts and the strong desire of our two countries to strengthen and expand their cooperation. The discussions took place in the presence of the permanent undersecretary, Dr N'golo Traore; the permanent secretary, Mohamed Alhousseny Toure; and of the military private secretary, Col Abdoulaye (Minigen).

France's Guy Penne Stops Over in Bamako

AB081630 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's special adviser on African affairs, this morning made a technical stopover at the Bamako Senou Airport. He was on his way to Lome. He was met on arrival by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, who will be our special guest on the Sunday radio program, "Teletribune." We will come back to this later. Guy Penne was also received by His Excellency Francis Plateau, the French ambassador to Mali.

While at the VIP lounge, Guy Penne and Alioune Blondin Beye held discussions on bilateral issues. It was agreed that Guy Penne will later pay an official visit to Mali at a date that is yet to be determined.

Guy Penne came from Dakar where he was received yesterday evening by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman. Prior to this, Guy Penne was received in Abidjan on Saturday by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

NIGERIA

Chief of Staff on Local Council Regulations

AB031125 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The chief of General Staff Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, has explained that the new local government reforms which came into effect on the 1st of this month, are meant to be executed in stages. Commodore Ukiwe said that the state governments had been given enough free hand in the implementation of the reforms because of certain problems that were peculiar to some states. State House correspondent Clement Akintmide, has more on the explanation.

[Akintmide] Commodore Ukiwe, who was speaking at the quarterly news briefing of media executives in Lagos yesterday, said that there were so many areas where changes were being made and what the government had done was to slow down the states from implementing them at random. He said that the first thing was to launch it formally, and then discuss the modalities of implementation. This, the chief of General Staff said, has now been done.

[Begin Ukiwe recording] Now, of course, you know you cannot wake up overnight and say everything in the white paper be implemented. We are not magicians. They are given room to start implementing them, while we will be monitoring from General Staff Headquarters, and we are giving them a little room because we know that the situation is not the same in all the states and in fact in all the local government areas. And it is in appreciation of this that we have given them a little latitude.

There is no decision that all sole administrators — I am talking of individuals — should be sacked. But there are no more sole administrators. The governors are to appoint administrators. If the ones that are there are doing very well, and the governor wants to reappoint him now as administrator, not as a sole administrator, he is free to do so. He will be the chairman of the council. Councilmen will be five including the administrator himself. And we said with effect from yesterday, they should start implementing. Some will have to consult with people and so on and so forth before they make the appointments. And we have given them a little bit of latitude. It may take some 1 month. They may not even appoint in all the local governments at the same time. We are dealing with human beings, and we do not want to give the idea of military orders. [Words indistinct] in an effort to hurry. This is not so. [end recording]

[Akintmide] Commodore Ukiwe restated the Federal Government's determination to ensure that local governments were revamped so that their vital functions of providing services to the citizens could be carried out. He explained that the Armed Forces Ruling Council took the final decisions on the recommendations of the local government commissioners, and what the National Council of State which met last week did was to deliberate on the modus operandi and the various modalities for the implementation. Commodore Ukiwe pointed out that the major change that came out of the government's review of the former white paper of May 1985 was that the chairmen of the local government councils should be appointed on full-time basis instead of part-time.

Servicemen May Participate in Politics in 1990

AB071640 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT
7 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of defense and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Major General Domkat Bali, has said that Army officers wishing to take part in partisan politics in 1990 are free to do so. Maj Gen Bali, who was speaking on a television program in Jos, said that such officers would, however, be required to resign from the Army before going into partisan politics.

On the tenure of office of military governors, he said they had no specific terms to serve as governors and could therefore be redeployed at anytime to formations where their services were needed. The minister also said that any governor who [words indistinct] found undesirable would be removed.

Alien Control To Be Intensified Along Borders

AB081948 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Federal Government is to open immigration offices in local government areas to monitor the movement of aliens. The minister of internal affairs, Colonel Shagaya, said in Calabar during courtesy call on Governor Dan Archibong, that the move became necessary following the recent reopening of the country's borders.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Receives ECOWAS Delegation

AB061230 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The head of state received an ECOWAS delegation led by Yusufu, secretary of state for economic affairs at the Nigerian Ministry of Planning, at 2 o'clock [1400 GMT]. Present at the meeting was our minister of commerce, Abdourahmane Toure. After the meeting, Yusufu discussed with Philippe Ndogoye the reasons for his visit.

[Begin recording] [Yusufu in English followed by consecutive French translation] The outcome is very positive. As you know, Nigeria is the current chairman of ECOWAS. And the next summit meeting will be held in May, starting 5 May to 7. In preparation for this important summit, Nigeria is holding consultations with the other member countries. And it is in this respect that I have been mandated by my president, General Ibrahim Babangida, to convey an important message to his colleagues in the subregion.

[Ndogoye] Can we say with certainty that you are satisfied with the discussions which you held with the president of the Republic?

[Yusufu] I am quite satisfied. [End recording]

France's Guy Penne Meets With Diouf, Comments

AB081110 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Guy Penne, French President Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, was received yesterday afternoon, at 1700, by President Abdou Diouf. The meeting took place in the presence of the French ambassador to Senegal.

[Begin recording] [Penne] I handed President Diouf a message from the president of the French Republic. I visit Senegal quite often. In addition to our historic relations, there are also ties of deep friendship between the two heads of state and my visit here falls within that framework.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you examine other issues with the president?

[Penne] Well, we examined all types of questions; first of all, the bilateral relations of cooperation between France and Senegal. President Diouf also gave me a message for President Mitterrand. He spoke in particular of Africa's political situation, and his specific activities as current OAU chairman, and of the abortive Brazzaville conferrence, the international conference on Africa's debts [words indistinct]. Our talks, which lasted 90 minutes, took place in the usual atmosphere with President Abdou Diouf displaying a sound understanding of the problems and [words indistinct]. [End recording]

TOGO

France's Guy Penne Arrives, Meets With Eyadema

AB081250 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The head of state is presently receiving in audience Guy Penne, French presidential adviser for African and Malagasy affairs. Penne arrived in Lome this morning and was welcomed at the Lome Tokoin International Airport by Ato Koffi Amega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Also present was the French ambassador to Togo, Georges-Marie Chenu.

From the airport Guy Penne went to the private residence of the head of state in Lome II where he is presently holding private talks with President Gnassingbe Eyadema. These talks will be followed by a luncheon at the same venue.

LESOTHO

26 Officers Reported Arrested for Plotting Coup

AB091419 Paris AFP In English 1406 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 9 (AFP) — Lesotho's military authorities have detained 26 army officers for allegedly plotting to overthrow the military council which seized power in the mountain kingdom in January, South African radio said Wednesday.

There has been no official comment from Lesotho on the plot, which the radio said was apparently to have been carried out Tuesday night.

The military council, led by Major-General Justin Lekhanya, seized power from the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan in a coup on January 20.

The coup came during a three-week-long blockade of Lesotho's borders by South Africa, whose territory surrrounds Lesotho.

The blockade was widely viewed as a means for Pretoria to force the Jonathan government to expel from Lesotho militants of the banned anti-apartheid organization, the African National Congress (ANC).

Since taking power, Gen. Lekhanya's government, which includes civilians as well as military men, has banned all political activity and expelled more than 100 ANC refugees.

BBC Provides Details

MB090954 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are reports from Lesotho that a number of military men have been arrested. The speculation is that they were plotting a coup against the infant military government of Major General Lekhanya that toppled Chief Leabua Jonathan on 20 January. Robin White asked (John Mukela) in Maseru what information he had on the arrest.
[Begin recording] [(Mukela)] Well, the information I have at the moment is that 26 soldiers, some of them army officers of the Royal Lesotho Defence force allegedly were arrested yesterday on charges of attempting to overthrow the 3-month old government of Maj Gen Justin Lekhaya.

[White] And did these people have any particular political affiliation?
[(Mukela)] From sources close to the people allegedly arrested, they were a mix of former BNP [Basotho National Party] soldiers who were close to the Leabua Jonathan regime, although the sources here have not exactly pinpointed who the people are or what exactly they are alleged to have done.

[White] Do you know where the arrested people are being held?
[(Mukela)] They are probably being held at the main Maseru prison, the Maseru prison just inside Maseru, but it's possible also that because of the small number of inmates which the prison can in fact accommodate, it's possible that some of them are held at the (Makhunyane) barracks, which I think is more security tight.

[White] The government, I take it, has not yet issued a statement about these arrests?
[(Mukela)] No, the government has not yet issued a statement and I doubt, if at all, the government will be able to issue a statement soon. I think primarily the suspects are going to be kept for interrogation before something concrete comes out from the government.

[White] There's a story — it's confirmed — it would seem that there are splits within the army and that there are some people in the army who still support Chief Jonathan. Would that be right?
[(Mukela)] Well, it would seem so. The implication of [words indistinct] are just that there is some considerable animosity or conflict with the present government from the former regime's officers.

MALAWI

President Banda Speaks at Zomba Budget Meeting

MB081418 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has reiterated that his political opponents who accused him of political ambition at the expense of the welfare of the people have been proved wrong because the country is dong much better outside the federation. The life president was speaking in Zomba today when he closed the budget meeting of parliament. The life president said he was pleased that during the meeting members mentioned the federation, his imprisonment in (Gnwelo) and the Tang'ata system of forced labor which was practiced in the colonial days. He said this indicated that the members didn't take things for granted but appreciated the hardship he went through to achieve independence for this country.

Giving a brief historical background, the life president said during the struggle for independence, his political opponents contended that if he broke the federation, the people in this country would starve and tribal wars would recur. The ngwazi said, however, that events have proved the opponents wrong because the country was developed beyond recognition and the people are united. In addition, the life president said the people are self-sufficient in food, the people dress well, and are living in better houses.

In his address, the life president also thanked his people for heeding his appeal for hard work which has resulted in higher standards of living for the people. The ngwazi emphasized that in Malawi the days of dire poverty were over.

Speaking earlier, the leader of the house, Mr Katola Phiri, who is minister of community services, thanked the life president for his wise and dynamic leadership which has enabled the country to enjoy economic stability despite transport bottlenecks. Mr Katola Phiri said members of parliament were full of praise to the life president for making Malawi self-sufficient in food and for the overall development the country is experiencing. He said the members also thanked the ngwazi for establishing Chitifuko Cha Wamai [Women's League] in Malawi which will enable Malawian women to participate fully in the country's development.

On the budget statement presented to the house by the minister of finance, Mr Chimwemwe Hara, during the session, Mr Katola Phiri said the house noted that had it not been for the life president foresighted leadership the situation would have been worse. He said the house welcomed the tough measures instituted by the government to put the economy back on the right course.

Speaking after being entertained to tradional dances at State House, the life president reiterated that despite transport problems, the country is doing much better than other countries on the African Continent. The life president explained that goods to and from Malawi have to use longer routes through South Africa and this has put a strain on Malawi's economy. He said, however, that the country is well off because the people have enough food to eat, dress well and are building newer and better houses each year. He also reiterated that he is pleased that he broke the federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland because people are now free and their welfare has improved. The life president said contrary to what his opponents were saying during the struggle for independence, the people are united and the country continues to enjoy peace and calm, law, and order. The life president also said that it pleases him to hear people from districts that were worse of during the colonial days speak of improvements that have taken place. He emphasized that his first concern is the welfare of his people in the villages. He said whatever they may not have, they should have enough food, clothes and shelter. The ngwazi said the people have these basic things because they have listened to his appeal for hard work in the field.

In their introductory remarks, the deputy regional chairman of the party in the south, Mr Stanford Demba, and the district chairman of the Women's League in Zomba, Mai Makwinja, thanked the life president for improving the welfare of his people. They pledged that the people will always rally behind the life president and assist him in the task of developing his country.

MAURITIUS

Foreign Minister Denies Israeli Ties Imminent

AB081422 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Port Louis, April 8 (AFP) — The Indian Ocean island state of Mauritius will not establish diplomatic links with Israel, its Foreign Minister Madun Dulloo said Tuesday in Parliament here.

His response to a question followed reports that an Israeli envoy seeking the restoration of diplomatic relations had gone to Port Louis.

Mr. Dulloo said he had met no such emissary.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Interviewed on Independence

MB071148 Dakar PANA in English 1103 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Lusaka, 7 April (ZANA/PANA) — SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has said his organisation will not enter into any agreement with South Africa which did not grant independence to Namibia.

Nujoma appealed to the international community to exert more pressure on South Africa and rejected linkage of Namibia freedom to Cuban troops withdrawal from Angola.

The international community should pressure Britain, West Germany and the United States to impose economic sanctions on the racist regime, Nujoma said.

The SWAPO leader who was speaking on Television Zambia last night reiterated SWAPO's challenge to the puppet government in Namibia to free and fair elections supervised by the United Nations.

Nujoma said: The puppet government is not prepared to do this because it knows it is not popular with the people and it is controlled by South Africa.

The Namibian leader accused the Western countries, particularly Britain, West German and the United States, of being more interested in safeguarding their investments in South Africa [word indistinct] Namibia at the expense of millions of black lives in southern Africa.

He said: Blacks have nothing to lose from these sanctions because they do not have property or anything worthwhile at stake, so the argument that it is the indigenous people who will suffer from the sanctions is absurd.

He said the armed struggle would be intensified but did not rule out SWAPO's clash with UNITA rebels fighting the Angolan Government because they were an obstacle to the Namibian independence.

SWAPO would continue its military offensive against South African forces and would not stop at nothing to liberate Namibia, he added. He stressed: We will continue to carry a gun in one hand and the means for peaceful solution in another in order to achieve total liberation of our countrys.

Nujoma also appealed to African leaders to unite and form a strong political and economic front or else they will [word indistinct] be exploited by imperialists.

BBC Interviews SWAPO, SWANU, Government Officials

MB070851 London BBC World Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Interview with (Pashakene Tshombe), member of the SWAPO Central Committee; (Kaiser Matundu Chiparuru), London representative of the South-West African National Union, SWANU, Progressives; and Andreas Shipanga, minister of economic affairs in the transitional Namibian Government, on the "African Perspective" program by Fiona Ledger — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ledger] For the past 8 years, the Namibians have been promised independence by the United Nations. The South Africans, who have a standing army in Namibia, says they agree to a Namibian independence in theory, but first they want to see Cuban troops out of neighboring Angola. Last month the South African president, P.W. Botha, announced for the first time a date — 1 August — which, if acceptable to all parties concerned, would signal the beginning of the independence process. In today's program I will be talking about what the economic and political nature of an independent Nambia Namibia might be.

Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya have all established 1-party states. Might not then an independent Namibia be a 1-party state with SWAPO in charge? I asked Mr (Matundu Chipararuru) if it was something he feared.
[(Chipararuru)] A 1-party state in Namibia is not possible irrespective of what, you know, by whatever political party because ... [changes thought] have got so many political organizations who want to have a stake or who want to be represented in a future Namibian government. Now, any party which goes on to try to exclude all the other political parties within the country and does not want to accomodate those people, then I do not think there is going to be a lasting solution to the problem of the Namibian people. I do not think there is going to be a stable government.

[Ledger] But you think SWAPO wants to set up a 1-party state?
[(Chipararuru)] I do not think so. As far as I am concerned there are no indications, currently, that SWAPO wants to set up a 1-party state.

[Ledger] If SWAPO turned around to SWANU and said, look why don't we just all work together to the extent that you just come and join us to become part of SWAPO, would SWANU be willing to do that?
[(Chipararuru)] Well, in the ... [changes thought] becoming part of SWAPO, No, no, no, no, no. I don't think SWANU will be able to do that because SWANU is a liberation movement with its own structure and her own policies.

[Ledger] But, really the prospects of a 1-party state is an issue which I should be putting to SWAPO. Here is Mrs (Tshombe):
[(Tschombe)] Now, the aim of SWAPO is to liberate Namibia from colonialism and imperialism, and after that we are going to put up the government of the people, where all the people can benefit from the natural resources of Namibia.

[Ledger] Do you see SWAPO working alongside with other parties, be they very small parties, or do you see SWAPO, as is the case in Mozambique, where you have one large party that represents a spectrum of political ideas within the (?country), but you have just the one party?
[(Tschombe)] No, we are going to do what is good, what is good for the Namibian people. Now we are only busy to liberate Namibia from colonialism and after that we will see. The Namibian people will decide what to do.

[Ledger] Andreas Shipanga was once a leading member of SWAPO. As a member, he was one of the prime movers pushing for United Nations recognition of SWAPO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Today, he sees things differently.
[Shipanga] You can't (?win) on old notions that one party represents all the people of a country and at the same time demanding to go and supervise elections. Why elections, if you are already elected? And you have declared ... [changes thought] actually at the United Nations declared Namibia a 1-party state. Certainly, on my part and on the part of my party, we do not accept that notion that there is one party which is the genuine representative of the people of Namibia, least of all a party like SWAPO, which is now engaged in a program of killing its own members. So we do not recognize that (?notion) from the United Nations and we know we have got a role to play there and we will play our role in the national politics of Namibia. I suppose the United Nations have really to come to its senses, especially the mob, that mob in the so-called Council for Namibia. They are the ones who are making SWAPO to become completely blind from the realities of what to give Namibia today and what is happening in Namibia.

[Ledger] Harsh words there from Andreas Shipanga and little wonder, perhaps. He did after all spend over 2 years in prison, accused of dissidence under the orders of SWAPO's leaders Sam Nujoma.

The struggle for an independent Namibia is not just a struggle for political independence. It's also a struggle for the country's resources. Namibia is rich in farming land, diamonds, and uranium, and the final question I put to each of the three participants in this program was what economic policies they would pursue if they were governing an independent Namibia? First, Mrs (Tschombe) speaking for SWAPO.
[(Tschombe)] It is a pity now we are only busy with the liberation struggle and after the independence we will see what to do with the economy. The situation will allow what to do with the economy of Namibia, but I would like to remind you that since we are having the problem of technological know-how, I can't see the issue of nationalizing things in there in a very short time and so on, but we are going to do what is good for the Namibia people. They will decide what to do.

[Ledger] It has been said that the best land in Namibia is owned by the white farmers. Just Like in Zimbabwe, land distribution will be a major issue in an independent Namibia.
[(Tschombe)] When it comes to the land, we are going to give the land to the (?tillers). Everybody is going to benefit from the land.

[Ledger] What will SWAPO do? SWAPO could buy out the big white farms that are there at the moment.
[(Tschombe)] You know that we are only fighting to liberate Namibia now and I think the Namibian people themselves, the government of Namibian people, they will know what to do with the land and (?everything).

[Ledger] Staying on the radical side of the political spectrum, here is the economic policy of the SWAPO progressives.
[(Chipararuru)] I think we will nationalize, you know, nationalization is our main policy, because we believe that the main

economic objective of SWANU is to see the material condition of the Namibians improved. Now, I do not think that can be done by a capitalist system.

[Ledger] Would you forbid private enterprise?
[(Chipararuru)] No, I do not think so, but private enterprise as a social [word indistinct] and an initiative of the people, but we are not going to kill initiative of the people to produce, as long as they want to produce to the benefit of the whole country and not only for their benefit.

[Ledger] And what about peasant farmers? Would you encourage them to sell to whoever they like or who would you want them to sell to a state marketing board?
[(Chipararuru)] No, we would like them to sell to whoever they want and that is the — you know — prerogative of the government of SWANU. We're going to check them and see who they are selling to and really, you know, benefitting the people, because people are the main objective.

[Ledger] And finally, Andreas Shipanga. He is minister of economic affairs in the transitional government, so he has had a chance to reflect in detail upon the current state of Namibia's economy, drawing on government resources in Windhoek.
[Shipanga] For my party, and for myself, we believe in a mixed economy, and we believe that the private sector should and can play an important role.

[Ledger] What about, I mean, key industries, if we're talking about uranium or we are talking about the railways.
[Shipanga] I think railways is a foregone conclusion. Railways is a strategic communication thing. It must belong to the state.

[Ledger] What about your mineral [word indistinct resources?
[Shipanga] [Words indistinct] the resources, we still will need now or in the future multinational cooperation, involvement in our mining economy. We are associates, but at the same time the state has only to make sure that it is [word indistinct] in terms of that situation and I could even go further and say that (?since) there is now really local contempt in terms of shares of Namibians in these multinationals and our people being what they are to us, and then (?we can have the people can create) national mining corporation that can issue shares to the members of the... [changes thought] the Namibian nationals and people of long-standing residence in the country.

[Ledger] It has been said that in Namibia the best land is held by white people, the best farming lands that is. Do you have any policy of land distribution if you do get into power?
[Shipanga] I must say now whether it is residential areas or [word indistinct] areas, there is no more discrimination. Everybody who has got sufficient capital, can buy farms in what used to be white, you know, the white areas.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mandated Segregation Ends in Hotels, Restaurants

MB081619 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 8, SAPA — South Africa has scrapped all race restrictions in hotels, restaurants and accommodation establishments in a move hailed today as "a vital breakthrough" by the hard-pressed hotel industry.

The necessary legislation amending the Liquor Act of 1977 has been promulgated without fanfare in the government gazette of April 2.

The director of operations at FEDHASA (The Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association), Mr Fred Thermann, confirmed the amendments in the new legislation, the liquor amendment bill of 1986, mean any person of any race can dance, eat, drink, swim or make use of accommodation in liquor licenced establishments subject only to the normal right of admission.

The liquor amendment bill is part of a general overhaul of the Liquor Act now under way, he said.

The critical wording of the amendment act is "liquor may be supplied to any person, on any premises at the discretion of the licencee or authority holder." Authority holder refers to the Liquor Act.

"In other words, segregation in hotels on the basis of race is completely scrapped," says Mr Thermann.

The breakthrough is the result of a decade of representations by FEDHASA and a year of detailed investigation and submissions, in consultation with the liquor board, the police, government, liquor suppliers and other bodies. Mr Thermann believes the changes will be positive for South Africa's image abroad. "Hopefully it will also pave the way for a return of international tourism."

Other major changes for the hotel industry are still in the pipeline. The hotel act is being amended and will revolutionise the industry, widening choice, introducing the "garni" bed and breakfast type establishment and the tavern or pub, such as those found in Europe, said FEDHASA.

Meanwhile, a massive multi-million-rand promotional blitz aimed at stirring up the potentially huge internal tourism market will be launched in June when 400,000 South African homes will receive a free full colour glossy "get up and go" holiday guide from the South African Tourism Board [SATB].

The guide is being billed as the most hardest sell yet produced by the SATB. The hotel industry, organised commerce, SAA [South African Airlines] and various other bodies are being encouraged by the tourism board to create special packages for inclusion in the guide.

The upshot, says FEDHASA, is likely to be an excellent choice of inexpensive hotel packages which should go a long way towards encouragement of local toursm. "The consumer can only benefit," said Mr Thermann.

The new campaign follows the boards "world in one country" campaign of some 18 months ago, aimed at various foreign and domestic markets, but is said to be more specific this time, with the total emphasis on the domestic market.

The all-out effort to encourage local tourism comes against the background of a severe fall off of international tourism.

"The tourist mix has obviously changed with the fall off of about 80 per cent of incoming tourists. The SATB is therefore addressing the right market with its new campaign and hopefully it will attract a broader domestic market," saidMr Thermann.

The campaign is expected to reach about one and a half million South Africans when it is launched in June with TV and press advertising backing.

The guide will be made up of nine sections, eight covering South Africa on a regional basis, the ninth covering national or inter-regional holidays and weekend excursions.

The tourism board put the cost of the promotion at "a couple of million rand" and describes it as an opportunity the tourism industry cannot afford to miss.

"It's a high quality, easy-to-use, quick reference holiday or weekend guide which the consumer will keep. It's the biggest boost to domestic tourism this country has ever seen," said a spokesman.

Arrests of Libyan-Trained 'Terrorists' Announced

MB091015 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT
9 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, Apr 9, SAPA — Two Pan African Congress [PAC] terrorists trained in Libya, who were sent to South Africa to eliminate prominent black leaders, were arrested over the Easter weekend, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said today. A third person arrested with them has not yet been identified.

Indications were that the two PAC members were part of a group of 150 trained in Tripoli in 1982 where they received political and weaponry training, Mr Nel told a press conference.

The two were being questioned.

So far it had been established that they came to South Africa via Tanzania and Botswana to mobilise black university students and eliminate certain prominent black leaders.

Mr Nel was unable to say whether they were the only two in the country at present, or whether they were part of a larger group.

"Intelligence sources in South Africa have for some time been aware of the fact that one of the dictators of terrorism, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi, is trying to export his madness to South Africa."

Asked whether the arrests were connected to the group of Libyans arrested in Athens when they tried to board a Harare-bound aircraft, Mr Nel said he had no information which connected the incidents.

Mr Nel said that although he knew the names of some of the black leaders on the hit-list, he could not identify them.

The South African Government had information that in 1976, a group of 107 PAC terrorists were trained in Banghazi, Libya.

They were trained in the use of AK47 rifles, RPG7 missiles, 91mm mortars and other weapons of Soviet and Egyptian origin.

"The ANC (African National Congress) receives their training mainly in Marxist Angola and other Soviet bloc countries," he said.

Mr Nel said he had no indication whether the South African Government had contacted the Botswana Government.

"The South African Government has repeatedly supplied Western nations with information which indicates that the master minds behind terrorism in South Africa are to be found beyond our borders.

"The world was recently shocked to learn of Libyan support of the terrorist attacks at Rome and Vienna airports.

"Now Libya has also vowed to turn the Mediterranean into a sea of blood and fire," Mr Nel said.

STAR Publishes Interview With Winnie Mandela

MB080900 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
7 Apr 86 p 6

[Interview with Winnie Mandela by Jon Qwelane — date and place not given]

[Text] Q: What are Mandela's views on sanctions against South Africa?
A: Let him come out and tell the people of South Africa that his views are on sanctions. They mandated him to lead them, they have a right to hear him; they have a right to get that direction from him and not from other people speaking on his behalf.

Q: What are your own views regarding sanctions against South Africa?
A: My own views have always been well known. I have always been quoted as one of those who are calling for sanctions against this country. I have called for total sanctions, mandatory sanctions.

We are asking the international community to assist us in saving the lives Ian Smith could have saved if he had listened during the (HMS) *Tiger* talks.

We believe sanctions are the only other open road for us, the only measure that is peaceful. Anyone who says anything to the contrary is a benefactor of apartheid.

One can understand why, those whose pockets are filled with gold from Pretoria's coffers, obviously oppose santions and hypocritically pretend sanctions will hurt blacks.

We bury people every day, we see blood flowing around us. With all that is happening, with 100 percent unemployment, with us living in ghettos and owning 13 percent of our land, we are still supposed to suffer when sanctions are applied to this land, when we have suffered so much.

Those whose pockets get fatter and fatter, who get their reward from Pretoria, will talk that kind of language.

Q: What do you think of the government's proposed "reforms" like the scrapping of the dompas [passbook], citizenship for blacks, freehold rights and open CBDS [Central Business Districts]?
A: What Pretoria says is of no relevance whatsoever. Once you mention the word (reform) which we have learnt to abhor as much as apartheid... we do not speak that language of "reform".

Our leaders went to prison in the first place for speaking reform. They wanted a transitional sharing of power. That alone was some kind of reform in the sense that they were prepared to sit at a round-table conference and understand the white man's obsession, the white man's fear of being swamped by the black tide.

They were prepared to accommodate those fears, they were prepared to accommodate the obsessions (about) the protection of minorities.

The temerity of the white man. He ill-treats the majority, does what he pleases with majority, prescribes for us our education, living conditions, each and every aspect of our lives — we, in the majority.

The whites invaded our country in 1652 and colonised us, they now turn around and say: "If you take over, guarantee the protection of minorities." The insanity of the white man.

What they say about reform, speaking that kind of language, is absolute rubbish which is no longer the language on our lips.

We have knocked on closed doors generation after generation, and now Ronald Reagan talks about constructive engagement. The one thing Mandela said to me when he was in hospital (late 1985) was: Reagan is talking of constructive engagement when we have been contructively engaged for 74 years in the ANC. The man is that much out of step, he is outdated."

We cannot speak the language of dismantling apartheid step by step. The blacks are going to dismantle apartheid totally, in its totality, in its entirety.

Q: Would that be an all-or-nothing option?
A: Who are they to prescribe the quantity of power we, the majority of this land, want? Who are these white minority settlers, who are they to talk about the quantity of power?

Power belongs to the people, the country belongs to the natives of this land. Those with black skin, black hands — they will determine how that power is shared, and not the other way round.

Q: But will Mr Botha's "reforms" and proposed "power-sharing" lower the level of conflict inside the country?
A: The language of reform is spoken by (Mr) Botha and his clique; it is they who are bothered. We are not interested, we are not party to that. We have never been party to that power they are talking about sharing.

We are talking about our power, the people's power.

Q: As you have been seeing Mandela often, what is his vision of a future South Africa?
A: His vision of a future South Africa is the same as it has always been. It is the same as it was on June 12 1964 when he and his colleagues were sentenced to life imprisoment. His colleagues' vision is the same.

They believe in a democratic South Africa in which the wealth of the country will be shared equally by its people; they believe in the same freedoms for all the people of the country, and they believe in a total democracy free of racism and oppression.

Q: How has the series of bannings - adding to more than a quarter-century of restircitions - affected you and your family?
A: I have not been affected in any way by the restrictions because suffering at the hands of the Nationalist Government is part and parcel of the struggle of my people.

Q: But are you bitter that your life has been restricted for so long?
A: I have often been asked that question, and I never really answered it because it is obvious that (generally) a black person is bitter because we have no other choice, we have been forced to hate.

Q: There have been several moves concerning the release of your husband from prison. Could you go on record about the behind-the-scenes wheeling and dealing regarding the release of Mandela and his colleagues?
A: As he himself stated in February of last year, only free men can negotiate; prisoners cannot negotiate.

Mandela (and his fellow prisoners) cannot be expected to give direction from behind bars; the government is free to release him in order to hear his views and he has gone out of his way to invite the state to come and discuss with him behind bars, instead of quoting him and speculating what his views are supposed to be, and sending all kinds of demagogues to see him and then analysing what he has had to say.

But the government never had any intention to release Mandela. At any rate, they (the prisoners) are not in the least interested about what Botha is doing and saying concerning their release, about the deals linking them with Sakharov and Du Toit.

But anybody who thinks our leaders will be released from jail by the government is misguided. They will be fetched from Pollsmoor by the people of this country themselves.

Q: Have you been involved, as was reported on at least one occasion, by the authorities or someone else like Chief Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei, to assist in efforts to secure Mandela's release or even persuade him to accept the government's offer?

A: What disproves such reports lies in the treatment that Pretoria has meted out to me. Only in South Africa can a person be prosecuted for coming to their home, as I have been.

It should be obvious then that they could never approach me to send me to my husband with their deals on his release.

My alleged mediation was utter fabrication. Nothing could be further from the truth.

What happened was that Matanzima approached me, and I stated that openly. Matanzima is Mandela's nephew, and throughout the years of their political disagreement they have never lost their blood relationship, they have close family ties.

When Matanzima approached me in Brandfort and asked to see his uncle, I simply conveyed the message that said wasn't it about time he considered coming out to the Transkei as he (Matanzima) was about to retire.

(Matanzima said) one of the last things he wished, was to see to it that his uncle joined him in retirement, and that he had actually gone out of his way to prepare accommodation for him. It was open, and I had nothing to do with Botha or any other official.

Matanzima approached me as he had always done about family matters and by that I am not saying he was not manoevured by Pretoria. Because it is quite obvious he never meant what he said then and he had not approached his uncle as his uncle, but as Pretoria's messenger.

Nelson Mandela Said 'Shattered' by Death of Nephew

MB081951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1943 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 8, SAPA — African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela is said to be "shattered" and to have "taken very badly" the death of his nephew, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Chief Sabata, who fled into exile in 1982 after extensive harassment and alleged persecution by his cousin, the then-president of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, died in Lusaka yesterday at the age of 57.

He was a senior member of the ANC.

Yesterday Mrs Winnie Mandela and Chief Sabata's widow, Mrs Beatrice Sabata, flew to Cape Town to break the news to the imprisoned ANC leader. Mrs Sabata would only say "I am very shocked at the death of my husband." She said he and Mr Mandela were "very close" and confirmed Mr Mandela was "shattered" by the news.

As the most senior family member, Mandela must decide on funeral arrangements for his nephew — otherwise the task would fall to Chief Matanzima, which family members said was "unthinkable."

Mandela decided the body should be flown back to South Africa and be buried at his ancestral home — at Xalanga in the Umtata district.

Dressed in black mourning clothes, Mrs Mandela, Mrs Sabata and the Mandela family lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, visited Mandela for more than two hours.

Chief Sabata was the hereditary chief of the Thembu people, the largest grouping within the Xhosa nation, and leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party in the Transkei.

On August 6, 1980, he was dethroned as paramount chief by the Transkeian prime minister, Mr George Matanzima, after being found guilty of "violating and injuring the dignity" of Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The Sabatas had nine children — all living in exile — and Mrs Sabata lives in Orlando, Soweto.

Police Detain UDF's Fazzie in Eastern Cape

MB090823 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 9, SAPA — Mr Henry Fazzie, the United Democratic Front vice-president in the Eastern Cape, has been detained by the security police, a UDF spokesman said.

He was picked up from his home this morning.

Held for 'Investigation'

MB091056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1053 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 9, SAPA — Mr Henry Fazzie, the vice-chairman of the United Democratic Front [UDF] in the Eastern Cape was picked up by the security forces today.

He is also the acting president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO).

Mr Tango Lamani, a UDF office worker, said he had been told by Mr Fazzie's family that the police arrived at their home at 6 am. He said the police promised that Mr Fazzie would be brought back home today.

Lieutenant-colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, the police press liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, confirmed that Mr Fazzie had been picked up, adding that it was "routine investigation."

He said Mr Fazzie would be released today.

The Port Elizabeth Supreme Court recently overturned a five-year banning order on Mr Fazzie.

The court declared the notices served on Mr Fazzie by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, invalid.

The police were reported to have visited the home and workplace of Mr Mkhuseli Jack, the spokesman for the consumer boycott committee in Port Elizabeth yesterday and today. They did not find him.

Mr Jackson Mdongwe, vice-chairman of PEBCO, said his organisation was deeply disturbed by the state harassment of black leaders.

"We see all this an unnecessary stumbling block to meaningful negotiations in the country," he said.

Mr Mdongwe said detentions and harassment would no longer stop the demands of the people for liberation or stifle the consumer boycott of white-owned businesses in the country.

"In fact we have been expecting such harassment and we have come to live with its as part of our lives," he said.

Mr Mdongwe called on the state to release or charge Mr Fazzie immediately.

Mr Stone Sizani, publicity secretary for the UDF in the Eastern Cape, today called for the immediate release of Mr Fazzie "without a banning order."

He said detentions and bannings would not "solve the problem of meeting the aspirations of the black people in South Africa."

Mr Sizani also called for the release of about 50 UDF marshalls whom he said were detained at a funeral on Saturday while controlling the crowd.

Johannesburg Blast Kills One, Injures Four

MB091249 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1248 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 9, SAPA — A blast occurred in a municipal toilet in Vrededorp near the Braamfontein railway station today, killing one black and injuring four others, a spokesman for the SA Police Directorate for Public Relations said in Pretoria.

He said the explosion occurred opposite a shopping centre and next to a bus stop at about 1 pm.

He said the man killed had been "badly mutilated" and he had not yet been identified. The injured were all black adult males.

He added that the nature of the explosive device had not yet been established.

A shopkeeper close to the scene of the blast, Mr Jivan Ramjee, said he heard "a loud explosion." "I ran outside and saw four men leaving the toilet. They were all dazed and bleeding."

Mr Ramjee said he was "too frightened" to look inside the toilet in case of a second explosion.

Police and ambulance officials arrived within five minutes of the blast and the injured were taken to hospital. Police later recovered a badly mutilated body from the wrecked toilet. The area near the blast was cordoned off.

Scores of onlookers gathered near the scene and traffic became congested as police directed motorists away from the area.

The last bomb attacks on the Reef were in Springs and Germiston on the East Rand last Month.

Four vehicles were damaged when a limpet mine went off in a rubbish bin in Springs and in a separate incident in the town a gaping hole was blasted in the wall of a church.

On March 4 a blast ripped through a second-floor toilet next to the vehicle branch offices at John Vorster Square. Two policemen and two members of the public were slightly injured.

On March 7 police detonated a bomb planted in a toilet at the Hillbrow Police Station.

Further on Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott

Unrest Flares on First Day

MB080921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 8 April 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 8, SAPA — Five cars were gutted in Port Elizabeth's sprawling townships yesterday, a post office was fire-bombed and a petrol bomb was hurled at an ambulance in an upsurge of unrest in the townships marking the first day of the economic boycott.

Police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant-colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, said that although he could not link the upsurge in unrest there to the resumption of the economic boycott it was "strange" that unrest had flared up on the first day of the boycott after a period of relative quiet.

He said a petrol bomb was hurled at an ambulance in Kwazakele but it failed to ignite.

Yesterday afternoon petrol bombs were thrown at the New Brighton post office — the only post office still in operation in the townships — and an unknown amount of money was stolen.

He said the building was relatively badly damaged.

Three private delivery vehicles belonging to blacks were set alight in New Brighton and KwaZakele yesterday. A minibus and another private car were also set alight yesterday in New Brighton.

Between 6.30 and 7 pm last night the Centenary Hall in New Brighton was attacked with petrol bombs and stones. Damage was estimated at R800.

Colonel van Rooyen said two shopkeepers in Port Elizabeth's CBD [Central Business District] had telephoned the police to say that black customers who bought in defiance of the boycott yesterday had their purchases confiscated by vigilantes.

He said the shopkeepers declined to press charges and only wanted to inform the police of what was happening.

Colonel van Rooyen said no other reports had been received of intimidation.

Jack: Unrest Not Linked to Boycott

MB080958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0943 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 8, SAPA — Incidents of unrest yesterday in Port Elizabeth's townships were not related to the consumer boycott re-imposed in the area, PE consumer boycott committee spokesman, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, said today.

Meanwhile executive members of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front, who patrolled the black townships yesterday, denied there had been any intimidation of individuals as the consumer boycott entered its first day.

Asked about reports of cars having been gutted, Mr Jack said this was "not related to the boycott."

He called on anyone who was intimidated to report to the PE Black Civic Organization office at Zwide. He and several other leaders had made it clear intimidation would not be tolerated, he said.

Mr Jack said people were "very jubilant at the fact that the shops (in the city) were empty. It was the talk of the day."

On reports that some black people bought goods in the city yesterday, Mr Jack admitted that an announcement made by him at a funeral service in New Brighton on Saturday, where he announced the boycott would start at 12 midnight on Sunday night, had been mistaken by some for noon yesterday.

He said: "Everyone will police themselves against buying in turn."

Mr Jack dismissed a report by a restaurant owner who said blacks could buy food and eat it on the premises but not take it home. Mr Jack said it was a "blanket boycott," They were sowing confusion and "will reap what they sow."

"They should learn a positive lesson from the boycott rather than build up the old baaskap [domination] mentality out of this thing. The time for baaskap is passed now. It is time to build a better South Africa for all," said Mr Jack who had his banning order recently quashed by the courts.

He added the boycott would "hammer" the government, which would be forced to acknowledge that "politics and the economy cannot be divorced."

Pretoria Boycott Extended to Indian Businesses

MB081510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1326 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 8, SAPA — The boycott of consumer goods in Pretoria has been extended to Marabastad to "facilitate its monitoring."

A spokesman for the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee (PCBC) said today the organisation had, after consultation with their local representatives, decided to extend the boycott to Indian shops in Marabastad to avoid creating confusion during its monitoring.

"Consumers who buy in Marabastad usually ask for an endorsement as proof that they did not buy in the city centre. This is creating confusion during the monitoring," the spokesman said.

The indefinite boycott would be reviewed towards the end of each month to assess its effect and the reaction of the government towards the PCBC's demands.

Concerning the destruction of goods confiscated from the boycott breakers, the spokesman said it was never the intention of the committee to force people to observe the boycott.

Each section committee was given a free hand in the methods used to achieve maximum results and coercion was never discussed.

George Council Gives Deadline on Rent Payment

MB081435 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The town council of George has announced measures aimed at ending the violence in the black residential area of Lawaai Kamp. The town clerk, Mr (Karel du Plessis), told our representative at George that it has been decided that people owing on their house rents be given until next Wednesday to pay the money. If this is not done, eviction orders will be issued, and permission obtained to break down unauthorized structures.

Mr (Du Plessis) also said an aid fund is to be established to assist coloreds whose homes have been burned down.

Eastern Cape Development Board Guards Attacked

MB080444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 7, SAPA — Two guards of the East Cape Development Board offices in Addos township are in a "critical" condition in Port Elizabeth's Livingstone Hospital after being attacked by a group with knives, pangas and axes and left for dead on Saturday [5 April]

The SA police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, said today one of the guards went to a shop to buy tobacco and was confronted by a group of people.

He said the guard was attacked with axes and pangas.

His colleague rushed to his assistance, but was also attacked.

Both men were severely injured and left for dead, Col van Rooyen said.

The attackers removed two 9mm pistols and ammunition from the men.

Indaba Postponed, 'Little Progress' Seen

MB081001 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The Natal-KwaZulu conference which opened in Durban last week will not be resumed on Thursday and Friday this week, as planned, but on the following Thursday and Friday. Our Durban news office reports that the conference at which 34 institutions are being represented showed little progress last week, except for consensus reached on certain conference procedures.

The chairman of the conference, Prof Desmond Clarence, has intimated that proceedings will last for several months.

Violence Reported at Lamontville Schools

MB081324 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Violence has erupted at a number of Lamontville schools near Durban. Carmel Rickard reports.

[Rickard] Officials of the National Education Crisis Committee say that at least three pupils were seriously hurt this morning in confrontations with police. So far, however, there has been no confirmation from police of taking action in the area, and at King Edward Hospital an official says so far only one pupil has been admitted. She is (Prudence Mngadi) who is suffering from a gunshot wound and is in a satisfactory condition.

This morning's incidents follow growing dissatisfaction among pupils about the nonarrival of school books and the bad conditions of classrooms. There is also dissatisfaction about the decision last week by a senior official of the Department of Education and Training to close Lamontville High School until later this month, and his decision to get police help in clearing pupils off the premises.

Student Dies From Wounds

MB081520 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] One of the school pupils injured today during confrontations with police in Lamontville near Durban had died. Hospital officials say she died of gunshot wounds to the head. There has still been no confirmation of the whereabouts or condition of the other pupils claimed by residents of the township to have been hurt in the violence.

At least four schools in the area have been hit by unrest, most of them over the question of school books.

Three Killed As Fighting Erupts in Natal

MB090818 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0813 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 9, SAPA — Three men died when two factions of about 300 men each attacked each other between Hammersdale and Umbumbulu yesterday, police said.

The clash was between the Makhanya and Gwala factions.

Police said they found the three bodies lying in the veld but it is possible that more people were killed and their bodies carried off. Two homemade firearms and a number of sticks and assegais were recovered. About 30 men have been arrested.

The reason for the clash is not known and the bodies had not been identified by early today. Investigations are continuing.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 8 April

MB081759 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1743 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 8, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7 pm unrest situation report issued by the Division of Public Relations, Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported since 8am this morning.

"At Lamontville in Port Natal, this morning a mob of blacks stoned a police patrol in the area. They were dispersed by the police using birdshot. One black female sustained slight injuries and was arrested.

"At Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark, this morning a mob of blacks stoned a bread-delivery vehicle in the area, looted the bread and attempted to set the vehcile alight. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"At Henkeng near Kroonstad, Orange Free State, this morning a mob of arsonists set fire to a delivery vehicle in the area, causing extensive damage. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"At Darlington in the Eastern Provice, this morning police discovered the charred body of a black female. Police are investigating.

"At Port Alfred, this morning police discovered the charred body of a black male. Police are investigating.

"At Bongoletho near Oudsthoorn, this morning a mob petrol-bombed a police patrol in the area. They were dispersed by police using birdshot. One black man was arrested and no injuries were reported.

"At Ugguletu in the Western Cape, this afternoon a mob of blacks attacked a construction worker and seized his firearm. A shot went off and the man was fatally wounded. Police are investigating.

"This afternoon in Soweto, Witwatersrand, a mob of arsonists set fire to a house in the area, causing extensive damage. They were dispersed by police using birdshot and tearsmoke. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"In New Brighton in the Eastern Province, this afternoon a mob of arsonists set fire to a delivery vehicle in the area causing extensive damage. No arrests or injuries were reported."

Early 9 April

MB090613 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0604 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, Apri 9, SAPA — The following is the overnight unrest report as issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, a private vehicle was damaged by stone-throwers.

"At Kwanobuhle, near Uitenhage, police vehicles were stoned, petrol-bombed and acid-bombed. These mobs were dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.

"At Dukatole, near Aliwal North, a man was arrested for intimidation when he threatened people returning from work.

"Two vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers on the highway which passes Chesterville, near Durban.

"At Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, a classroom of a school was damaged by arsonists.

"At Khutsong, near Ooberholzer in the Western Transvaal, a shop was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Soshanguve, near Pretoria, a man was arrested when he stoned an SAP Vehicle.

"At Brigdeton, a coloured residential area near Oudtshoorn, a shop was extensively damaged by arsonists."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB070610 [Editorial Report]

Port Elizabeth Boycott

In another report on page 16 of the 6 April *SUNDAY TIMES*, Jeremy McCabe says that Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce Director Tony Gilson and the Port Elizabeth Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce have indicated their willingness to meet with black leaders in an effort to avert the planned consumer boycott in the city. However, "the biggest stumbling block remains the government's ban on outdoor meetings. The boycott organisers insist they must have the right of reporting back to their communities before they can begin any process of negotiation with the businessmen." McCabe adds that the East Cape African Chamber of Commerce "this week unveiled a strategy aimed at encouraging black consumers to continue buying at black-owned businesses," which calls for keeping the markup on staple foodstuffs to a 15-percent ceiling, "liaising with the consumer boycott committee by selecting traders to serve on a price monitoring committee," and improving working conditions and discipline among employees.

SUNDAY TIMES on Tutu Call

Commenting on Bishop Tutu's call for sanctions in an editorial on page 18, the paper says that while the bishop "is perfectly entitled" to make the call, he is wrong to do so. Since blacks will be the first to suffer "the effects of sanctions-induced recession," the paper asks if it is right "to express one's abhorrence of apartheid by those who suffer under it." Furthermore, sanctions will lead to more unemployment "and more desperation in the townships -- the fuel of unrest -- thus giving the ratchet of violence another wicked turn." Nevertheless, while Bishop Tutu's call is wrong, his frustration is understandable, since the reforms he has asked for have been "vaguely promised or slothfully implemented" by the government. "The means of rebutting Bishop Tutu's call (visible reform) lies in President Botha's hands. Why does he not use it?"

SUNDAY TIMES on Parliament's 'Torpor'

Commenting on the second half of the Parliamentary session, which will begin in Cape Town next week, a second editorial on the same page says that while no doubt work was done during the first half, "it is work that exigencies should have seen completed months ago. A sense of urgency has signally failed to project itself beyond those inner and often isolated portals." "The next three months will see the tabling of critically important draft legislation. If the torpor of these past wasted months is to be dispelled, the bills will have to be palpably reformist in intent, concise in formula and swift in implementation. Time and the nation's patience -- resources that not even the government has succeeded in squandering -- demand it."

Time for Reform Running Out

In a column on the same page, Arthur Hammond-Tooke, director of economic affairs of the South African Federated Chamber of industries (FCI), writes that "time is running out for the reform process in South Africa." The government has failed to demonstrate that "its reform rhetoric is not a sham" and "black anger and frustration is growing at the lack of visible results." What is worse, however, "is the fact that the state president adopted the language used by the business community, and especially the

FCI business charter, to market his reform statements. His lack of action is now tarring business with the same brush." Several international groups are considering implementing sanctions against South Africa, but "measureable progress by the government to implement its undertakings in the next few weeks while these commissions are formulating their positions on South Africa could radically alter the conditions imposed on this country. Demonstrable progress by the government to implement its undertekings would also give ammunition to the business community and moderate opinion abroad, opposing boycott action which is now threatening to spiral out of control." In order for the government to regain credibility and encourage blacks to join negotiations, it must produce concrete results in the short term in housing, job creation, and education. Action by the government in these areas would "reinforce and not compromise the negotiation process which has to be essentially open-ended."

'Botha Doctrine' Urged

Writing on the policy of constructive engagement in a column on page 19 of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, Carl Noffke, director of the Institute for American Studies at Rand Afrikaans University, says "the major flaws of the policy of constructive engagement as it is being applied in 1986 are: the inability to view southern Africa within a global context; the inability to lend meaningful support to those who are attempting to turn back Soviet power; and the obvious unwillingness to get their priorities right on southern Africa." The Reagan administration "has become openly unfriendly in many of its actions toward South Africa," a country "which has always been friendly to the United States and vital to the survival of the West. South Africa needs to take "urgent corrective measures" and should launch "a credible and effective public information and persuasion campaign" in the United States. South Africans should also "put the policy of constructive engagement on the back-burner. Let us allow the Americans to evaluate their incomprehensible actions without our active participation." Finally, the government should "develop a South African Doctrine -- a P.W. Botha doctrine -- born and raised in the realities of southern Africa." African leaders concerned about "foreign interference and foreign domination" would be given assistance under the Botha doctrine, which "should be tailored to help those wishing to prevent the Red flag from flying in all the capital cities."

Urbanization Strategy

In another column on the same page, Ann Berstein of the Urban Foundation discusses the need for a new urbanization strategy which she says should be the result of negotiation among "the state, the private sector and authentic black leadership." The first step in the new strategy would be the abolition of influx control, which would also involve issues ranging form a resolution of citizenship status to ending all pass law arrests. "The unambiguous removal of influx control would stop the distortion of the urbanisation process that inhibits economic growth and all attempts to improve the quality of life of urban communities. It would also be the first reform to postively impact every single black family while at the same time fundamentally improve the climate for black/white negotiations." Influx control involves the question of citizenship and "the Urban Foundation's position is that the South African Government should announce its willingness to grant South African citizenship, dual citizenship if necessary, to all the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) people living in the borders of the old Union of South Africa." The foundation also believes that freedom of movement must be available to all South Africans "as a public policy without any reference at all to conditions of work and housing." The focus of the new urbanization strategy must be on development and not control.

Winterveld Mass Funeral Planned

"The 11 people killed during the unrest at Winterveld will be given a mass funeral on Wednesday -- despite the ban on such gatherings by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope," Mpho Kobue reports on page 4 of the "Extra" section. Mangope has accused people of coming from outside to "incite his people to fight the government" and has "warned that severe measures would be taken against members of any South African political organisation found to be involved in such activities." However, a great many people from outside Bophuthatswana are expected to attend the funeral.

Blows to Business Confidence

"Business confidence has taken hammer blows in the past fortnight from political developments, a sharp drop in the gold price and the rand. The continuing death toll in the townships, Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for sanctions and more bad publicity abroad set back business confidence as it was reviving," David Southey writes on the front page of the "Business Times" section. "Even agriculture, which only a few weeks ago economists were pointing to as a significant gainer this year, could turn out a lot less fruitful than was hoped." "Mirroring most of the bad news in the economy in the last few months," a manufacturing survey by the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau of Economic Research found " 'boom conditions are definitely not in the pipeline for some time to come.' " As further confirmation on the drop in confidence levels, the Association of Chamber of Commerce's business confidence indicator recorded a 4-point decline in March, the first drop in 4 months.

Net Loss of Aircraft Reported

"South Africa suffered a net loss of 111 aircraft last year, but the Commercial Aviation Association says the trend is reversing," Ciaran Ryan reports on page 5 of "Business Times." "A total of 176 aircraft -- including 14 helicopters -- left SA last year and 65 -- including eight helicopters -- were imported. Last year was the first time in SA's history that there was a net loss of aircraft." However, "SA buyers are scouring second-hand markets abroad for aircraft" and importers of aircraft enjoy generous tax allowances."

Winnie Mandela Quoted

Arlene Getz reports on the front page of Johannseburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 6 April that the paper's legal advisers have decided that Winnie Mandela may now be quoted in South African media for the first time in 11 years. In her first publishable interview, Mrs Mandela "scotched widespread speculation" that Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners may soon be released from prison, terming hints of the release "a political ploy by a government attempting to counter increasing political violence," adding "it is obvious the government has no plans to release Mandela and the other political prisoners soon." She also said she was not particularly excited about the lifting of her banning order. " 'It doesn't represent a particular step in government policy and I would not be surprised if the order was reimposed.' " Getz also reports that Mrs Mandela told a Brandfort funeral of a man who residents say was killed by an alleged police informer that " 'we no longer come to the funerals of our young heroes to shed tears.'" The time for tears was over, she said, and " 'the time has come where we must show that we are disciplined and trained warriors.'"

No Apartheid in Ambulance Service

"Apartheid will be scrapped in a new, computer-controlled ambulance service planned for the Transvaal, but this will apply mainly to emergencies -- in other cases, traces of apartheid will still be visible," Carrie Curzon reports on pages 1 and 2. All patients will be treated alike in emergencies and taken to the nearest hospital and the service will operate outside of municipal boundaries.

NECC Call Enables Greater Organization

Reporting on the National Education Crisis Committee's (NECC) call for students to return to school on page 2, political correspondent David Breier says that the government is "under no illusion" about the call and realizes it "enabled pupils to be more effectively organized politically." The Department of Education and Training (DET) "plans to suspend classes at schools which politicise pupils" which "could set the DET on another collision course with the black community."

Subsidies for Foreign Students

Progressive Federal Party information spokesman Peter Soal has said the only motivation behind the government's decision to grant secret subsidies to white students from neighboring countries could be a "desire to spread Afrikaner Nationalist influence in neighbouring countries," David Breier reports on page 4. The government has admitted that the subsidies were decided on in 1971 and it has been estimated that 5 million rands of taxpayers' money was spent on subsidizing foreign students at Transvaal Department of Education schools, while other provinces may also have been involved.

Subsidies for Private Schools

"Principals of private schools will be meeting the director of the Transvaal Education Department on Tuesday to discuss, again, the government's proposal to introduce a subsidy scheme based on the numbers of pupils of other races at their schools," Joao Santa Rita reports on the same page. Although the government's subsidy plans are unclear, "principals at some of the top private schools in Johannesburg have indicated that they will reject any racially based subsidy scheme."

95 Unrest Deaths in March

"At least 83 people -- more than three a day -- died in unrest-related incidents since the State of Emergency was lifted on March 7 until the end of the month," Joao Santa Rita reports on page 10. A total of 95 people, including those killed in Bophuthatswana, died in March, and the Institute of Race Relations says that 105 deaths were recorded for January and 107 for February. In addition, "the South African Special Risks Insurance Association said that since the start of the political unrest to the end of February insurance claims had reached R65 million."

Qwelane on Sanctions

In his "Just Jon" column on page 11 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*, Jon Qwelane writes that for all the talk of black suffering with which whites greeted Bishop Tutu's call for sanctions, if a referendum were held among blacks "the resounding 'Yes' to immediate sanctions against apartheid South Africa will jolt people to reality and hopefully shake them out of complacency." Although no one, "least of all Bishop Tutu," underestimates the hardships sanctions will entail, "the suffering unleashed by sanctions -- despite what paid puppets of the system have to say -- will be worth the pain because, unlike in the past 300-odd years when blacks suffered pointlessly under various white governments, at the end a society ordered with the will and consent of all the people will emerge. At any rate, those who whine and snarl that blacks will suffer in the event of sanctions smugly imply that everything is heavenly for the millions of jobless people across the country, the millions of victims of forced removals, the starving hordes in the never-never bantustans, and the hundreds of thousands denied livelihood by the beastly pass laws."

Time for Intolerance to Stop

In an editorial on page 14, *THE STAR* comments that even this week's peace making efforts -- the NECC meeting in Durban and the Kwa-Zulu-Natal indaba -- were "marred by their own attendant cross-currents of violence and threats." The radicals stayed away from the indaba "because of sharpening hostility to Chief Buthelezi -- the same animosity which leads the NECC to brand Inkatha as a 'fascist organisation' and an enemy of the people." "South Africa under apartheid rule is characterised by quite enough intolerance," the paper notes. "When it infects even the peacemakers it is time for the peacemakers themselves to cry halt."

New Political Coalition

"A new party representing elements of the National Party, Progressive Federal Party, the New Republic Party as well as the most important English and Afrikaans business leaders will be formed before the end of next year unless the government finds a credible political solution for blacks," David Breier says on page 14. Representatives of this proposed grouping expressed impatience "with the present logjam in white politics which prevents the government from negotiating with credible black leaders -- including the African National Congress and Inkatha." "Tensions between the government and the breakaway group could emerge at or shortly after the federal congress of the NP in Durban in August when the government is expected to spell out its proposals for power-sharing with blacks." If the proposals "lack credibility with real black leaders," members of the new party could show their hand. Left-wing NP members "have been working behind the scenes to try to move the party towards real negotiation," and "prominent Afrikaners are now urging the government to talk to the ANC despite the armed struggle." The size of the new group is not yet certain, "but there is no doubt it will at least become the official opposition in the House of Assembly." Various estimates of the "New Nats" strength range from about 30 to more than 50. Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha and Minister of Trade and Industry

Dawie de Villiers are seen as leaders of the new group. Dr Fred du Plessis, chairman of the Afrikaans "business giant SANLAM," is also believed to be involved.

Right Wing Wants Elections

The white right-wing parties are agitating for a general election now, Breier reports on page 14. "They believe they would capture many seats from the National Party and could even gain a majority in the House of Assembly if the swing to the right shown in recent by-electons continues." Under the provisions of the new constitution, the next Parliamentary elections need not be held until 1989. President Botha has said he will call a referendum when the government completes its proposals for powersharing with blacks. "Some government sources say that Mr Botha might decide on a calculated gamble by calling for a general election instead." Rightwingers, however, "believe the government is so afraid of them, it might find another constitutional ploy to delay the elections even further beyond 1989. This it could do by declaring another 'new start' when blacks are brought into the central government."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 APRIL 1986

Libya

Libya has completed preparing a "military plan for confrontation on the basis of the recent threatening U.S. statements," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced at a news conference reported by JANA after meeting with the commanders of Libya's land, naval, air defense, and air forces. U.S. claims that Libya was responsible for recent attacks against U.S. interests are merely a "pretext for aggression," Al-Qadhdhafi maintained, adding that the "peoples of the world" were responsible for the violence against the United States. Libya has "not given the orders yet for such acts," he stated, but if any new U.S. "aggression" is launched against Libya, the latter will order all the forces of the "anti-imperialism center" and of the "pan-Arab command" to start violence against the United States all over the world. Asked about the extent of Soviet support for Libya, Al-Qadhdhafi said Libya will not need outside military help "if the battle is with the 6th Fleet and its bases in southern Europe," but he added that the Soviet Union "will not stand idly by" if "the war assumes a wider scope." Noting that Libya and the Soviet Union have an agreement to consult during "serious crises," Al-Qadhdhafi said Libya welcomes the Soviet proposal for the withdrawal of both U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean. He maintained that Libya is "doing the Soviet Union a favor because we are fighting the enemy who is advancing toward the Soviet Union at our expense."

Al-Qadhdhafi also expressed Libya's readiness to participate in an international conference on terrorism, expressing confidence that such a conference would condemn the United States, not Libya.

Israel

A 10 April Jerusalem radio report noted that "intense contacts" are being held between Likud and the Alignment which are leading to a compromise solution to the government crisis.

Nevertheless, in an interview broadcast 9 April by Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had reaffirmed his decision to fire Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i at the 13 April Cabinet session unless the latter submits his resignation before then. While acknowledging that the original coalition agreement stipulates that he cannot dismiss a Likud minister, Peres said there is an addendum to the agreement which states that the government can be disbanded if a minister publicly attacks the prime minister. He added, however, that he is not proposing to disband the government, asserting that Likud would be making a "mistake" if it moves to disband. On the other hand, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Jerusalem radio that there are "no addenda" to the coalition agreement, affirming that Peres has no right to dismiss a minister without his consent. Likud is "very strongly" opposed to Moda'i's dismissal, Shamir said, and it will "not be able" to remain in the coalition if such a decision is made.

As for Moda'i's plans, he stated at a news conference broadcast by Jerusalem radio that he will resign in response to a request from the prime minister, asserting that he will not be an "obstacle" to a continuation of the government. The Likud ministers, however, rejected Moda'i's offer, affirming that the government will be dissolved if Moda'i is dismissed, according to IDF radio. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, while addressing the Labor Party convention, said "any resident" of the territories may belong to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation within the framework of peace negotiations, Jerusalem radio reported. Rabin also asserted Israel's readiness to make "painful territorial concessions" to achieve peace.

Lebanon

Reporting the results of a 10 April car-bomb in Sidon, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio cited initial estimates that the explosion killed 2 people and wounded 27.

In Damascus, Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri and Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) leaders agreed on measures to normalize the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut, according to Paris Radio Monte Carlo. The leader of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, one of several Lebanese leftist party officials who attended the meeting, disclosed that Birri and the PNSF leaders held "frank" discussions but agreed on the need for an immediate cease-fire. The radio added that a security strike force comprising personnel from various leftist parties will be established to eliminate roadblocks and gunmen from areas in and around the camps.

Sudan-Libya

Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said the Libyan call for a union between the two countries will be submitted to a plebiscite, according to SUNA. An official of the Sudanese National Alliance of parties and trade unions noted Sudanese "reservations" about the Libyan unity proposal, SUNA reported, and he also criticized Libya's policy toward southern Sudan.

Iran

A French External Relations Ministry delegation arrived in Tehran to discuss the state of mutual relations, according to IRNA. Paris radio said the fate of French hostages in Lebanon would also be discussed at the talks.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran denied Iraq's claim to have downed two Iranian Fighters 8 April, according to IRNA. Tehran radio reported that 70 Iraqis were killed in an Iranian "infiltration" operation in the northern battlefront. An Iranian communique cited by IRNA said separate Iraqi offensives in Sharhani region and in Pich-e Angizeh region were repulsed by Iranian forces and claimed that an Iranian air force attack near Faqqah "heavily" damaged approximately 120 Iraqi tanks.

On the Iraqi side, a communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio reported that Iraq thwarted Iranian attempts to advance on Iraqi forward positions in the East Maysan area and in the Al-Faw area.

DRA

An Afghan mujahidin spokesman claimed that the mujahidin have downed 8 Soviet fighters and captured 350 Afghan troops in "ferocious" battles in Paktia Province, according to SPA. An AFP report cited mujahidin who said the fighting represents the DRA Government's "most serious" attempt to cut their supply lines.

Pakistan

Pakistan People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto was welcomed by "tens of thousands" of her party supporters when she flew in to Lahore Airport 10 April, AFP reported.

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'Arafat on U.S., Camps War Policy, Syrian Contacts

JN091821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that a U.S. decision cannot cancel the difficult Palestinian figure from the equation, map, and area of conflict. He called on the United States and all those who collaborate with it to understand that the political storm hitting the area now cannot differentiate between this or that interest.

The leader of the Palestinian revolution asserted that Reagan is involving the United States and the American people in the direct conflict between the Arabs and the Zionist entity.

With regard to the war of the camps in Lebanon, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that it is an extension of what Israel seeks, that is, to expel the Palestinians from Lebanon in order to entrench Israel's plan aimed at making Jordan a substitute homeland [for the Palestinians].

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO supports Lebanon's unity — territory and people — and that it is not against any Arab role there, but it is against containing and disarming the resistance. Abu 'Ammar said that the specter of sectarianism had begun to tear up Lebanon and then it would penetrate the Arab body like a cancer.

In a comprehensive statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL ANBA'*, [date not given] Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the imperialist and Zionist attempts to divide the Palestinian people were all doomed to failure.

On the differences with Syria, Abu 'Ammar said that the contacts with Syria have not attained the desired results. He stressed that the current stage is witnessing serious challenges threatening the Arab nation's security, and that these challenges should be confronted at an effective Arab summit conference to be held soon.

PLO Official Welcomes Algerian Call for PNC Meeting

GF091626 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Apr (WAKH) — Member of PLO Central Committee and PLO representative to Saudi Arabia Rafiq Shakir al-Natshah welcomed the call of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday to hold a Palestinian National Council in Algeria.

WAKH quoted Mr al-Natshah as saying "any meeting between resistance factions convened to establish an independent Palestinian national resolution free from foreign influences will be welcomed by PLO, especially because there is a necessity for discussing all problems facing the Palestinian people in and outside the occupied land."

Al-Wazir Interviewed on Relations With Jordan

NC091539 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has denied that Jordan has closed a number of PLO offices in Amman, saying that the only office that has been closed is the Palestinian Liaison Office.

In an interview to be published the day after tomorrow, Friday, in the Egyptian magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, Abu Jihad said that the so-called Jordanian-Palestinian conflict is in fact a conflict with the U.S. Administration and its stand on the Palestinian people's right of self-determination.

The Palestinian official stressed that the difference in opinion between Jordan and the PLO does not mean that there is a rupture or apathy in their relations.

Abu Jihad commented on the recent initiative by King Hassan II of Morocco. The king had asked the Arabs to select one of their leaders to negotiate with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Abu Jihad said that the Arabs should come to terms with their problems and work out how best to face Israel.

Denies PLA Pay Halt in Jordan

GF091745 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (WAKH) — A senior Palestinian official was quoted today as denying reports which said the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat had terminated the payment of salaries of the Palestine Liberation Army which is based in Amman.

Deputy General Commander of the Palestinian Revolution Forces Khalil al-Wazir, told the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* that the reports were "baseless" adding that all members of the forces are receiving their salaries on schedule.

Fatah Dispute Threatens To Split Movement

JN091846 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The inter-Fatah dispute between the Fatah leadership and a number of officers led by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] is still rife. According to observers, this dispute might lead to a new split in the Fatah movement unless the problem is dealt with soon. Responsible pro-Fatah leadership sources are of the opinion that a decision msut be made to relieve Abu al-Za'im of his responsibilities within the movement because of his stands, which constitute a deviation from the principles of order and discipline in Fatah.

Responsible sources in Abu al-Za'im's office in Amman say that Abu al-Za'im had not been informed of this decision. The source considered this view to be a provocative one which shows that some Palestinian leaders fear moves by Fatah's military men, who demand reform and an end to the leadership's violations as well as its political and military mistakes. The source also said that such statements will force the movement to escalate its stands.

Abu al-Za'im is a member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, the Fatah Military Council, the Palestinian Revolution's Higher Military Council, and the PNC.

The official PLO spokesman in Amman denied reports about an 'Arafat decision to freeze the salaries of Palestine Liberation Army officers in Jordan. He said that this report is absolutely baseless and is within the anti-PLO campaign of lies.

Aide Denies Rebellion by Al-Za'im

GF100922 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Apr (WAKH) — The newspaper *AL ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* today quotes a Palestinian official as denying reports concerning a military rebellion carried out by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah] to capture some PLO offices and the Al-Karamah forces camp [in Jordan].

Captain Hazim, director of the office of Major General 'Atallah 'Atallah, asserted that reports concerning a rebellion and the dismissal of Abu al-Za'im from Fatah and the Palestinian Revolution Forces are untrue.

He added that Abu al-Za'im is deputy commander in chief for intelligence and training and has no need to carry out such an act since these forces are under his command at any rate. He stated that all that has been reported concerning the occupation of PLO offices in Amman are mere rumors which are completely untrue.

Captain Hazim affirmed that any decision or measure against Abu al-Za'im must be issued by the PNC, or a Fatah congress, since Abu al-Za'im is a PNC member and a member of the Military Council of the Palestinian revolution and the Fatah Revolutionary Council. He added that Abu al-Za'im has so far not received anything on this matter from the PLO leadership.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* quotes Palestinian sources as saying that the members of Al-Karamah forces were given the choice to stay in Jordan or to leave for Iraq.

The newspaper indicated that an internal directive was issued yesterday inside Fatah which confirmed that the movement is attempting to get rid of Abu al-Za'im and that a number of measures have been taken against him to restrict his authority.

Joint Forces Responsible for Suicide Attack

JN091838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] A man from the joint Palestinian-National Lebanese Forces yesterday carried out a suicide attack against a roadblock belonging to militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon near the village of [name indistinct] in southern Lebanon.

A statement issued by the joint forces says that the heroic operation was made with a car loaded with more than 125kg of high explosives. The roadblock was destroyed and its personnel were either killed or wounded.

Anti-Israeli Military Operations Detailed

JN091957 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's orders, our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing to step up oeprations against enemy personnel and military and vital targets throughout our occupied Palestinian land. The following are the details of these operations:

1. Our heroes from the martyr Ma'mun al-Muraysh group operating inside the occupied homeland managed to plant timed explosive charges inside the control division belonging to the Zionist police at the entrance of Haifa Port. Following this, the group moved to carry out their combat missions successfully in accordance with orders. At 1400 yesterday, when the area was crowded with Zionist policemen and settlers, the explosive charges went off, wounding enemy personnel and destroying the control division. Immediately after the operation, the port area was evacuated and the Zionist security forces and the border guard began a large-scale search for other explosive charges and launched a large-scale arrest campaign against Palestinian citizens.

2. In accordance with instructions to our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland to step up military action against enemy military and vital targets, a special group from the hero martyr Abu Yusuf al-Najjar unit moved toward its target yesterday afternoon and planted timed explosive charges near an enemy intelligence center in the heart of 'Afula. The group then withdrew from the scene of the oepration successfully. At 1150 today the explosive charges went off and the sound of the explosion was heard all over the city. A number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded in the explosion. Ambulances were seen evacuating them. The explosion also caused heavy damage to nearby buildings. Immediately after the operation, Zionist security forces besieged the area, searched for other explosive charges, and launched a large-scale arrest campign against Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connection with the oepration.

3. Our heroes operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing to strike at enemy military and vital targets despite the maximum alert declared by Zionist security organs to confront the escalation of Palestinian military action. During the past 24 hours, six military operations were carried out. At 1915 yesterday, our revolutionaries from the special unit of the martyr Mamduh Saydam Abu Sabri group attacked a military bus near the Al-Nabi Ya'qub area north of Jerusalem with hand grenades and incendiary bombs. The attack wounded many enemy soldiers. The enemy admitted that five soldiers were wounded, one of them seriously, and that the bus was completely burned. The

scene of the operation was still being besieged by enemy forces up to the preparation of this statement on 9 April. The Zionist security forces launched a large-scale arrest campaign against 25 Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connection with the operation.

4. One of our revolutionary heroes attacked with a knife four Zionist soldiers on patrol near the main circle in Tel Aviv yesterday. He managed to fatally stab two of them and seriously wound two others. Our revolutionary hero withdrew from the scene of the operation successfully, despite the enemy's repressive actions.

5. While two Zionist military buses were passing near the Balatah camp at 2215 the day before yesterday to reinforce military positions and security checkpoints, our heroes from the martyr Zafir al-Masri group operating inside the occupied homeland attacked them with hand grenades and incendiary bombs. The attack injured many enemy personnel, whose number was not immediately known because of the security siege around the scene of the operation. It also caused heavy damage to the two buses. A large force from the enemy army besieged the Balatah camp and the nearby area and carried out search and arrest operations until early this morning. Our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases.

6. In accordance with orders, a special group from the hero martyr Kamal 'Udwan group moved toward its target this afternoon and planted a remote-controlled explosive charge on the military road leading to the settlement of (Mislayt) north of the city of Gaza. While an enemy military vehicle was passing on the same road at 1815 of the same day, our revolutionaries detonated the explosive charge, destroying the vehicle and killing or wounding all occupants. Ambulances were seen evacuating casualties. The enemy radio admitted that the perpetrators left the area despite the siege. The search parties spread to the outskirts of the city of Gaza. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bisharah on 'Dangers' Threatening Area

LD082007 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] London, 8 Apr (KUNA) — GCC Secretary General Mr Ya'qub Bisharah called for mobilization of the Arabs to thwart the dangers threatening any Arab region, in a statement published here today.

He added, in an interview with the Saudi *AL-MAJALLAH* which is published in Arabic, that during his recent tour of the Arab Maghreb he tried to brief the leaders of the countries he visited on the dangers threatening the Gulf Region, and the increase of these dangers in the wake of the Iranian occupation of some Iraqi territory.

Mr Ya'qub Bisharah affirmed that the region, because of this occupation, has witnessed grave developments "which might lead to the extension of the Iraqi-Iranian war zone, which is in its 6th year." He said that the Arab world should confront the dangers threatening the meaning of Arab peace and security.

Mr Bisharah denied a question by *AL-MAJALLAH* magaziine relating to the issue of demanding military assistance from the Maghreb countries to the GCC states. He stressed "We have not discussed this topic at all."

He stated that his talks with officials in Morocco and Algeria focused on the developments in the Gulf region and the repercussions of these developments on the Arab sitaution.

Mr Bisharah praised the GCC, and he said "Our experience is stronger than any other in the Arab world." He said in this connection that the GCC has taken on the responsibility of uniting the Arab ranks and removing the tension among the Arab states.

GCC Measures To Confront Further Oil Price Drop

GF061112 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait and its five GCC partners have taken precautionary measures to confront any further deterioration in oil prices and its repercussions, Kuwait's oil and industry ministry, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, was quoted yesterday as saying.

Shaykh 'Ali told *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper that because of these measures he was optimistic about the future of the oil industry in Kuwait and the other five members of the GCC.

He said he was confident the Gulf states and the 13-nation OPEC would succeed in what *AL-SIYASAH* called the battle of the oil market.

Kuwait, he said, had taken precautions against all possible risks in the market.

He believed OPEC members would close their taps and stop selling oil if prices fell below production costs, but described the chances of this happenings as "extremely remote."

In a symposium held in Kuwait two days ago, Shaykh 'Ali said he was certain the OPEC countries would soon win the current "oil war," and that oil prices, which dropped to less than $10 per barrel, would start surging again.

"At worst conditions, oil production would ceased if prices fall under production costs," he noted, but said such a possibility was farfetched.

GCC States Coordinate Economic Agencies, Banks

GF051710 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Apr (WAKH) — GCC Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs Dr 'Abdallah al-Quwayz has said the GCC states were currently coordinating their economic, monetary agencies and central banks.

In a statement to Bahraini weekly newspaper *AL-ADWA'* published today Al-Quwayz said the GCC states work for unifying currencies as a step towards achieving economic integration among them.

On the deteriorating oil prices, Al-Quwayz said oil prices dropped due to the oil glut and because some OPEC members abandoned the organisations policy of defending oil prices. A study for building an oil refinery in Oman has proved feasible, but because of the drop in oil price the GCC states decided to postpone its establishment, Al-Quwayz said.

Tanker Attacked in Gulf Maintains Radio Silence

GF080521 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 8 Apr 86

[Text] Mystery last night surrounded a French supertanker apparently attacked in the Gulf and left with a gaping hole in its bow.

Shipping sources in Dubai said the 239,726 tonne *Brissac*, operated by British Petroleum, was off the UAE with a large hole in the front and low in the water.

The tanker, they said, had been attacked after taking on a load of crude from Ra's Tannurah and had made for Dubai under radio silence.

The sources said the French were refusing to answer radio calls and the ship's owners Societe Francaise Des Petroles refused to discuss the cause of the damage.

"We have tried to contact them, but they don't want to talk to us," said one of the sources.

He said it appeared a rocket had ripped into the tanker above the water-line but it was impossible to say exactly what happened.

The last confirmed strike on shipping in the Gulf was the Iranian raid on the Saudi tanker *Petrostar 16*, in which one man died and six were seriously hurt.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister, PLO's Qaddumi Hold Talks

LD091642 Kuwait KUNA in English 1435 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 9 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad conferred Wednesday with director of the PLO's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi on Palestine cause developments and current Arab situation.

Qaddumi told reporters, after the meeting attended by mainstream Fatah movement Central Committee member Salim al-Zan'un and director of the PLO office 'Awni Battash, that he briefed Shaykh Sabah on goals and results of the Palestinian leadership's latest meeting in Baghdad.

He added that latest contacts made to help convene an Arab summit conference were reviewed.

The two parties affirmed the importance of exerting more efforts toward that end particularly in the current new stage in which "we sense suspicious American moves in the region," Qaddumi said.

The PLO official is currently on a visit to Kuwait on his way to New Delhi to head the Palestinian delegation to meetings of the non-aligned countries' foreign ministers scheduled to open in the Indian capital in a few days.

The PLO chief diplomat stressed that Arab solidarity should be strengthened and trips to Arab countries still hesitant over attending the Arab summit should be made.

He declined to name these countries, adding that Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi will contact all Arab countries and present a summarized report to the League Council on outcome of his efforts, contacts and tours to determine venue and date of the expected summit.

Qaddumi said that discussions with Shaykh Sabah tackled agenda of the Non-Aligned Movement's meeting in New Delhi and the importance of coordinating stands among Arab delegates in that conference which he described as "very important" to pave the way for holding the non-aligned summit in Harare.

Asked on events within the Fatah movement in Jordan, he said that what was said over the incidents included numerous overstatements.

He said that "the Palestine revolution is like a tree and if a leaf fell, it will be a natural phenomenon," Qaddumi elaborated.

Asked whether Jordan had played any role in these events, Qaddumi said that no-one can imagine that Amman would adopt such stands which any Arab feel that they are "lost cases."

He explained that the "issue does not deserve discussions or statements."

Foreign Minister Meets With USSR Ambassador

LD091436 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Apr (KUNA) — The Foreign Ministry continued today at the highest levels its pursual of a number of Arab and international issues of interest to Kuwait, the region, and world peace.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Al-Jabir, today received at his office at the Foreign Ministry the USSR ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov. Later on, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad made a statement to KUNA and to the newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* in which he said that during the meeting the USSR ambassador reviewed the recent proposals put forward by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the final ban of nuclear tests by the USSR and the United States and the preparation for a second summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Shaykh Sabah added that the Soviet ambassador called for Kuwait's support for the Soviet leader's proposals and for a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the militarization of space. He added that the discussions also covered the situation in Afghanistan and its current talks with Pakistan for solving the issue in general and especially the problem of Afghan refugees living in Pakistan.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, today also received the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Jamahiriyah embassy to Kuwait, Hassunah al-Shawish.

Later Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad described the meeting as cordial, and said that bilateral relations between the two countries and ways for developing them in the future were discussed.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister then received Cuban Ambassador Julio Grave de Perlata. Following the meeting, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the ambassador conveyed thanks at the invitation to Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca to visit Kuwait, pointing out that he has accepted the invitation and will make the visit as soon as possible. The deputy prime minister added that discussions during the meeting covered the Iraqi-Iranian war. The Cuban ambassador, he added, expounded his country's attitude toward the continuation of this war and the need to intensify efforts to stop it as soon as possible. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told the Cuban ambassador of Kuwait's attitude toward this matter.

OMAN

Sultan's Representative Hosts Dinner for Bush

GF091922 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Highness Thuwayni ibn Shihab, the special representative of his majesty the sultan, hosted a dinner in

Al-Ghubrah guesthouse this evening in honor of U.S. Vice President George Bush and his delegation. The dinner was attended by member of the honorable royal family, ministers, senior officers of the sultan's Armed Forces and the Omani sultan's police, and Arab and foreign diplomats in the Sultanate.

King Husayn Departs Following Private Visit

GF091027 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and Her Majesty Queen Nur and the delegation accompanying them left Oman at noon today following a 3-day private visit to the Sultanate.

Qabus Receives Message From Sudanese Leader

GF081234 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a written message from his brother Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council.

The message was handed to Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, during his meeting this morning with Hashim Muhammad Salih al-Faki, Sudan's ambassador to Oman.

Talks during the meeting centered on bilateral relations and aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

Consultative Council Delegation Ends U.S. Visit

GF061301 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0825 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Muscat, 6 Apr (ONA) — The delegation of the Omani State Consultative Council has ended a 2-week official visit to the United States. During the visit the delegation, led by Deputy Speaker Shaykh Aflah ibn Hamad al-Ruwahi, held talks with officials at the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives on bilateral cooperation and the means to develop it.

Helicopter Group Leaves for GCC Maneuvers in UAE

GF041405 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A number of helicopters from the Omani Sultan's Air Force left Oman today for the UAE to take part in the joint helicopter exercise of the GCC air forces. The exercise will concentrate on search and rescue operations, in addition to other helicopter operations. The force was seen off at Al-Sib Air Base by Staff Pilot Colonel Talib ibn Miran al-Ra'isi, commander of the base, and a number of the Omani Sultan's Air Force officers.

PDRY

YSP Secretary Receives USSR Envoy, CPSU Message

GF091737 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met in his office today with the Soviet ambassador in Aden, Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov, who delivered a message from the CPSU Central Committee dealing with the international situation and warnings against nuclear experiments.

During the meeting, brother Salim Salih Muhammad expressed our party's high appreciation for the CPSU's continued international support, which plays a significant role in (?enhancing) the process of the organizational and ideological construction of our party, and he noted the aid provided to our party by the CPSU in expertise, training of cadres, and other things.

Brother Salim Salih expressed our country's support for the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives. He said that the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy and its initiatives to improve the international atmosphere, stop the arms race, prevent the militarization of space, and avoid the threats of nuclear war are basic guarantees to safeguard security and stability in the world.

During the meeting, a number of cooperation issues of mutual concern between the two parties and friendly countries were also discussed.

Chairman Issues Military Command Appointments

GF081355 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has issued a decree of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. In Article 1, the decree appoints Major Muthanna Salim 'Askar as deputy chief of the general staff at the Defense Ministry. The other articles state that the decree will go into effect the day it is issued and published in the official gazette.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also issued three other decrees of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. Article 1 of each decree appointed Major 'Ali Muthanna Hadi commander of the Air Force and the air defense of the Armed Forces; Major 'Ali Qasim Talib commander of the Navy; and Major Sa'id Ahmad Sulum commander of the national command of the popular militia. The remaining articles in each decree cancelled any previous appointments to those posts. They also stated that the decrees will go into effect the day they are issued and published in the official gazette.

QATAR

FRG's Moellemann Leaves Doha for Abu Dhabi

GF080556 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 7 Apr (WAKH) — Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, left Doha for Abu Dhabi this evening concluding a 2-day visit to Qatar as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

During this visit, the FRG minister held talks with Qatari officials on relations between the two countries and issues of mutual interest. He also held a press conference during which he talked about the outcome of his talks with Qatari officials and his country's stand on a number of regional and international issues, including the Middle East crisis and Europe's efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to it. He also talked about GCC-EEC relations.

SAUDIA ARABIA

Turkish Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

GF081311 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived in Dhahran this afternoon on a 1-day visit to the Kingdom. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, led the reception party. The Turkish prime minister is accompanied by an official delegation including Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and a number of senior officials.

Foreign Minister Remarks

LD082120 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2040 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Dhahran, 8 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Aysal, foreign minister, has said that stability in the Middle East could be achieved by solving the Palestine problem and not by providing economic aid worth billions of dollars to the Middle East.

His royal highness was commenting in a statement to reporters accompanying Canada's Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, on the proposal put forward by the Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres concerning the developed countries' provision of economic aid ranging from $20 to 30 billion to facilitate the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

Answering a question on the proposal, his royal highness said that if Israel wants to contribute to stability in the region, there are certain things it could do. His royal highness mentioned in particular the Palestinians' right to self-determination, which is a basic condition for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

His royal highness explained that the views of the Kingdom and Canada were identical on many issues of the Middle East and international economic problems, adding that this included Palestinian rights and confirming that this issue is the key to political stability in the Middle East as a whole.

His royal highness added that he agreed with his Canadian counterpart on the need for stability of oil prices in the interest of producers and consumers. But he added that the Kingdom on its own could not fix the price. His royal highness ended his statement by saying that the Kingdom had made great efforts for the achievement of price stability and hoped that all producers would cooperate in order to secure the interest of everyone, pointing out that this also requires cooperation from other producers.

Holds Talks With King

GF081511 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Damam, 8 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal chaired the Saudi-Turkish talks. Representing Saudi Arabia were His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Wasi', minister of pilgrimage affairs and Awqaf and escort minister; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Khujah, his majesty's ambassador to Turkey. Turkey was represented by Vahit Halefoglu, foreign minister; Arik Umut, ambassador to the Kingdom; and the delegation accompanying the prime minister.

Views Said 'Identical'

LD090350 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal presided over the session of Saudi-Turkish talks.

A responsible source described the Saudi-Turkish talks as amicable, constructive, and comprehensive. In a statement to SPA, the source pointed out that the talks concentrated on the bilateral relations and the issues of interest to Islam and Muslims, in addition to supporting the Islamic solidarity. The source said that the views of the Saudi and Turkish sides were identical on the issues discussed and those which are part of continuous consultations and coordination.

Further Details

NC100818 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish
9 Apr 86 P 13

[Excerpts] Turkey's effect on the tense balance in the Middle East and its attitude toward the Iran-Iraq conflict have come to the limelight once again with Prime Minister Ozal's visit to Saudi Arabia and his talks with King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud. King Fahd used the occasion to urge Turkey "to support Iraq."

HURRIYET correspondent Mehmet Biber, who is traveling with Turgut Ozal, has sent this report on the Ozal-Fahd talks:

Prime Minister Ozal, who was accompanied to Saudi Arabia by Foreign Minister Halefoglu, had a meeting with King Fahd during which the Gulf war was discussed extensively. Although no statement was issued afterward, observers say that King Fahd urged Turkey, which trades with both Iran and Iraq, to shift its trade preferences to the latter. It is reported that the talks involved preliminary discussion of positions.

Saudi Arabia openly supports Iraq in the Gulf war. It has increased its oil production and reduced its oil prices in order to cut into Iran's oil revenues and undermine its ability to purchase arms. It is within this framework that King Fahd urged Prime Minister Ozal to show understanding of Iraq's position by providing easier credit terms by which Iraq may repay the $1 billion that it owes Turkey. Saudi Arabia drew attention to the fact that Turkey has been neutral in the Iran-Iraq war, pointing out that this policy and our expanded trade with Iran have implicitly benefited the latter a great deal. Saudi Arabia also implied that we should keep Iran at a greater distance. King Fahd dwelt heavily on these issues.

Observers say: "The Saudi officials went so far as to hint that in return, they would facilitate Turkey's purchase of oil."

It was also suggested that if Turkey "were to show some understanding toward Iraq as far as its debts are concerned," then "Saudi Arabia could compensate for Iraq's debts by expanding relations with Turkey. It could supply Turkey with more and cheaper oil, provided that Turkey were to restrict its trade with Iran..." [passage omitted]

Jale Ersoy, reporting from *HURRIYET*'s Ankara bureau, has sent this report on Prime Minister Ozal's visit to Saudi Arabia:

Prime Minister Ozal flew to Riyadh on a special airplane for a 24-hour visit, seeking to review the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war with King Fahd. It has been learned that Prime Minister Ozal's real purpose was "to learn about behind-the-scenes efforts to end the war."

On his way back from India, Prime Minister Ozal will stop over in Kuwait and will have talks with the amir.

Rejects Mediation in Gulf War

TA090607 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that Turkish mediation in the Iran-Iraq war is out of the question. Ozal, currently in Saudi Arabia, met with King Gahd ibn al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud. In a statement to ANATOLIA AGENCY after the meeting, Ozal reported that regional issues, especially the Iran-Iraq war and bilateral relations, were discussed during the talks. He said: Naturally, the Iran-Iraq war, which is now in its 6th year, interests both sides and is causing concern. We exchanged views on our respective impressions from visits to Iran and Iraq.

Remarking that King Fahd and his entourage expressed their desire to purchase property in Turkey, Ozal noted: We told them that we are drafting a bill which will be approved by the Assembly within the next few days. We told them that we want to help our Arab friends on this matter and further develop our relations. Ozal said that his private meeting with King Fahd was special. Noting that Turkey's mediation in the Gulf war is out of the question, the prime minister added: We are not talking about mediation. Anyway, this is not possible.

Following a luncheon at the king's palace, the Saudi and Turkish delegations began their talks. Riyadh radio reported that the talks between the two countries were held in a positive, comprehensive, and friendly atmosphere. Ozal will leave Saudi Arabia for India tomorrow morning.

Views Oil Policy

GF091257 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 9 Apr (SPA) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has expressed his country's appreciation for the oil policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its continuous efforts within OPEC to end the current crisis in the international oil market.

In statements to SPA before departing the Kingdom, he said that there are several reasons for the oil market crisis. He noted that his country imports 88 percent of its oil needs and estimated Turkey's annual imports of Saudi oil at around 2 or 3 million tons.

The Turkish prime minister affirmed that Saudi investments in his country are developing on a large scale. He believed that there will be further positive developments in this sphere in the next few years, noting that there is a law in Turkey which safeguards investors' rights and treats them like Turkish nationals.

The Turkish prime minister announced that a law will be issued in less than 1 month which will enable the citizens of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries to own real estate in Turkey.

Departs 9 Apr

GF091025 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0913 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Dhahran, 9 Apr (SPA) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Dhahran today following a 1-day visit to the Kingdom during which he met with senior Saudi officials.

Official Denies Turkish Report on Oil Purchases

GF091946 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1840 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Dammam, 9 Apr (SPA) — REUTER has carried a report from Ankara attributed to the Turkish paper *GUNES* published today stating that Saudi officials expressed readiness to pay reparation to Turkey to make up for any financial loss incurred if it stops purchasing 6 millions tons of Iranian oil. The agency also attributed another report to the same paper as saying that the Kingdom informed Turkey that the Gulf countries will purchase Turkish commodities worth $1.5 billion — originally allocated to Iran — if Turkish exports to Iran stop. REUTER also attributed to the Turkish paper *HURRIYET* a report saying that the Kingdom asked Turkey to reschedule Iraq's debts which amount to about $1 billion.

A Saudi official source commented on this by saying that what has been published is untrue and that it is well known that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not interfere in other countries' affairs and external relations. The source pointed out that the economic relations between the Kingdom and Turkey are strong and firm and also are undergoing continuous progress. The Saudi source added that the freedom of trade and operations between the two countries enable each to import commodities which the other produces and wishes to sell, free from any foreign factors.

Canadian Foreign Minister Departs 8 Apr

GF081338 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has met with John Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and the delegation accompanying him. A number of issues of common interest were discussed during the meeting. The Canadian minister and the delegation accompanying him left Dhahran International Airport at noon today at the conclusion of visit to the Kingdom lasting several days, during which he held talks with a number of officials in the Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Minister To File Protest on Israeli Satellite

GF292039 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] 'Alawi Darwish Kayal, minister of post, telephone, and telegraph, has announced that at the request of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Kingdom has exerted great efforts to familiarize the governments and international institutions with the dangers to which the Arab world is subjected as a result of the execution of the Zionist satellite project. The Kingdom will file a legal protest against it because it interferes with the orbit of Arabsat, and will confront this project and prevent its establishment.

In a statement to SPA, his excellency said that the confrontation between the Arab and Islamic nation and the Zionist colonialist occupying country is a cultural confrontation that has numerous fields and methods.

'Source' Denies Supplying Oil to S. Africa

GF081435 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Apr (SPA) — A responsible source at the Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ministry has called incorrect a report broadcast recently by a U.S. television network which accused the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of supplying South Africa with oil. The source added: The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continues its oil embargo on the rascist Government of South Africa and is strictly applying this embargo. For the purpose of consolidating control and implementing this oil embargo, the Kingdom obliges the buyers of its oil to present an official certificate confirming the arrival in full of the shipments of Saudi oil at the final unloading harbors. Such certificates are accepted after being endorsed by the competent authorities and at the unloading harbors. The concerned authorities at the ministry check these certificates and verify that they are correct.

Daily Says Reagan Policies Based on Hatred of Arabs

PM070936 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Reagan's New Dictionary"]

[Text] Nicaragua's Sandinista government has become a danger to Israel!

So said President Reagan to American Jewish organizations' leaders as part of his effort to bring pressure on the Congress in order to endorse $100 million in aid for those opposing the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. He even went as far as to say that the Nicaraguan army commanders receive training in Palestinian camps in Syria, Libya, and Iraq and that Nicaragua, therefore will become a base for launching "Arab" terror close to the United States.

But President Reagan's efforts and the Zionist lobby's pressures have failed to make the U.S. Congress approve military and financial aid to Nicaragua dissidents at a time when the U.S. Government is talking about strict economic measures to curb the tremendous deficit in the U.S. budget.

It appears that President Reagan wishes to go down in the anals of history as the man who changed the political map worldwide. A few weeks ago he met with Jonas Savimbi, leader of dissident UNITA organization in Angola, who asked for financial and military aid for his organization in order to topple the existing regime in Angola. At the same time he sought to give aid to the Mozambique Government on the advice of his envoy Chester Crocker with the aim of changing the political direction of the present Maputo regime. This is what the President has done, but what he has not done is to impose economic sanctions against South Africa for its continued violation of human rights so that he can help the Pretoria government to go ahead with changing the map of political powers in Southern Africa and thus help to achieve some of the U.S. President's ambitions.

Monroe proclaimed the principle of "noninterference" and gave it his own concept. Wilson then came and proclaimed his well-known 14 Points, which speak about freedom, human rights, and the right to self-determination. But President Reagan has a different view. He defends freedom in Central America according to his own concept of such freedom. He believes that Savimbi is a freedom fighter while 'Arafat is a terrorist. He believes that human rights are being violated in Nicaragua and Poland, but not being violated in Hebron, the Golan, and Lebanon. He believes in peoples' right to self-determination but he exclusively defines the peoples that may enjoy such rights and even sometimes gives this right nonexistent dimensions.

Those who were hoping that the U.S. President would become more impartial and independent during his second term of office and more willing to adopt fair stands have been surprised by Reagan's talk to the Jewish organization' leaders. He is causing Jewish feelings against Nicaragua, using as a plea what he said about the existence of Arab cooperation with this very small and very poor country in Central America. Reagan is saying: Hate Nicaragua because it has Arab friends.

Is this not an advocation of hatred for the Arabs in the first place?

UAE

FRG's Moellemann Arrives in Abu Dhabi 8 Apr

GF080602 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (WAKH) — Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha tonight on 2-day visit to the UAE.

Received by President

GF081324 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1310 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, received this morning Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office.

During the meeting bilateral relations were reviewed, as well as joint cooperation between the two countries and the ways to develop them in various fields. The meeting also dealt with economic cooperation between the GCC and the EEC.

During the meeting a discussion was also held on the importance of reviving Arab-European dialogue in order to enable Europe to play a more effective role to overcome the inertia in the efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid affirmed his support in this regard and at the same time confirmed the importance of an active European role to resolve the Middle East crisis.

During the meeting a discussion was also held on the situation in the Gulf region, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and exerting of all possible efforts to end this war through peaceful means. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's court; Mr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Thomas Troemel, FRG ambassador to the UAE.

Talks With Counterpart

GF081350 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the foreign office, expressed concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. During their meeting at noon today they affirmed the need to exert international efforts to end the bloodshed between the two warring countries and to resort to mediation efforts to end the conqlict by peaceful means.

This was stated by an official source at the UAE Foreign Ministry following the meeting during which views were exchanged on the situation in the Gulf region, the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East cause and relations between the two countries.

Concerning developments in the Middle East cause, the source said that the German minister expressed his country's great concern on the need to find an appropriate formula to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict by peaceful means through cooperation with its allies in the EEC, and that this formula should take into consideration the Palestinian representation in any negotiations dealing with the establishment of a peaceful settlement foy the Palestinian cause.

In this regard Mr Rashid 'Abdallah affirmed the need to grant Palestinians the right to self-determination and resolve the Palestinian cause therough peaceful means with the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Mr Rashid 'Abdallah urged the European countries to exert further efforts for a solution of the Palestinian cause.

The source said that Mr Juergen Moellemann expressed interest in the development of economic and technical cooperation beoween the EEC and the GCC and also in the framework of the Arab-European dialogue. The source pointed out that Mr Rashid 'Abdallah affirmed that the UAE welcomes the cooperation between the GCC and the EEC which is in the interest of both sides.

The meeting was attended by Ya'qub al-Kindi, director of the Foreign Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, and Hamad Harib al-Hibsi, first secretary at the UAE Embassy in Bonn. It was also attended on the FRG side by Thomas Troemel, FRG ambassador to the UAE; and the director of Middle East affairs at the FRG Foreign Office.

Views Terrorism

GF100743 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (WAKH) -- Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, has affirmed his country's support for an international conference on peace in the Middle East to be attended by all of the parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, in addition to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In a press conference in Abu Dhabi today [9 April] at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to the UAE, reported by WAM, he affirmed the need for the EEC countries to make efforts to push forward peace efforts and to establish a bridge to draw the concerned parties to negotiations.

He affirmed the EEC countries' adherence to the Venice declaration on the Middle East and noted that the European countries do not have any new plans in this regard. He pointed out that the current situation requires new efforts to break the deadlock and activate the peace process.

Moellemann stated that his tour is also designed to discuss the issue of fighting international terrorism. He affirmed that the reports which indicate that the Arab countries are the source of terrorism are untrue. He called for joining efforts to fight terrorism to "avoid the notion that terrorists come to Europe from the Arab countries." He stated that any government that extends support to terrorists later would be their victim.

Moellemann expressed the belief that the Arab-European dialogue can offer scope to join efforts to fight terrorism. He urged preparing to hold a conference for dialogue with the Arab League.

Leaves for Manama

GF091937 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1905 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, left Abu Dhabi this evening for Manama following a 2-day visit to the UAE as part of his tour of a number of countries of the region. During his visit, Mr Moellemann held discussions with UAE senior officials on developments in the region, bilateral relations, and cooperation between the ECC and the GCC.

UAE

Bush Statements Called 'Political Trickery'

GF100831 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 10 Apr (WAM) — Under the title "An Alleged U.S. Initiative," the newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* wonders if it is possible to consider George Bush's statements concerning a new U.S. initiative on the Middle East as "a form of political trickery by transmitting a planned error or whether the U.S. Administration is trying to probe the attitudes of friends in the region about its intentions on the peace process."

Responding to this question, the newspaper expresses the belief that "the U.S. Administration seeks every now and then to keep the countries of the Arab region occupied by again driving them into the turmoil of solutions and peace initiatives and suggesting that Washington has the initiative and the settlement cards, as one Arab leader has frequently maintained."

The newspaper casts doubt on the effectiveness of any new White House peace initiative "since the United States is by choice a party to the anti-Arab conflict as long as it is absolutely biased in favor of the Zionist entity, which it has supported with all means of aggression so that it would act improperly and willfully in Arab waters and airspace."

In conclusion the paper reaffirms that a unanimous Arab stand, restoring unity to the Palestinian factions, ending Arab differences, and freezing their internal problems would impose an initiative upon the United States and its allies "since in such a case, there would be a negotiating stand imposed without making any concessions that squander the usurped Arab rights."

YAR

Paper Views Upcoming Visit by George Bush

GF100643 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* comments on the scheduled visit of the U.S. vice President to the YAR. The paper says: This visit is the fruit of our country's constant and principled foreign policy. This policy is based on sincere and practical commitment to positive neutrality, nonalignment, and openness to cooperative relations with the countries of the world and peaceful coexistence with their peoples, as well as compatible dealing based on mutual respect and nonintervention in the internal affairs of others and the development of mutual interests, such that our country will remain — in its policy, stands, and dealings on all Arab, Islamic, and international levels — a distinctive country in its sincere and practical implementation of the principle of positive neutrality and nonalignment without relinquishing independence. This is clearly reflected by the facts of our country's foreign relations with various other countries. It is also permanently embodied by our country's stands on issues and events and in its dealing with other countries. Our country has not fallen under the influence of guardianship, subservience, or external control.

The YAR has followed, and will continue to follow — by virtue of the strength of its immortal September Revolution, its wise leadership, and the strength of its people, armed with their struggle and the national charter — this leading and independent policy which can never change or be affected by tendentious propaganda, and irresponsible actions dictated to some people by their illusions. Our young and developing country, the homeland of the September Revolution, has not fallen into the orbit of any external power, is not hostage to anyone, nor does it have external loyalties as some others do.

The paper continues: For this reason, our country has continued to adhere to the policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment. Moreover, it works persistently and through a perspective governed by national, pan-Arab, Islamic, and human principles guided to reason, wisdom, and a spirit of national and pan-Arab responsibility, to improve and develop its bilateral relations with all countries proceeding from the desire to safeguard the supreme interests of our Yemeni people and to develop these interests by exploiting the possibility of peaceful cooperation with all peoples.

Proceeding from this principle, Sanaa will receive the U.S. vice president and welcome him as a great guest to make this visit a new opportunity to develop bilateral relations and to hold consultations and discussions on a number of basic issues in which our country believes and to which it adheres. Foremost of these issues are the cause of the Arab Palestinian people and the inevitability of their achieving all of their rights; the Middle East question and the importance of restoring peace and security to it; the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the need for international efforts to halt it; and the issues of international peace to which humanity looks forward, most importly reducing nuclear arms and exerting efforts to create a climate of peaceful coexistence in the world.

In conclusion *AL-THAWRAH* says: Proceeding from this clear view, comes the importance of the U.S. vice president's visit to our country since the meetings and talks to be held will concentrate on the central issue of our Arab nation and the circumstances that threaten its security and stability, as in the case of the continued Iraq-Iran war. Within the bilateral YAR-U.S. framework, the visit will develop the spheres of economic and technical cooperation and nurture bilateral relations in this direction toward the joint interests of the Yemeni and U.S. peoples. The results of the visit will emphasize the constant principled course of our country's foreign policy based on positive neutrality and nonalignment, to which our country is eternally and most sincerely committed, in actions, words, belief, and practice.

Parties Condemn U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya

PM081128 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The SLP, NPUG Issue Statement Against Anti-Libyan Aggression"]

[Text] The Egyptian parties have held urgent contacts on the serious situation resulting from the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Socialist Labor Party [SLP] and the NPUG share a will to firmly and decisively support the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its people in their defense of their national sovereignty and territorial waters and air space and to condemn the premeditated U.S. aggression committed after a series of procative measures and moves by Washington for more than a year to isolate and blockade Libya.

The two parties seize this opportunity to appeal to all the regimes and political parties in the Arab homeland, whatever their affiliations, to join the ranks against the aggression against Libya or any other Arab country, regardless of political differences.

On pan-Arab grounds, everyone should give priority to the struggle against the forces of aggression and imperialism over peripheral inter-Arab conflicts.

The two parties emphasize that, in addition to being an aggression against the entire Arab nation, the U.S. aggression against Libyan sovereignty is also a threat to Mediterranean and world peace. It is therefore the duty of all the world forces of liberation and peace to reject aggression and defend peace.

Richard Murphy Arrival in Cairo Reported

NC091315 Cairo MENA in English 1305 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 9 (MENA) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy, arrived here this afternoon with his delegation, coming from Israel on a one-day visit to Egypt within the context of his present Mideast tour.

'Abd al-Majid on Talks

NC092131 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will receive U.S. envoy Richard Murphy tomorrow. 'Abd al-Majid stated that during today's talks, the U.S. envoy presented proposals for solving the Tabah issue, which Egypt is currently examining. 'Abd al-Majid is scheduled to hold a second session of talks with the U.S. envoy tomorrow.

Murpy Received by Mubarak

NC100808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0844 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, and the members of his delegation this morning. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Murphy arrived in Cairo yesterday for a 1-day visit as part of his tour of the Middle East.

Ends Visit, Leaves for Oman

NC101200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1151 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, left Cairo for Oman this afternoon. During his 1-day visit here, he met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and a number of other Egyptian officials. It is worth noting that Murphy is currently on a tour of the region.

FRG Interior Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC091932 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann arrived in Cairo this evening on a visit of several days at the invitation of Interior Minister Zaki Badr, who was at the airport to welcome him. The German minister said on arrival that he was happy to make this visit, his first, to Egypt. Its purpose, he said, was to discuss ways to strengthen bilateral relations and to hold consultations on means to combat international terrorism, which affects everyone.

Begins Talks

LD100940 Hamburg DPA in German 0845 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo 10 Apr (DPA) — Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann started talks in Cairo on Thursday about joint action in the fight against international terrorism. The CSU politician met for a first round of talks with his Egyptian counterpart, Zaki Badr, in the morning. Afterward he was received by government leader 'Ali Lutfi.

According to reliable reports, the most recent terrorist attacks on a discotheque in Berlin and on a TWA aircraft over Greece were also discussed at the first meeting. On Wednesday Bonn expelled two Libyan diplomats who are suspected of being accomplices in the Berlin attack.

Zimmermann, who is also likely to be received by President Husni Mubarak, also wants to discuss the issues of drugs, air security, and environmental protection.

Canadian Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC081507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark arrived in Cairo from Dhahran this afternoon. He is on a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he will meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and hold talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They will examine ways to strengthen economic relations and discuss the situation in the Middle East. The Canadian minister was met at Cairo airport by Ambassador Taha al-Majdub, assistant foreign minister. Clark is currently on a Middle East tour that has so far taken him to Jordan and Saudi arabia.

'Agreement' on Issues

NC082129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1942 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text]Cairo, 8 Apr 9MENA) — Egyptian-Canadian talks began tonight at the Foreign Ministry under Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his Canadian counterpart Joe Clark.

The two parties began the session with a comprehensive review of issues of mutual interest, placing particular emphasis on the current situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem.

Following the 2-hour session, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the two parties had reached agreement on a number of questions. We are working together to bolster our already very strong bilateral relations, he added. He affirmed that there is a mutual understanding between the two countries in the political field. Egypt appreciates Canada's participation in the multinational force in Sinai. We are happy [words indistinct] with a tangible role in maintaining peace in this sensitive region. He emphasized that Egypt also appreciates Canada' s participation in the projects which are part of Egypt's development plan.

The foreign minister expressed his pleasure with Joe Clark's statement that the Canadian Government values the role of Egyptians living in Canada [words indistinct] hoping that their relationship with their motherland, Egypt, will continue. He noted that the Canadian official has responded to this matter.

The Canadian official said that he was happy to visit Egypt. He described his talks with Dr 'Abd al-Majid as good, fruitful, and useful. The discussion, he noted, had dealt with bilateral relations. He added that there was wide scope for cooperation, particularly in the economic field. There is mutual determination to strengthen this bilateral economic cooperation, as well cultural and [word indistinct] cooperation, he stated. Joe Clark affirmed that the talks had also dealt with certain political issues. He said: I was pleased that Dr 'Abd al-Majid briefed me on [words indistinct] matters in the region. Ways and means to contribute to the search for peace that will achieve justice and stability in the region were also discussed. [passage indistinct]

Discusses Economy With Lutfi

NC091415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Today Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met with Canada's Joe Clark, secretary of state for external affairs. They discussed economic cooperation, the development of energy sources, and ways of increasing employment opportunities for Egyptians in Canada. They also reviewed the Middle East situation.

During the session, the Canadian official expressed his country's appreciation of Egypt's efforts to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the area, and voiced Canada's support for the Palestinians' right to a national homeland. He also stressed that Canadian investors are ready to participate in Egypt's development projects. The session was attended by the Canadian ambassador in Cairo.

Aid Accord Signed

NC091825 Cairo MENA in English 1759 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 9 (MENA) — Canada will extend to Egypt 49 million Canadian dollars as a non-reimbursable grant to provide finances for equipment needed to implement a soil and water systems project at Al-Daqahliyah Governorate, north east of the delta.

An agreement to this effect between Egypt and Canada was signed here today by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, and by Charles Joseph Clark, the Canadian foreign minister [title as received] visiting Cairo.

Ottawa had previously contributed a grant of two million Canadian dollars to the same project in 1984 and did so through the Canadian Agency for International Development. The sum financed studies conducted on the project.

Meets Mubarak

NC091026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Canada's Joe Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and by Mark Byjion, the Canadian ambassador in Cairo. The Canadian official arrived in Cairo from Dhahran yesterday for a visit that will last several days. His trip is part of a tour that includes stops in a number of countries in the region.

Mubarak Receives Sudanese Transport Minister

NC090958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Peter Jacob, Sudanese minister of transport and communications, met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today. Following the talks, he said that he had briefed the president on the problems currently being faced by Sudan, particularly in the south. He also discussed the role which Egypt can play in finding an appropriate solution to these problems.

The Sudanese minister said that he had expressed thanks to President Mubarak for accepting southern Sudanese students into Egyptian universities. He added that he had taken the opportunity of being in Cairo to meet with the president and to brief him on joint Egyptian-Sudanese projects, as well as on the existing cooperation between the two countries' ministries of transport.

Liberia Minister Delivers Message to Mubarak

AB082146 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, on the second day of his official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, delivered a special message from the president of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, to the Egyptian president, His Excellency Husni Mubarak, during which President Mubarak renewed his support to President Doe and gave the assurance that the Egyptian Government will support Liberia's Green Revolution. President Mubarak has already directed the Egyptian authorities to evolve a plan aimed at dispatching Egyptian experts and technicians to contribute to the Green Revolution. The Egyptian president also lauded the special ties of friendship between him and President Doe which, he said, he is committed to developing and maintaining.

Mubarak Receives Netherlands Chief of Staff

NC091014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received visiting Netherlands Chief of Staff G. H. Huyser at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was also attended by Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, the Armed Forces chief of staff, and the charge d'affairs at the Netherlands Embassy in Cairo. The Netherlands chief of staff arrived in Cairo on 2 April for a 1-week visit in response to an invitation by Lt Gen al-'Urabi.

Huyser Departs

NC100757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Netherlands Chief of Staff General G.H. Huyser left Cairo this morning after an 8-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Armed Forces chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi. During his stay, Gen Huyser was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The visiting officer also held talks with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Lt Gen al-'Urabi. Their discussions dealt with ways of strengthening military cooperation between Egypt and the Netherlands.

Mubarak Discusses Jordan Initiative, PLO

NC091350 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Following today's meeting between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Canada's Joe Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, Mubarak was asked about reports of a new U.S. initiative for peace in the Middle East. He replied that he knows nothing about this. President Mubarak added that tomorrow he will meet with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state and President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, to discuss the Middle East problem and bilateral cooperation.

President Mubarak said that U.S. Vice President George Bush will visit Egypt later on, but not during his current tour.

Commenting on King Husayn's initiative, Mubarak said that the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement is still valid and the fact that there has been a misunderstanding between Jordan and the PLO does not mean that everything is over. On the contrary, Mubarak said, there is still hope, and we must continue the peace efforts. All these issues will be discussed during King Husayn's coming visit to Egypt, the date for which has yet to be fixed, Mubarak added.

President Mubarak said that our contacts with the PLO are still underway and the peace efforts must continue.

As regards Egyptian-Soviet relations, the president said that these relations are normal, as I have always said. I have nothing further to add.

Lutfi Discusses Recent Economic Measures

PM091241 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 4 Apr 86 pp 1, 13

[Unattributed report: "The Prime Minister at Egyptian Economic Management Meeting: The Economic Decisions Are Not Final and Could Be Amended If That Is What the People Want"]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has announced that the recent economic measures will not affect people with limited income, that they are not final but mere broad outlines, and that he is willing to change or amend any decision which the People's Assembly deems should be amended.

He added: New decisions rationalizing government expenditure and overspending will be announced tomorrow — Saturday. Committees have been formed to study the causes of the losses suffered by industrial companies and ways of developing these companies.

He underlined the need to maintain the subsidies but only for those who deserve them and he stressed that the government respects the principle of free education in accordance with the constitution but will review the educational process in general. He was speaking at the meeting organized by the NDP's Finance and Economic Committee on management of the Egyptian economy and its future trends. The meeting, held at the Siyaj Hotel, began on 3 April and will end on 5 April. The opening session was attended by Dr Kamal Al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and planning minister and some ministers, governors, bank managers, and businessmen.

At the beginning of his speech the prime minister said: Egypt is at the peak of democracy and there are no restrictions on opposition views. We accept any view as long as it is constructive... In the past 10 days we have announced the broad outlines of the recent economic decisions. We did not issue the decisions. Why? To open free public dialogue so that every citizen could express an opinion on these decisions before they become final.

He added: Some people have claimed that these decisions are not part of the framework of an integrated political and economic policy. The truth is that the government has a plan which it follows and an economic policy which stems from the NDP philosophy. Its most important aim is to raise the people's standard of living by various means, the most important being increasing production in reality through measures which are implemented and followed up, not through slogans.

Limits Government Expenditure

NC061555 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi issued an order today on the rationalization of government expenditure. The order bans ministries, government organs, departments having their own budgets, public institutions, local government units, and public sector departments and companies from establishing any new departments, organizations, or funds. They are also prohibited from installing any new telephones; they must be content with the number they now have and redistribute them if necessary. In addition to this, these various groups are not allowed to buy new passenger vehicles.

According to the order, permission to set up departments or to buy what is required by ministries or the other units specified in the order can be given by the Cabinet upon review and on the basis of strong justifications provided by the minister concerned. Cases where there is a need for renovation or replacement also come within this provision. Decisions and special notices pertaining to the limitation of government expenditure will remain in effect as long as they do not contradict this order. The order goes into effect today and will continue until the end of the new financial 1986-87 year.

Ghali Departs for Tel Aviv, Athens 7 Apr

NC071323 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo this afternoon for Athens en route to Tel Aviv. He is leading Egypt's NDP delegation to the 3-day Israeli Labor Party convention scheduled to begin tomorrow. In a predeparture statement, Dr Ghali said that this visit comes within the framework of existing consultations between Egypt and Israel. He added that during his stay he will be holding talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Ministry officials. He also noted that an Egyptian delegation had attended the Israeli Labor Party convention in 1982. Dr Ghali had earlier been received by President Husni Mubarak.

Cabinet Discusses Economic Measures, Plan

NC092056 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] At today's Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that the measures introduced to cut government expenditure will remain in effect until the end of the coming fiscal year, 1986-87, and that budget allocations for current and commodity expenditures must not be exceeded. Dr Lutfi added that ministers should make sure that theses measures are observed.

This was reported by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, who also said that Dr Lutfi stressed that investment allocations for all projects must be kept at the levels allowed for in the development plan. Dr Lutfi said it clear that he would not permit any increase in these allocations, Al-Sharif said.

Dr Lutfi said that the laws recently passed by the People's Assembly on boosting the government revenues will be put into effect as soon as President Mubarak ratifies them. These measures, Lutfi said, will produce an increase in public revenue of 500 million Egyptian pounds, and will also improve the state's foreign currency reserves.

According to Safwat al-Sharif, the Cabinet decided to take steps to guarantee the rights of some of the Egyptian workers in Iraq, following recent economic measures put into effect in that country.

The information minister said that the Cabinet reviewed a report on the implementation of the development plan in the first half of the fiscal year 1985-86. According to this report, total investment by the government and public and private sectors amounted to around 3.262 billion Egyptian pounds, part of which derived from expatriate transfers. During the same period, 36 new projects were approved in the free trade zones and other parts of the country. In addition, 67,000 housing units were completed, including 42,000 low-cost units. Also, 112 km of railroad track were renovated and 68,000 new telephone lines installed.

The same report says that production of corn, peanuts, cotton, and sunflower increased. Production increases were also reported in the cement industry, the electricity sector, and in building.

Safwat al-Sharif concluded by noting that the Cabinet discussed the role of university education in development. It decided that the minister of higher education and scientific research should, in cooperation with the Higher Council for Universities, prepare a comprehensive plan in this regard and submit it to the Cabinet.

AL-AHRAM Views Polyakov's Visit to Cairo

NC090654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* writes that the visit to Cairo by Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, is in line with Egyptian foreign policy. Its goal is to establish good relations with all countries on the basis of friendship, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual respect, and action to gain additional support for Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian question.

In its editorial tomorrow, the paper says that the Soviet official's meetings with his Egyptian counterparts were characterized by a common feeling that Egyptian-Soviet relations must be activated in the interests of both countries. It adds that the strengthening of these ties of cooperation, friendship, and trade will undoubtedly be of mutual benefit.

In this respect, the paper refers to the trip to Moscow by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade. It says he discussed pending bilateral issues with Soviet officials, including the settlement of past debts and the possibility of concluding new trade deals in the future.

The paper notes that despite the understanding and consideration shown by the Soviet Union's political leaders in reference to Egypt's current economic conditions, Cairo has highlighted its commitment to meeting its obligations by settling its old debts. It points out: We in Egypt acknowledge the effective part played by the Soviet Union in supporting our efforts for development, and contributing to the construction of hundreds of factories during our first 5-year plan. This is in addition to the USSR's widely publicized role in building the Aswan Dam and the iron and steel complex.

Interior Minister on Opposition, Islamic Trend

PM040925 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr by Muhammad 'Abd al-Qaddus; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] The interview began with the minister's view of the opposition. He said: My position is clear on this matter. I respect all the opposition parties and I am willing to cooperate with them fully. Time will confirm what I am saying. There are no problems between me and the opposition as long as it adheres to legitimacy.

Question: What do you mean by "adhere to legitimacy"? I fear this might be an indirect way of restricting the opposition.

Answer: Not at all, it is the duty of everyone, including government and opposition, to respect the laws of the land. If the opposition does not like certain laws it has a right to try to change them through legal channels but it has no right to break the law.

Question: I hope that your good words about the opposition will be translated into practice. The truth is that the opposition is faced with difficult conditions. Take the central security branch, for example. Until the recent incidents it was an instrument of oppression against the people, especially young people.

Answer: That is not true. The central security branch is not an instrument of oppression. I speak, not emotionally, but on the basis of figures and statistics. Only 20 percent of the central security operations are against riots, whereas most of its operations (72 percent) are geared toward serving public security and combating gangs and drug offenses. The remaining 8 percent are guard duties.

Question: In addition to political parties, there are other forces, such as the Islamic trend. How do you view them?

Answer: First of all, we are all Muslims, thank God, and it is unacceptable that anyone should claim to represent Islamic unity.

Question: They make no such claims. The Islamic trend wants freedom of Islamic preaching.

Answer: Their freedom is guaranteed provided they work openly not secretly because secrecy denotes ill intentions. There is no secrecy in Islam. Formation of political organizations opposed to the government is also unacceptable because it means turning a religious call into a political activity.

My interview with the minister then moved to the investigation department. I said that the investigation department leaves no one alone and spies on everyone.

Answering calmly, he said: That is an insult to the department which performs the important, vital, and indispensable duty of protecting the state's security.

I said: But it has exceeded the limits of that duty. It has files on high-ranking state officials. It is even said to have prepared a file on you when you were governor of Asyut.

He replied: I have looked into this matter and found it to be untrue. I could not find any trace of such a file in the investigation department.

I said: One of the criticisms made of the department is that it recruits agents everywhere to frighten and intimidate people.

Answer: That is a gross distortion of the department's work. The truth is quite different from all that. The method of recruiting agents came to an end a long time ago. The people you call agents are actually our friends who have the country's best interests at heart. They warn the police of dangers before they occur. That is a basic duty of the department.

People's Assembly Approves Tax Modification

NC081610 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Following extensive discussions, the People's Assembly today approved a report on altering the state's financial resources development tax. Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi commented on the discussions by saying that the draft laws on the imposition of such a tax are not arbitrary but designed as part of a general plan for financial reforms. The tax will not affect lower income groups

Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that the government has already set an example for fiancial reform. Many orders have been issued to curb government expenditure, he added, including decisions that reduce funds for travel abroad and ban the purchase of new cars for government departments and the public sector.

Opens Debate on Draft Bills

NC082031 Cairo MENA in English 1810 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 8 (MENA) — The People's Assembly opened this morning its debates about the economic draft bills submitted by the government.

The Assembly endorsed the bills according to which the duties levied on certain property and activities would be increased, including private car licences and tickets for travelling abroad.

The Assembly also approved a draft bill on the issuance of national development bonds in U.S. dollars by the National Investment Bank, to the tune of 500 million dollars.

Taking part in the debates, however, two Wafdist members opposed the bills and called for stepping up the output rather than imposing duties. Taking the floor first, Wafdist MP Mr. Ahmad Ismai'l demanded encouragement of the private sector which would be conducive to increasing investments and diminishing taxes. The speaker, in his comment, said that the situation which should be faced is the deficit in the budget resulting from the drop in oil prices.

Then Wafdist MP 'Abd al-Mun'im Husayn called for [words indistinct] out a national plan for rationalisation on governmental expenditure instead of levying dues on the citizens.

'Slight Drop' Announced in April Oil Prices

NC091223 Cairo MENA in English 1203 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, April 9 MENA — The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation announced prices of Egyptian crude oil exports in April, ranging from 13.75 dollars per barrel to 11.25 dollars with a slight drop compared with prices of last month.

The prices announced by the corporation for the period from April 1st to 15th are slightly higher than prices of the second half of April.

The top grade Suez blend (Suez Gulf and Ra's al-Bahir crude) will seel for 13.75 dollars per barrel. Ra's Badran and Ra's Gharib crude will sell for 12.85 dollars and 11.25 dollars respectively in the same period.

Prices in the period from April 16 to April 30 will be 13.25 dollars per barrel for the top grade Suez Blend and 12.50 dollars for the heavier Bala'im. Ra's Badran and Ra's Gharib will sell for 12.35 and 11.25 dollars per barrel respectively.

Al-Janzuri on Investment Plan, Budget Deficit

NC081603 Cairo MENA in English 1542 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 9 [date as received] (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Minister of Planning Dr. Kamal Al-Janzuri said today the total volume of investment implemented during the first three years of the current five-year plan amounted to approximately 20.8 billion pounds, out of which 15.7 billions went to the public sector and 5.1 billions to the private sector.

In a statement to MENA, the deputy premier said the deficit in the state budget was marked down from 2.2 billion pounds in 1981-82 (the year preceding the start of the current five-year plan) to about 1.3 billion pounds during the first three years.

Meanwhile, the defict in the balance of payments was also decreased from 1.8 billion pounds in 1981-82 to about one billion pounds during the same period, he added.

Elaborating on some of the three years' achievents, Al-Janzuri said about 1,200,000 job opportunities were provided. It was taken into consideration to realize high development rates and consequently the gross national product was raised to an average of about 7.8 percent during the plan's three years.

The most important achievements included the rectification of the foreign loans situation by giving preference to long-term ones and rationalizing their utilization in productive investment, Al-Janzuri concluded.

Opposition Paper Criticizes Economic Decisions

PM081410 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Apr 86 p 5

[Muhammad Hilmi Murad Article: "Ambiguous Impractical Decisions"]

[Excerpt] The long awaited economic decisions have finally been issued after the massive media propaganda campaign about the fields they would affect and the essential changes they would introduce, after numerous meetings of ministers to discuss the principles they would be based upon and the limits of their commitment, and after rumors about what they would contain and what prices of commodities and services they would increase. The result is that the mountain that labored has brought forth a mouse.

The decisions, which the prime minister made a point of announcing himself after approval by the Cabinet over a 3-hour session, did not thoroughly tackle the roots of any of the problems which these decisions were supposed to tackle. They did not remedy any of the ills of our national economy which were listed by Dr 'Ali Lutfi himself in the government's statement to the People's Assembly, namely the imbalance between what we produce and what we consume, what we export and what we import, what we save and what we invest, public expenditure and public revenue, cultivated land and the population. The decisions did not seek to eliminate the expected deficit in next year's state budget as a result of the drop in the state's resources resulting from the drops in the prices of our exported oil, in the transfers from Egyptians abroad, in Suez Canal tolls, and in tourist revenue. The deficit is expected to reach 1.5 billion pounds.

They also did not seek to promote social justice by narrowing the yawning gap between the extravagant, who provcatively squander high incomes, and the toiling people, who can hardly meet their basic needs.

Shipment of Arms, Railroad Cars Sent to Sudan

PM081440 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 8 Apr 86 p 1

[*AL-AHRAM* Khartoum correspondent report: "Sudanese Parties Praise Egypt's Cooperation: Egyptian Arms Due in Khartoum Within a Week"]

[Text] The rest of the arms shipment that Egypt will offer to Sudan at its request will arrive within a week. This is within the framework of cooperation between the two countries. An official source in the Sudanese capital said yesterday that Egypt gives this aid out of its care for Sudan's safety and independence and in order to strengthen its armed forces and its national security.

The source said Egypt has no forces in southern Sudan and that Egypt does not interfere in Sudan; it only makes endeavours to coordinate with the legitimate Sudanese government with the aim of reaching a peaceful solution and containing the problem of the south. Political quarters in Sudan have expressed their welcome for Egypt's role. Dr Ahmad al-Sayyid Ahmad, member of the Political Bureau of the Unionist Party, said this is truly sisterly Egypt's role. He said that his party incorporates in its program the call for total and urgent unity with egypt. Sadiq al-Mahdi, Al-Ummah Party leader, who is expected to meet with President Mubarak today, Tuesday, also welcomed egypt's role.

On the other hand, it was agreed that Egypt will supply Sudan with 34 new rail cars. The Egyptian Simaf Company will immediately deliver the cars as part of a deal to meet Sudan's transport and communications requirements. The deal costs 6 million pounds.

With regard to the elections, which are still continuing, the consensus among the majority of the parties is to form a national government even if any of the parties wins by great majority.

Most political views agree that the nationalist government should consist of the parties represented in the elected constituent assembly, but nobody has proposed how the sovereignty council, which is to consist of a council chairman and four members, is to be formed. While the Democratic Unionist Party and al-Ansar sect led by Muhammad 'Uthman Mirghani, propose General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab as the sovereignty council chairman, the Al-Ummah Party and the Islamic Front have a different view. The future of the three principal posts — the sovereignty council chairmanship, the prime ministership, and the constituent assembly chairmanship — as well as other posts, will be decided in the light of the election results.

Paper Condemns Israeli Raid on Camps in Lebanon

NC090527 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* vehemently condemns the raid by Israeli fighter planes on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. It stresses that no form of logic or sense of conscience could accept any Israeli excuse or pretext employed to justify these barbaric and savage raids on (?unarmed) civilians. The paper adds that these attacks represent a violation of all international laws, norms, and charters.

In its editorial tomorrow, *AL-AKHBAR* describes this Israeli behavior as state terrorism. It asks: What other term could be used in relation to raids that lasted almost an hour, involved 10 fighter planes, and were targeted against Palestinian refugee (?installations) in Lebanon, a sovereign country? How does the United States describe this savage raid, which destroyed residential buildings in the Palestinian refugee camps? What sort of act left 13 civilians dead and dozens of others wounded?

The paper reiterates its strong condemnation of all forms of terror, particularly state terrorism. It writes: We always condemn terrorism and call for a common international strategy to prevent additional acts of terrorism and to forestall any increase in the number of innocent victims. It emphasizes that state terrorism is the most dangerous variety, as it encourages tension and turmoil, thus threatening the peace and security of the entire world and giving rise to a vicious circle of terrorism and counterterrorism.

Communique Says Iranian Attack in Maysan Repulsed

JN091634 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Communique No. 2,181 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces, guided by their great leader's enlightened thought and deriving support from their people, are becoming stronger by increasing their number and their armaments. Their morale is rising and they are determined to liquidate the entire enemy presence on our chaste soil and are proceeding on their path to defeat the aggressors and strengthen the cause of peace and justice. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. An enemy force estimated at an infantry regiment attempted to advance toward our forward positions in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, but our heroic fighters from the Al-Rafidayn forces confronted them, opening heavy fire on the rascals. They inflicted massive losses on enemy men and forced the remaining few to flee, pursued by our artillery fire. In the same sector, our forces found 117 bodies, which the enemy abandoned after its defeat in recent battles. Elsewhere in the same sector, three tanks, two 106-mm guns, one self-propelled gun, five infantry positions, seven observation posts, two vehicles, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed. God bless the heroic IV Army Corps men.

2. Two enemy groups tried at various times to approach our postions in the VII Army Corps sector, but our brave men opened fire from their artillery and other weapons and inflicted heavy casualties. The others fled. In the same sector, an enemy soldier was killed and two ammunition dumps, one vehicle, and a mortar emplacement were destroyed. Our men also destroyed two infantry positions and killed those manning them. Two Kalashnikov rifles and two RPG-7 launchers were caputured.

3. Continuing to tighten their siege on enemy resources, the brave Navy men delivered an accurate, effective hit at a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2300 [1900 GMT] yesterday. Our naval forces returned safely to base after carrying out their mission. God bless the brave guardians of our waters. Forward to further victories that enhance our superiority over our spiteful enemies.

4. The forces of the clique of tyranny and chralatanism shelled Al-'Uzayr and Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 April 1986

King Husayn, Delegation Return Home 9 Apr

JN091310 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur and the accompanying delegation returned to the homeland this afternoon.

Spanish Senate President Arrives in Amman

JN091810 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal arrived in Amman this evening on a week-long official visit to Jordan.

Received by Al-Rifa'i

JN101135 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal and his accompanying delegation in his office today. The meeting was atteded by the Jordanian Senate President. The prime minister praised the current Jordanian-Spanish relations thanks to the directives of their Majesties King Husayn and King Juan Carlos.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i said that the delegation's visit to Jordan is a positive sign of the entrenchment of relations between the two friendly countries.

The Spanish Senate president expressed pride in relations between the Jordanian Senate and the Spanish Senate. He described his visit to Jordan as a visit aimed at promoting bonds of friendship between Jordan and Spain.

Senate Member 'Ali Hasan 'Awdah and the Spanish ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Knowledge of New U.S. Middle East Initiative Denied

JN091026 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* has learned from an informed Jordanian source that Jordan has no knowledge of U.S. proposals on a new Middle East peace initiative. The source said that there are no plans for U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to visit Jordan during his current tour of the region. U.S. Vice President George Bush announced this initiative at a press conference in Manama yesterday.

Editorial Critical of U.S. Moves

JN101116 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "An Initiative or a Maneuver?"]

[Text] Just a matter of hours ago, the U.S. Administration, through George Bush, announced that the current U.S. move in the region implies a new peace initiative but the same administration then denied such a new initiative. A U.S. State Department spokesman said that Bush did not say any such thing.

The contradiction on the existence of such an initiative suggests the need for caution toward the U.S. move in the Gulf region, especially since Peres paved the way for this move by calling for a new Marshall plan that would attract the attention of the Arab states to accept some sort of settlement of the Palestine question. However, Peres yesterday described the plan as a U.S. and not an Israeli plan.

It is clear that the U.S.-Israeli kitchen is cooking up something that Bush and Murphy are trying to market in the Gulf and in Egypt, away from the Arab confrontation states. This attracts attention and represents a method that has long been adopted by U.S. policy in order to sow discord and arouse suspicion among the Arabs.

It also attracts attention when Bush expresses the hope for rationalism to reach a solution to the Palestine question. The U.S. vice president did not explain what is meant by rationalism and whether it means adherence to the indispensable pillars needed to build a real peace in the region or is in fact a call for Arab concessions in favor of Israel?

In light of our knowledge and that of the entire world, the Arabs have not demanded a solution to this question that conflicts with rationalism. The demand for regaining the usurped land and for recongition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land is not irrational but is something that constitutes commitment to indispensable pillars to build a real peace in the region.

The rationalism that is needed to achieve the desired solution requires that Israel know that it cannot have both land and peace. Rationalism also requires U.S. policy to relinquish supporting Israeli ambitions and to know that there is no room for hegemony over the region through funds or by force.

If Bush intends that rationalism means calling on the Arabs to make concessions to Israel at the expense of their land or sovereignty, then we are duty-bound to remind the U.S. vice president that there is no room for such a call because the land and sovereignty are beyond bargaining.

If the U.S. move is meant to drag the Arabs into offering concessions either on the pretext of rationalism which the U.S. administration has been promoting through the Marshall Plan or through threats, then this move will not succeed in attaining its objectives. Moreover, this move will only be an initiative meant for either blackmail or for deceiving the world that the ball has returned to the Arab court. In any case, the Arabs should be very cautious because this move might be a maneuver aimed at distracting attention away from an aggression being prepared by Israel against Syria or by the United States against Libya.

Suspect in TWA Explosion Interrogated 10 Apr

NC101448 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Military Public Prosecutor Fawzi Daghir and military investigating judge Dr As'ad Diyab today interrogated Mrs May Ilyas Mansur, who is suspected of responsibility for the explosion on the TWA airliner over Greece recently. The interrogation took place at the office of Colonel 'Abd al-Karim Ghandur, commander of the gendarmerie in the north, and lasted about 2 hours. Afterwards, Judge Diyab said that no detention warrant had been issued against Mrs Mansur. He stated: It is the prerogative of the Lebanese judiciary to investigate every case in which a citizen is accused of committing a specific crime, so that the truth may be discovered. As Lebanese judges, we are only interested in finding out the truth.

Judge Diyab added: The investigation will continue until everything is cleared up. When our inquiries are completed, we will issue a judicial decision announcing our findings.

Judge Diyab was asked: Have you received any particular information from international sources on Mrs Mansur? He answered: There are some secret judicial matters which we cannot disclose at present.

Soviet Ambassador Confers With Karami 9 Apr

NC091044 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, Aleksandr Soldatov at 1100 today. The ambassador has returned to Lebanon following a 6-month absence. Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov also attended the meeting. They reviewed current developments during their talks.

Says Embassy Not To Move

NC091246 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov this morning. The ambassador has returned to Lebanon after a 6-month absence. Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov was also present, and the conferees reviewed current developments in Lebanon and the region.

Following the meeting, Soldatov declined to answer a question on the USSR's agreement to fund UN forces in the south. He said: We have made our position known regarding an independent and united Lebanon. The Lebanese should decide their own future. He added that the talks touched on conditions in the region.

Responding to a question on Soviet moves in relation to the situation in Lebanon and the region in light of the current U.S. activity, Soldatov said: We have a permanent initiative. We presented our opinion on the Middle East issue in September 1982. We also support the initiative launched by the nonaligned countries in Malta this year.

Continuing, the Soviet ambassador noted: We reject the policy of aggression in the Middle East and Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon. We back the efforts made by the Arab states to strengthen their defenses against those countries that are attacking them. We hope that the PLO will reach its objectives in the near future and establish an independent Palestinian state. We are working for PLO unity. Soldatov denied reports that the Soviet Embassy would be moving from its present location. On the papal initiative, the Soviet envoy stated: I can describe it as humanitarian and ethical.

Karami Speaks on Ba‘th Party Anniversary

NC061932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stated that the south will be liberated because its people are determined to liberate it. He said that the liberation of the south will be followed by that of Palestine, and that Jerusalem will be restored to its rightful owners, and regain its dignified, Arab, and honorable character. Prime Minister Karami assailed all plotters. He declared that the Arab is stronger than bombs and, by his steadfastness and sacrifices, will attain his goals of liberation and social and human development.

Prime Minister Karami was addressing a sports and scouts gathering held at the Tripoli municipal sportsgrounds this afternoon to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the northern branch of the Ba‘th Party Organization in Lebanon. Prime Minister Karami referred to the continuous attempts to fragment Lebanon, as well as to the endeavors by Israel and the imperialist forces to divide it up among themselves. He said that all these attempts have failed and that Israel had had to withdraw with its tail between its legs, despite all the force it had thrown against Lebanon, thanks to the strength of the Lebanese people and the heroic national resistance. This resistance will not abate until the enemy completely withdraws from the south, he continued.

Prime Minister Karami said that if the legitiamte right to struggle for the attainment of sovereignty and independence is terrorism, then we are all terrorists. They [not further identified] erred when they made Lebanon into an arena for their schemes and aggression, in the belief that this small Arab homeland could be a springboard for their plots against other Arab countries. This small country has rebelled and risen up against all its enemies as well as against all agents, he said.

Islamic Grouping Holds Weekly Meeting 9 Apr

NC091514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The Islamic Grouping held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of former prime minister Taqiyy al-Din al-Sulh today. The grouping declared that those responsible for the Bsaba tragedy should be punished. It appealed to the area's inhabitants to exercise self-control and act reasonably so as not to give any excuse to those lying in wait.

The grouping expressed sorrow for the victims of the booby-trapped car explosion in Juniyah. It further expressed its concern over the continuing fratricide in the camps and asked: How do we reconcile our declaration that it is necessary to support the national resistance in the south with the fact that we are shedding Arab blood and wasting Arab lives through fighting each other?

During its meeting, the grouping reviewed the general political situation in Lebanon and in the region as a whole, and the connection between them. It expressed its belief that there are certain steps that, if taken, might lead to solutions which would be acceptable to the Lebanese and would guarantee the homeland's interests through a free dialogue and comprehensive accord.

The grouping stated that it will continue to exert all efforts and undertake consultations in an attempt to bring about the realization of the citizen's aspirations for security, stability, unity, justice, equality, and liberation of the land.

In its statement, the Islamic Grouping points out that all officials at all posts must take responsibility for the consequences of their conduct, so that the appropriate atmosphere and conditions for success may be created at this delicate and critical stage.

Shi'ite Council Condemns Juniyah Explosion

NC091721 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The Shi'ite Higher Islamic Council concluded its meeting a short while ago. The conferees denounced the explosion which took place in Juniyah, the Bsaba operation, and the series of assaults on local and international institutions and their employees. The council emphasized the need to respond to the communique which was jointly issued by Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din. The communique called for a cease-fire in the camps and said that problems could be solved by dialogue and understanding.

The council reiterated its firm stand, rejecting a return to conditions which prevailed in Beirut, the south, and all parts of Lebanon before 1982. The conferees also noted that the political stalemate may have undergone some changes, implying a certain flexibility in the conflictingviews. As a result of this flexibility, the general political situation may be revived and a way out of the crisis found.

National Action Committee Meets 10 Apr

NC101124 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The members of the National Action Committee met at Progressive Socialist Party Headquarters in Wata al-Musaytibah at 1145 today. The Syrian observers were also present. After the session, which ended at 1230, the committee's secretary, Munir al-Sayyad, reported that the security situation in Beirut and the camps had been discussed. He said that the conferees agreed on the need to implement the measures adopted at the Damascus meeting. They also decided to create a strike force to ensure security in the camps.

Meanwhile, the camps coordination committee will convene at 1800 today to discuss the formation of the strike force. It has been learned that this unit will begin its operations tomorrow.

Explosion Leaves 2 Dead, 27 Wounded in Sidon

NC100916 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The clearing of rubble, the removal of the wounded, and the extinguishing of fires continue in front of the building housing the Sidon Cooperative Society, where a Mercedes 200 with 150 kg of high explosives blew up at 0935 today. According to initial reports, the explosion left 2 people dead and 27 wounded. The blast caused serious damage to nearby buildings, shops, and other property. Some 15 cars have been burned.

Second Booby-Trapped Car Found

NC101034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] It appears that the hands of criminal agents are determined to continue their schemes to hunt down large groups of citizens. As the rubble was being cleared from the explosion of a car bomb in Sidon's Al-Najmah Circle, the security police discovered a second booby-trapped car rigged with 6 kg of TNT. The vehicle was set to explode by battery power, and was parked where the first one had gone off.

According to the latest security report on the first explosion, one or two people, who were inside the booby-trapped vehicle, were killed. Some 40 people were wounded.

The blast caused serious damage to hundreds of offices, homes, and buildings within a 1/2-km radius. A large number of cars have been burned or otherwise damaged.

Commander of ASL Reported 'Slightly' Wounded

NC101527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] According to reports from the south, agent Antoine Lahd, commander of the so-called army of southern Lebanon, was slightly wounded in an operation carried out in the 'Aytarun area 3 days ago. It was stated at the time that his assistant, Sharbil Barakat, had been wounded. The reports says that the two men were in a car together when an explosion took place. Agent Lahd was wounded in the hand, according to UNIFIL sources.

Group Claims Rocket Attack on Israeli Settlement

NC101424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Islamic Resistance has claimed responsibility for an attack on a position at Lusi Farm, declaring that some of those manning the post were killed or wounded.

The Islamic Resistance issued a second statement saying: In retaliation for the shelling of Al-Nabatiyah city, the martyr Hijazi Hijazi group fired two grad rockets at the Qiryat Shemona settlement at 0730 this morning. Direct hits were scored.

Fighting Breaks Out Near Camp, Beirut Area

NC091821 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The security situation on the outskirts of the Burj al-Barajinah camp suffered a setback at 1700 this evening. Fighting involving the use of machineguns and rockets broke out and the airport road was closed because of sniper fire.

At 1800 tonight, B-8 rockets were fired at the Al-'Amiliyah vocational center and Al-'Alman Street lines. Al-Raml al-'Ali and Harat Hurayk came under mortar fire at 1730.

Khaddam Confers With Lebanese, Palestinian Leaders

JN092021 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1950 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Apr (SANA) — A meeting was held at Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office this evening which was attended by the leaders of the Lebanese National Forces and the Palestine National Salvation Front. They discussed all aspects of the tense situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and had identical views on the fact that the elements who are trying to set things off serve the goals of the capitulatory trend sponsored by U.S. imperialism.

The participants also agreed to take some measures and make arrangements to restore life to normal and close the door in the face of those who are trying to sabotage national action both in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas.

Camps Cease-Fire Agreement Reached

JN100625 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The camps war which has been raging between the Amal Movement and the Palestinian fighters in West Beirut over the past 10 days should have stopped or will stop this morning. During a lengthy meeting in Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office in Damascus yesterday evening, an agreement was reached to cease fire in the area of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The meeting was attended by Nabih Birri, Amal Movement leader; Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist party [PSP]; 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon; George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general; In'am Ra'd, representing the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP]; and Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] representatives Khalid al-Fahum and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha].

Following the meeting, Qansuh summed up the most important points of this agreement to our correspondent Louis Faris.

[Begin Louis Faris recording] Following this meeting which lasted more than 4 hours, 'Asim Qansuh told our radio that the meeting between the Amal Movement and the PNSF had been a frank meeting. All parties agreed on an immediate cease-fire and the complete commitment to the implementation of the provisions of the Damascus agreement, signed in June last year. Qansuh added that the national action committee will meet in Beirut on Thursday to establish a security strike force comprising elements from the Lebanese Communist Party, the SSNP, the PSP, and the Ba'th Party, whose task will be to remove all armed manifestations from inside and from the vicinity of the camps. The agreement also stipulates the return of Amal fighters to their offices and positions. The PNSF will impose its control on the camps while the other nationalist parties will provide the PNSF with all possible assistance in this respect. [end recording]

[Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic at 0530 GMT on 10 April also reports the meeting, but includes in the PNSF delegation Ahmad Jibril, Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. It mentions that "another meeting was held in Khaddam's office yesterday evening, and was attended by Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, Elie Hubayqah, and Robert Franjiyah."]

EEC Council of Ministers Chairman Arrives on Visit

JN091601 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Netherlands Foreign Minister Hanz van den Broek arrived in Damascus at 1630 today on a 2-day visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Hanz van den Broek made a statement to a SANA correspondent expressing his happiness at visiting Syria and saying that his visit comes at the request of the European countries, in his capacity as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, to hold talks on the current situation in a number of the states in the region.

The Netherlands foreign minister affirmed the importance of Syria's role in the region, saying that Syria is an important country for peace in the Middle East. The guest minister pointed out that he will hold talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' to get acquainted with Syria's stand on some current regional issues.

Holds Talks With Al-Shar'

JN091959 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Official talks between the Syrian side led by Faruq al-Shar' and the Netherlands side led by Hanz Van Den Broak were held at the Foreign Ministry this evening. The talks were attended on the Syrian side by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sulayman Haddad, chief of the West European desk; Hunayn Hatim, chief of the Arab homeland desk; 'Abd al-Karim Sabbagh, chief of the Information Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Walid al-Mu'alim, head of the foreign minister's private office. On the Netherlands side, the meeting was attended by (Henry Wantens), ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; (John Herrack), chief of the African and Middle East desk; (Robert Suri), chief of the Middle East Department at the Foreign Ministry; and (Hendrick Vondred), Netherlands ambassador in Damascus.

The two sides reviewed developments in the region. They also exchanged opinions on the issues and matters concerning the Arab and European areas

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' affirmed Syria's concern to follow up and strengthen relations with the EC countries on the basis of the civilized and trade ties between the Arabs and Europe throughout history and in light of the strong connection between security and peace in the Middle East and Europe. He also expressed Syria's principled and clear stand on achieving a just, comprehensive, and honorable peace in the area.

In his capacity as EC chairman, the Netherlands foreign minister expressed his pleasure at being in Damascus to hold talks with the Syrian officials on behalf of the 11 EEC members. He said:

Our concern and traditional ties prompted us to make such connections especially with a country like Syria, which plays a central role in the region.

Speaks With Khaddam

JN101042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0915 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Hanz van den Broek, Netherlands foreign minister and current president of the EC's Council of Ministers, and the accompanying delegation at 1000 today. The Netherlands ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

Talks revolved around the situation in the region and issues of mutual concern to the region's countries and the EC states.

Lebanese Youth Interviewed Before Suicide Attack

JN091934 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Interview with Haydar Haydar Qays, Lebanese Ba'th Party member who carried out suicide attack near Hasbayah, southern Lebanon, on 8 April, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given — video taped]

[Text] [Interviewer] On the paths of struggle, torches are lit. The convoy of martyrs is becoming bigger. The march continues. A new Ba'thist is joining the convoy of martyrs to plant a daisy in the homeland. We have known him as a strong fighter who participated in many battles of confrontation against the Zionist aggression against our people. Comrade Haydar, would you introduce yourself?

[Haydar] It is one Arab nation with an immortal mission [Ba'th Party slogan]. I am comrade martyr Haydar Haydar Qays, from the town of Nahlah, Ba'labakk District. I am from the group of Martyr 'Isam 'Abd [name indistinct], born in 1970. I joined the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in 1983. I joined the Ba'th Forces — Al-Asad Brigade in the same year.

[Interviewer] What are your motives for carrying out this operation?

[Hyadar] I believe that Ba'th is the march to victory and that the peoples' will must triumph. I believe that the Ba'thist who possesses the will of martyrdom is the one who learned at the school of Ba'th to love the homeland and martyrdom. I also believe that a nation led by Hafiz al-Asad must inevitably triumph as long as it acts according to the instructions, inspiration, and ideology of Ba'th. I present to our great leader my soul to fly high over the homeland's sky to make our people love freedom.

[Interviewer] Do you want to add anything?

[Haydar] The Zionist enemy who has carried out the ugliest forms of injustice and suppression against our heroic Arab people in steadfast southern Lebanon only understands the language of killing and destruction because its basic structure is based on expansion and occupation. We, the sons of this nation — our duty is to resist, offer sacrifices, and fall as martyrs by shedding our blood for the sake of liberating our usurped land, from southern Lebanon, to Gaza, Nabulus, and Janin, with the participation of the sons of the Arab nation from Arab Egypt, the youth of the revolution, and Syria in these heroic deeds in Lebanon which are a practical crowning and natural extension of the Arab Lebanese national resistance. Thanks to the full support and sponsorship of leader Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, this resistance has become a symbol for all honest Arab nationals. We will baptize with blood the principles of our great party of unity, freedom, and socialism.

[Interviewer] Is there a final word you would like to say?

[Haydar] My word to you, my comrades, the sons of Hafiz al-Asad, is to pursue my march until all the occupied Arab soil is liberated. My kinfolk and brothers, you were the first to teach me to offer sacrifices because you are from the nation which accepts no humiliation and ignominy. Raise your heads high in order to [words indistinct].

Further Coverage of Unity Government Crisis

Shamir: Dismissal End of Government

TA091626 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] A special meeting of the Likud Knesset faction has been convened. In the meeting, Yitzhaq Shamir said that the prime minister's decision to dismiss Minister Moda'i means the dissolution of the national unity government. It is as clear as day, Shamir said, that if Peres insists on his decision, the government will cease to exist. Our correspondent in the Knesset Gil Ronen reports:

If there were any doubts before, they were removed a short while ago: The Likud will not agree to Minister Moda'i's dismissal. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told his faction members repeatedly that if the prime minister insists on his decision, the national unity government will cease to exist.

[Begin Shamir recording] We are calling on the prime minister to revoke his decision at the last minute. He should know, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that if he insists on this decision of his and tries to dismiss or bring about the resignation of the finance minister, the Likud will not take part in this government, and the government will be dissolved. If the prime minister has indeed decided to violate the coalition agreement, he should do so openly, as stated in this agreement: He should go to the president and inform him that he can no longer head this government and that he resigns. This too would be a violation of the agreement and cause a great deal of damage to Israel, but at least it would be a decent way of doing so, if one can define this as such. [end recording]

Yitzhaq Shamir defined the prime minister's demand for Moda'i's dismissal as a maneuver. He says that this move by the prime minister runs counter to the coalition agreement because the prime minister did not receive Shamir's consent for the dismissal, which the agreement requires. He also claimed that in the case of improper behavior by a minister, the agreement allows the prime minister to announce the dissolution of the government, not the dismissal of the minister. As for Moda'i's dismissal, Shamir said a few minutes before Moda'i entered the Knesset meeting hall — where the Likud meeting is taking place — that he does not accept the finance minister's resignation.

[Begin Shamir recording] The finance minister has taken a praiseworthy and patriotic stance, but the Likud does not accept it. There is no justification for his resignation. He must remain in his position. He has been fulfilling his duties successfully and efficiently. He stands as a firm rock in these stormy waves of economic difficulties. Is this what he deserves in return — to resign or to be dismissed? We cannot accept a resignation because the prime minister wants it; the Likud does not want this. [end recording]

Yitzhaq Shamir warned of the chaos in which the economy and the entire country will find themselves upon the dissolution of the government, but he stuck to his claims.

[Begin Shamir recording] Let him [the prime minister] not try to be arrogant and show his power, that he can beat and bend the Likud. He knows who the Likud members are. The Likud cannot be beaten or bent. We joined this government after making concessions because we knew it was called for by the national interest. Today we know that a concession by us on this point, on this demand by the prime minister, will run counter to the national interest. [end recording]

The Likud faction meeting is continuing. Present at the meeting are Ministers Moda'i, Nisim, Sharir, and Sharon. Minister Nisim has already spoken, making remarks similar to those made by Shamir. Minister Moda'i will apparently also speak. Minister Nisim was followed by Knesset Member Me'ir Shitrit, who said: The prime minister has gone out on a limb; if he needs help to climb off the high tree he is on, I can supply him with a 3-meter ladder I have at the Yavne local council.

Peres Interviewed on Crisis

TA092056 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1933 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Nisim Mish'al and Dan Raviv at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv — live]

[Text][Mish'al] We have just heard Knesset Member Dan Meridor saying: Shim'on Peres will be remembered in history as a man who violated agreements. Do you also think so?

[Peres] No, I do not know what history remembers, but it will also be said that a promise is a promise. If I do not carry out what I pledged, that would be a far worse precedent.

[Mish'al] Still, you must agree with me that you signed a coalition agreement which states that you cannot dismiss a Likud minister. The question I want to ask you is what you will tell observers who ask what is the value of the prime minister's signature.

[Peres] That is correct; that was the original agreement. Later, following a rather serious experience, we added another paragraph, stating: A minister who comes out against the government's decisions, who violates the coalition agreement, who attacks another minister, who attacks the prime minister — will bring about the disbandment of the government. The Likud was given the opportunity to appeal this pronouncement but nobody did. This is what happened after the previous incident. The pronouncement became part of the agreement. The pronouncement should have been appealed when it was issued.

[Raviv] Mr Prime Minister, it seems that the crisis is gaining momentum. Assuming that you are determined to submit the letter of dismissal to Moda'i on Sunday, what are the current options: elections or a government under your leadership?

[Peres] First of all, I do not at all rule out the possibility that the unity government will continue.

[Raviv] Despite what the Likud leaders have been saying?

[Peres] Yes, despite what they have been saying. I did not propose to disband the unity government, I did not propose to cancel the rotation of the premiership. I announced from the outset what I would do if a minister said what he did, and nobody questioned it. This is not the first time that this has happened. If I do not make good on my word, my word will be completely worthless. People will say: They just talk, talk, talk. After all, a government is run by words.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, what is the value of the words of the Likud leaders? After all, they are also making very explicit and unambiguous statements that if the letter of dismissal is presented...

[Peres — interrupting] Wait a minute, are you coming to me with complaints? What I say is that I am neither proposing nor looking for other options. I announced what the procedure would be regarding a minister who shoots off his mouth. The first time I gave in, the second time with Mr Moda'i I gave in, and third time I had to reach a conclusion — and on this occasion I tried not to reach the harshest conclusions. I did not propose to oust Mr Moda'i from the government but to replace him in his post, because there may be no other post in the govenrment similar to that of the finance minister. This position has such a coalitional nature, both toward ministers of the two parties and toward other sectors of the economy.

You must understand that to effect the cuts in the budget was not such a simple chore and I also had to face constant confrontations with my party colleagues, and I came out in Moda'i's defense as was my duty. I think this humiliating onslaught against various sectors of the economy and this portrayal of me as being partisan, as being an interested party, as a person doing all kinds of things — I do not understand that. Mr Moda'i was warned and if I do not make good on my word, my word will no longer be of any value.

[Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, the public finds it hard...

[Peres — interrupting] Are you the public? Why do you not ask me in your own name?

[Mish'al] I am trying to convey the feelings of the public because that is our job. I believe you have sensed that the public is asking: What is it that Yitzhaq Moda'i said, after all? He said that you are not an economist — and that is right, that you are a flying prime minister. Is that a reason to disband the national unity government?

[Peres] Do you want to quote to me everything that he said?

[Mish'al] No, just those sentences.

[Peres] It is not because of these sentences...

[Mish'al — interrupting] Excuse me, Mr Prime Minister, the question was whether national unity government should be disbanded because of that.

[Peres] No. A decision was made to bail out the construction sector, both that of the Histadrut and the private one. The government made this decision and Minister Moda'i came out against it. He made very grave accusations against entire sectors of the economy, against entire movements. Those were not the only two sentences. You know, even to say that I was not a participant in either the planning or implementation — that hardly squares up with the truth.

I must say that I was totally unaware of all these remarks. When I returned to Israel on Friday I was not aware of the situation. I read the newspapers on Saturday night and summoned Mr Moda'i on Sunday morning. I asked him: Yitzhaq, did you say these things? He denied six quotes. However, to my deep regret it transpired that his denial could not be proved by facts. How long can one put up with all this?

[Raviv] Mr Peres, the word maniac — a tough word that is still reverberating throughout Israel — was uttered in connection with a Likud minister. One might get the impression that different standards apply to Labor Party ministers and to...

[Peres — interrupting] I did not hear that word. Incidentally, it was not uttered in public. If at all, it was uttered in a closed forum...

[Mish'al — interrupting] The forum of the Alignment ministers.

[Peres] Not even there, but in some other forum. I summoned Minister Gur and asked him: Did you say such a thing? He replied: No. I told Mr Moda'i that Mr Gur denied having used such a word and there was nobody to prove otherwise, unlike the present case. I cannot tell you that I like such words. I also know that Mr Moda'i has made some utterances in closed forums. However, I did not quote him; I do not gossip. This time he was mentioned by name, and not just in one interview. Had this been a mere slip of the tongue — that may happen sometimes — it would not have made an issue out of it. However, this was an organized campaign not devoid of political intentions against a prime minister who has, after all, helped him as no other finance minister has ever been helped.

When one looks at what the economic program is all about, one finds that it called for negotiations with the Histadrut day and night to curb wage hikes. We had to conduct lengthy talks with Mr Yitzhaq Rabin, who undertook a very unpleasant mission, that of cutting $600 million from the defense budget. We had to talk with each and every minister. Incidentally, despite the fact that I am not an economist, Mr Moda'i asked me to head the committee on budget cuts. Later we had to obtain $1.5 billion from the United States. Did all this fall like manna from heaven? You never heard me take the credit myself; I never attributed the success to myself. On the contrary, I always attributed it — and I really believe in this — to the people, the Histadrut, the employers, the entire government. This was a supreme effort, so why all this pettiness?

I want to tell you that it was not easy to deal with the finance minister, who demanded more and more cuts. I had to appear before pensioners. I could have been a nice boy but instead I explained why the cuts were necessary, although this was not a pleasant chore. I did all that, I have no complaints, and I am not asking for credit.

As for a prime minister who does not make good on his word: After my pronouncement to the Cabinet Mr Shamir could have come to me and said: Mr Peres, I do not agree with your pronouncement; this contradicts the coalition agreement. However, I was not told such a thing.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, as anxious as you are about Israel's economy, would not a possible upheaval in the form of elections or even that of a pre-election economic policy harm what you and others have so laboriously worked to achieve?

[Peres] Did I propose elections? I did not.

[Raviv] Still, that is what it all boils down to in practice.

[Peres] Look, every step you take entails risks. I did not propose to disband the government, to call off the rotation, or to set up a narrow-based government; I have not conducted negotiations with anybody about a narrow-based government and I am not looking for elections. On the contrary, I have systematically reiterated that I am in favor of the rotation and the coalition, which we gave our signature to in the agreement. However, an agreement should be fulfilled by all sides, and one cannot always be saying: This clause is being fulfilled while this other clause is not.

[Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, since you have mentioned Yitzhaq Shamir: In one of the interviews broadcast this evening he said that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was from the outset leading to or wanted to lead to the disbandment of the national unity government. In other words, this entire move was a pretext to disband the national unity government.

[Peres] I am not surprised that all kinds of accusations have been made against me. People in politics should be used to having accusations made against them. In the previous incident with Minister Sharon I proceeded with utmost patience. Also in this case, with Minister Moda'i, Shamir asked me to wait until Sunday and I agreed. As I have said, I did not propose to dismiss him but rather to transfer him from his job. What do you think I should have done? There are some things I must do, whether they are pleasant or not.

[Mish'al] You mention Sharon, but there is no doubt that Yitzhaq Moda'i's apology was far more explicit than that of Sharon and that you did not accept it. A minister apologizes to you — is that not enough?

[Peres] No, it is not. First of all, Sharon denied the statements attributed to him and I had no proof that he made them. Second, in his case it was the first incident. With Moda'i it is actually the third time this has happened. On the previous occasion, I was attending the UN General Assembly and during my absence Mr Moda'i came out with a statement that I had sold out Judaea and Samaria. I read what he said: If Peres is selling out Judaea and Samaria I can give money to the settlements. I summoned him and asked him why he made such statements or when I had said such things. Later it was published in one of the newspapers that I was proposing to take 10 percent of savings for economic growth. Moda'i stepped forth and said: This is a crazy idea. Why did he not pick up the phone and call me to find out? You will not find that I have spoken against Moda'i, and I really have tried to make his job easier. I do not underestimate or hate him, but a government must have certain limits or else there will be no government in Israel.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, I have a question on this issue. The bottom line is that you are firing a minister based on his utterances against you. Ever since he made these remarks we have heard Likud leaders, including Mr Shamir, say very harsh things against you, such as Roni Milo's remarks that you are a tireless saboteur, that you are cheating the Likud, and so forth. Is this sufficient reason for you to now exercise your power against those Likud leaders who act and talk in that way?

[Peres] You are constantly trying to sidetrack me from the issue. Norms were stipulated about the behavior of ministers. These norms were written and spoken, and I proceed according to them. I think the Likud would be making a mistake now if it moves to disband the government. It was not I who proposed that.

[Raviv] Still, their statements against you initiate a momentum which, according to your own logic...

[Peres — interrupting] They apparently see the government as having been disbanded, but I do not. I do not intend to compete with this style. I have never done that, either in my own party or outside it. I would also suggest to the Likud leaders that they choose a different style, both within their party and outside it. This style leads nowhere.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, you call on the Likud leaders to understand your decision and not to disband the national unity government; that is what you just said...

[Peres — interrupting] Oh come on, I hate it when my words are given all these interpretations. I said that I did not propose to disband the government, to call off the rotation, to go to elections, or to set up a narrow-based government. I announced from the outset many months ago, both in writing and verbally, how far a minister can go regarding government decisions and positions, and regarding collective responsibility. You must understand that what we have been doing is very unpleasant, particularly to the prime minister. It is no wonder that the prime minister never cared to deal with economics very much. He has to ask the minister to cut his budget, he has to go and ask the Histadrut to slash, he has to go and talk the manufacturers into agreeing to price control — these are very tough chores. In my opinion, the success of the economic program began the moment we established a socioeconomic council made up of the Histadrut, private employers, and the government; from the moment we based the program on a dialogue. This dialogue has been particularly disrupted by the finance minister, who should have been the leading man both in the dialogue between the parties in the government and in the dialogue among the various sectors of the economy. One cannot ceaselessly attack Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar and the next day conduct negotiations with him. Mr Qeysar did his best.

[Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, I started to ask a question but did not finish. I would like to ask you: Do you expect the Likud leaders to stomach your decision?

[Peres] Yes.

[Mish'al] Why? Had Shamir been the prime minister, would you have stomached a decision by him to fire one of your ministers?

[Peres] I would like to hope we would not have reached that point, but had that been the case my answer would have been yes. Had such an announcement been made and accepted by all, I would expect to proceed as I had promised.

[Mish'al] In the time remaining, I would like you to use your political experience to help us and the public understand what will happen...

[Peres — interrupting] My experience tells me I should not try to be a clairvoyant. I have seen so many people with political experience make the mistake of prophesying about what lies ahead.

[Mish'al] The difference is that you are one of the decision-makers, and that is why you are not a clairvoyant.

[Peres] I have made the decision I had to make. It was a painful decision for me as well. It was not pleasant. However, when I look at the alternative, I am convinced that I had no other choice. I had no other alternative. I do not know what will happen by Sunday.

[Raviv] What will happen on Sunday? In other words, what alternatives do you think will remain open once you submit the letter of dismissal to Yitzhaq Moda'i? Do you really expect the Likud ministers to stay in their seats and accept your decision?

[Peres] I do not deal with expectations. In my opinion, a minister can be tranferred from his job without disbanding the government. I cannot predict how the Likud or another party will act.

Look, there was a case in England with a chancellor of the exchequer [name indistinct] whose budget was leaked to the media a few minutes or hours before he presented it to Parliament. He was a very agreeable and esteemed person, but he was fired. Did that bring about the collapse of the government? One must understand that to be a minister is a great privilege and a great obligation. What is more, this is a government in which all Cabinet ministers have made supreme efforts to cut and slash. In 18 months we have had quite a few sleepless nights, and I have tried to cooperate with Mr Moda'i for as long as I could.

[Mish'al] We would still like to talk about the future, if only for the sake of the viewers. Based on the announcement made by the Likud ministers that if you fire Minister Moda'i they will quit, will you opt for early elections or a narrow-based government, under the circumstances?

[Peres] In the present circumstances I would opt for insisting on my position.

[Mish'al] Meaning?

[Peres] Meaning that I will proceed on Sunday as I said I would. I will not deal with any other issue, I will not make any speculations, and I will not be moved by what people say. This is my duty. I know there is a lot of talk about credibility, but this is also a question of credibility. You have made an pronouncement and everybody agreed to it; you have warned one two, and three times, and if you do not make good on it this time I do not at all see...

[Mish'al — interrupting] When you make a move do you not plan the next one?

[Peres] No. What do you mean by plan? There are norms and codes of behavior. Could I have known on Friday that Mr Moda'i would grant those interviews — incidentally, while I was overseas? I did not know; I had no idea. I was interviewed on television on Friday at noon, and I was taken by surprise with those remarks. I did not plan, I cannot plan the deeds or misdeeds of other people.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, a previous crisis was settled through the unexpected mediating efforts of a politician. Is there any room for a mediation attempt? Do the sides have positions to retreat to?

[Peres] The previous crisis was settled because it was the first of its kind and because there were no rules. The current crisis comes in the wake of an explicit and clear precedent, and there is no room for doubt.

[Raviv] Is there no room for mediation either, Mr Peres?

[Peres] I did not summon any mediator. I talk to everybody and am not angry with anyone. I am not looking for revenge or anything of the sort. However, the government's performance must be clear-cut.

[Mish'al] I would like to end with one last question. Many of our viewers want us to ask the following question: Will there be early elections or not?

[Peres] You have asked the question.

[Mish'al] Perhaps you could say a few words to our viewers.

[Peres] No. I am not a prophet.

[Mish'al] Well, we will end the interview on this note. Thank you, Mr Prime Minister, and thanks to Dan Raviv.

MK Denies Coalition Amendment

TA092242 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Likud Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor said this evening that the prime minister's remarks to the television newsreel tonight that a clause was added to the coalition agreement whereby he, the prime minister, is entitled to dismiss a minister, are incorrect. A clause has never been added to the agreement and the Likud has never agreed to this. MK Meridor says Minister Shahal asked him at the time, when the Sharon affair was on the agenda, for such a clause to be added, but that Minister Shahal's request was clearly turned down.

Moda'i Undecided; Party Motives Viewed

TA091742 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon the Likud ministers decided not to accept Minister Moda'i's proposal to submit his resignation to the Cabinet this Sunday. The Likud ministers decided that if Peres dismisses Moda'i, the government will be dissolved. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

Yitzhaq Moda'i's move today was recognized by both supporters and opponents as a brilliant political move. Moda'i understood that the prime minister is determined to remove him from his position and decided to stave this off: He declared his voluntary resignation on behalf of the integrity of the government and the nation. One of Herut's senior members told me this afternoon: Moda'i has tricked the Alignment, which wanted to destroy the coalition; however, to be truthful, we in the Likud also do not know exactly what to do now. In the meantime, the Likud ministers are maintaining their solidarity with Moda'i. They decided to reject Moda'i's proposal outright, stating that if the finance minister is dismissed, all the Likud ministers will leave the government.

After the Likud ministers' meeting, Yitzahq Moda'i had a long private talk with Minister Ari'el Sharon, and later was unprepared to make a clear-cut statement about what his next moves will be:

[Begin recording] [Moda'i] I can say only one thing. The prime minister has announced, so I have been informed, that I must submit my letter of resignation before Sunday. This is impossible according to the basic law; the Government. I have to announce this in the Cabinet meeting first.

[Frankel] Do you accept the position of your Likud colleagues not to submit your resignation to the Cabinet, but rather to await the prime minister's next move?

[Moda'i] I have heard the request of my Likud colleagues.

[Frankel] So what will you do this Sunday?

[Moda'i] I will do what I decide to do. [end recording]

It is difficult to avoid the feeling that the Likud and the Alignment are currently mainly preparing alibis for the public, as to who will be responsible for dissolving the national unity government and as to which is the more united party. For the time being, and this should be emphasized, it seems that Moda'i's dramatic move has proved a brilliant public relations exercise. The Likud ministers and the Knesset faction refuse to take advantage of it in order to find a formula that will enable them to remain in the government. Even if Shamir wanted to remain in the coalition at the expense of Moda'i's resignation, it would be very difficult for him to find a replacement for Moda'i within the Likud without reviving the factional struggles within his party. In the meantime, Yitzhaq Shamir has scored one small political achievement in his efforts to prevent the possibility of a narrow, Alignment-led government: Today Shamir heard from Morasha Minister Yosef Shapira and from National Religious Party Knesset Members Zvulun Hammer and Avner Sciaki that they will not remain in a narrow Alignment government, and that if the Likud leaves the government they prefer early elections.

SHAS Wants Unity Government Continued

TA091813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The SHAS [Sefaradim Shomre Tora, Torah Observing Sephardics] faction has stated that under no circumstances will it join a narrow-based government and that it wants the unity government to continue.

Shamir: No Solutions in Offing

TA100645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by program moderator Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] [Qital] Good morning, Mr Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Is it still too early to talk about solutions to the crisis?

[Shamir] On the contrary, it is quite late, and I do not yet see any solutions.

[Qital] There are proposals of ways to somehow get through the next 6 months until the rotation: Each side will give in a little in order to get through the 6 months, after which the prime minister will be able to reinstate Yitzhaq Moda'i in any position he wants. Why not do this?

[Shamir] Look, so far I have not heard any serious proposals that do not violate the coalition agreement. We are still at the same point as we were last night: The prime minister is adamant in his decision to fire the finance minister, and we consider this a serious violation of the agreement. If this occurs, the government will not be able to continue to exist.

[Qital] Mr Shamir, do I hear a hint that if proposals, which you define as serious, are raised, there may be something to talk about?

[Shamir] If the prime minister retracts his decision, then naturally there will be something to talk about, because, after all, we are interested in the continued functioning of the unity government.

[Qital] What do you mean by retracting his decision? Either Moda'i is the finance minister or he is not.

[Shamir] A solution must be found that would be acceptable to both the prime minister and the Likud so that we can continue our joint work.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, here is a personal question for you: You are to become prime minister within a few months, and you have come up against harsh criticism within your party. Will not what Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has done, or what he will do regarding Minister Moda'i, actually help you when you become prime minister, in that ministers will not be able to attack you and you will be able to manage the government and set an example for the Israeli people?

[Shamir] Look, my personal considerations have no bearing in this system. What is important now is that the coalition agreement, on which the national unity government is based, be fulfilled.

[Schiffer] But the prime minister claims that he is acting in accordance with the coalition agreement and the unprecedented addenda adopted by this government.

[Shamir] This is completely incorrect. According to the coalition agreement, he does not have the right to dismiss a minister from the Likud without my consent. There are no addenda to the agreement. Even what the prime minister noted — namely, his repetition of the announcement he made after the case involving Minister Sharon — does not contain a word about the dismissal of a minister. What is stated is that if a minister attacks another minister or the prime minister, he will be responsible for the actual survival of the government. One cannot read into this any automatic agreement calling for the dismissal of the minister in question.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, since you are hinting at the possibility of proposals that may be acceptable to both the Likud and the prime minister, I again ask you if, for example, a solution is possible in which a minister will cease to perform his duties for 6 months, and you will appoint another person, acceptable to the Likud and to the prime minister, to the position of finance minister? Would you accept such a solution which might prevent a crisis?

[Shamir] Look, we are not talking about all sorts of acrobatics involving negotiations and compromises. We are talking about the actual fulfilling of an agreement. And, so far, the situation is just as it was last night. Nothing happened during the night. The prime minister is determined in his wish to dismiss the finance minister. We are very strongly opposed to this, and we will not be able to remain in the government after this happens.

[Qital] Are you preparing for elections? I have heard that the Labor Party is talking about elections in 3 months.

[Shamir] Obviously, if the unity government is dissolved, we will have to hold new elections. When these are held we will tell the people the whole truth; we will tell them who dissolved the national unity government and who placed obstacles all along the way. We will tell them that it is the Alignment that is responsible for the dissolution of the national unity government — a government which is needed by the country, by the people, at this time.

[Schiffer] If the prime minister fires Minister Moda'i on Sunday, and you resign, he will continue to serve as prime minister since he does not have to approach the president. This government would have no problem in continuing to function.

[Shamir] It would have no problem, but this country would have a most serious problem. We know what a narrow-based government is like ....

[Schiffer, interrupting] What do you mean, the country? Will you stage riots?

[Shamir] Not riots, my friend. A government that does not have an absolute majority in the Knesset, a government that has to rely on the votes of the Communists and the like — what will it be able to do? What will it be able to decide? The country will be in a state of chaos. No economic decision will be able to be reached, and certainly no political decision. Is this where things are heading? Is this what the Alignment wants?

[Qital] On that note, we thank you, Mr Vice Prime Minister.

Likud-Alignment Solution Closer

TA101012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Intense contacts between the Likud and the Alignment are being held behind the scenes, and the beginning of a solution to the crisis is evident. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the Labor Party ministers are currently discussing several proposals which the Likud submitted to the prime minister via Agudat Yisra'el Knesset Member Avraham Shapira.

According to one proposal, Mr Shamir would be finance minister, and after the rotation the position would be filled by Mr Peres. Mr Moda'i would be foreign minister. The idea was conceived by Minister Sharon, and is acceptable to Ministers Shamir and Moda'i. Mr Peres apparently agrees to the proposal, although the Labor Party ministers are at the moment prepared to accept Mr Shamir holding both the foreign and the finance portfolios, while Minister Moda'i would be minister without portfolio. The meeting of Likud ministers that was scheduled to convene within 1 hour has been postponed, and the ministers are awaiting the Labor Party ministers' decision.

Labor Waiting for Likud Proposal

TA101110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Report by Jack Katzenell]

[Excerpt] Labor Party ministers convened behind closed doors a short while ago at the party convention in Tel Aviv to consider the latest proposal. A meeting of Likud ministers that was to have taken place at this hour in Jerusalem was postponed at least until after the results of the Labor Party ministers is known. [as heard]

And we have just received this report: The Labor Party ministers are prepared to continue the negotiations on the basis of the Likud proposal. This was decided at the meeting at the Labor Party convention, which just ended.

Labor Requests Convention Support

TA101411 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1348 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] In a meeting a short time ago, the Alignment ministers decided to ask the Labor Party convention to take note this evening of the prime minister's announcement in favor of the rotation and the unity government's continued existence. Former Knesset Member Mikha'el Bal-Zohar, on the other hand, will propose to disband the government and hold early elections. Apparently the convention will take note of the prime minister's statement and will remove from its agenda the proposal to call for early elections. Our correspondent Yaron Deqel reports that in their meeting, the Alignment ministers did not discuss the government crisis or ways to solve it, and are awaiting the results of the Likud ministers' meeting, which was postponed until later.

Shamir-Moda'i Exchange Possible

TA101442 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1427 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir says that the crisis between the Likud and the Alignment is approaching its end, and that agreement has been achieved regarding an exchange of portfolios between himself and Yitzhaq Moda'i. Shamir told Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz of SHAS that the division of portfolios following the rotation has still not been finalized, and will be discussed in a meeting between himself and Peres tomorrow morning. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Peres and Shamir will reach a personal agreement, according to which Shim'on Peres will be the finance minister following the rotation. The Likud ministers will be asked this evening to approve the agreement between the Likud and the Alignment according to which Shamir will be appointed finance minister and Moda'i foreign minister.

Levi Returns, Supports Unity

TA101456 Tel Aviv IDF Radio 1447 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Upon returning from abroad, Minister David Levi has said that if he is offered the finance portfolio he will consider the matter. Minister Levi expressed support for the continuation of the national unity government, making it clear that there is more than one solution to the present crisis. He stressed that if there is a government crisis, the State of Israel will pay a heavy price for it. Our correspondent 'Ido Tal notes that Levi refused to react to the proposal that Shim'on Peres be finance minister after the rotation, emphasizing that this need not be decided at the moment.

Rabin on Crisis, Regional Issues

TA100742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by program moderator Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] [Qital] Are you preparing for new elections, Mr Rabin?

[Rabin] At the moment we are getting ready for Sunday, while our aim is to maintain the national unity government. The key to the continued functioning of this government lies in the Likud's willingness to accept the prime minister's decision concerning the finance minister.

[Qital] From what you hear, is the Likud prepared to do this?

[Rabin] I hear what is being said, but I want to reiterate my position that the responsibility for the dissolution of the national unity government — which has no justification in light of the situation in the country — lies with the Likud.

[Qital] Would you have acted as Mr Peres has? Was this crisis really necessary?

[Rabin] I believe that I might have acted in the same way, but I am not in his place. I understand his feelings, and anyone who has ever been prime minister certainly knows that one cannot function in a situation in which someone comes out and attacks the very government decisions which he must implement after they have been adopted — and this is particularly true in the case of the finance minister who was present during the discussions and even gave his agreement to some of the issues. As a result of this, the extent to which he is willing to implement the decisions is certainly questionable. I presume that were the defense minister to find himself in a position where a government decision is reached contrary to his opinion, and he were to attack the government decisions and the prime minister, he would have no right to remain in the government.

[Schiffer] Mr Defense Minister, with your permission: The claim that is being raised by the Likud leaders is that the national unity government — when it is united — also serves as a factor against the Syrian threat. Do you agree with this view?

[Rabin] The IDF constitutes the main deterrent to the Syrian threat. Second, I cannot conceive of a national argument over the need to prevent a war with Syria and to resist it if it is forced upon us. I believe that what the Syrians will consider first is the IDF's strength, state of alert, preparedness.

[Schiffer] Mr Rabin, while we talk about the Syrians and the effect of the unity government, we are hearing rpeorts that the United States is planning a retaliatory action against Libya. This region is in general becoming less quiet than usual. Is this the time to be dealing with internal matters, such as the finance minister said this or the other?

[Rabin] I think this question should be put to the Likud.

[Schiffer] Mr Rabin, yesterday in your address at the Labor Party Convention you reviewed the political-security areas in which you have contributed to the unity government. With your permission, what did you mean when you said there were continuous and quiet contacts with Jordan?

[Rabin] I believe that with the help of the United States there have been contacts aimed at peace negotiations, without preconditions....

[Schiffer, interrupting] You mentioned direct contacts.

[Rabin, continuing] ... with Jordan and a Palestinian representation which would be part of the Jordanian delegation. There is nothing new here. This is the government's policy.

[Qital] Before beginning this interview on the possibility of new elections in the event that this crisis is not resolved, we heard remarks on what has gone on in the past — things you have said about Shim'on Peres. A trend is already evident in the Likud's platform for elections: remarks such as saboteur, indefatigable, unreliable, and the like. How do you react to such remarks when you hear them?

[Rabin] There is no reason for me to react to them.

[Qital] They are quotes of remarks you made.

[Rabin] And I say I have no reason to react to them.

[Schiffer] Has your opinion of the prime minister changed during the past 1 and 1/2 years that you have been working together in your current positions?

[Rabin] I think it is more than that. I believe that a relationship of cooperation has developed within the Labor Party, and I think that this was evident in the period before the last elections and certainly during the government's term.

[Schiffer] Why, then, is there what is called the Rabin camp at the Labor Party Convention? This camp even convened yesterday.

[Rabin] In any party there are groups, streams, circles which in no way attempt to harm the party's unity and functioning.

Rabin: Ready for 'Painful Territorial Concessions'

TA092238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The defense minister has said Israel is prepared to make painful territorial concessions in order to achieve peace and settle the Palestinian issue within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian state. In a speech before the Labor Party convention in Tel Aviv, Minister Rabin said that in the peace negotiations any resident of the territories may be a member of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

On the Lebanese issue, he said Israel would like to reach an agreement with the Amal representatives on security arrangements that will enable it to end its presence in Lebanon.

FRG's Woerner Ends Visit, Speaks on Saudi Arms Sale

TA091840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner told the Voice of Israel that his government has still not decided whether to sell arms to Saudi Arabia. Woerner said this issue was not on Bonn's agenda, and therefore needs no decision. The West German minister has now ended his few days' visit to Israel.

Jordan Stops Allowance Payments to W. Bank Employees

TA091542 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 1

["Special correspondent" report]

[Text] The West Bank — It has been learned from an informed source that the Jordanian Government has adopted new measures against employees in the West Bank. It has stopped paying the security allowance to employees dismissed by the Israeli authorities for security reasons, an allowance which amounted to 40-50 percent of their monthly salaries. The Jordanian Government has also stopped paying the 15-dinar family allowance. This allowance had been deducted from the salaries of pensioners since 1983. The reasons for these measures are not known.

Keeps List of Husayn Nonsupporters

TA091500 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
9 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Jordan has taken additional punitive measures against notables in the territories who did not back King Husayn's speech or who did not join the delegations that went to Amman to show their support. Blacklists with the names of these people are kept at the Jordan River bridges and measures are taken against them when they try to cross into Jordan. For instance, a well-known public figure who tried to get appointed by Israel as mayor of one of the towns in the West Bank, wanted to cross into Jordan on his way to Italy on a business trip. However, when he arrived at the Allenby Bridge his Jordanian passport was confiscated, he was detained for interrogations, and he was later sent back to the West Bank without being allowed into Jordan. Similar measures have been taken against other figures, and the passports of some were renewed only after a great deal of harassment and aggravation.

Earlier, Jordan cut the salaries of civil servants in the territories, refused to transfer funds to the municipality of Nabulus, and imposed restrictions on the marketing of agricultural produce from the territories.

Curfew Imposed on Balatah Refugee Camp After Riot

TA100918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The IDF imposed a curfew on the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that this morning stones were thrown from the camp at an IDF patrol. A disturbance erupted at the site, and a large IDF detachment was forced to use teargas to disperse the rioters.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Addresses War Veterans Congress

LD091419 Algiers APS in English 1130 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 09/04/86 (APS) — Addressing the 7th congress of the mujahidin (war veterans) which started here yesterday, President Chadli Bendjedid declared that party instances and mass organisations are bound to strive harder in all fields to strengthen hard-won independence. The world is rocked out by an acute economic crisis since late 1985 which has adversely affected the pace of development of both the industrialized and the developing nations. This crisis had repercussion on Algeria whose oil revenues have sharply declined, President Chadli said.

We have taken the necessary steps as early as 1979 so as to be able to cope with economic difficulties and despite the shortfall in foreign exchange reserves our country is not in danger. We can even improve the situation if we take suitable measures we will never insist enough on the need to rely on ourselves and increase production by fighting waste and by a judicious use of the means available to us, President Chadli said. Moving to the situation in the Maghreb region, President Chadli said: You may hear about a unity project shortly, we believe in unity and work toward its achievement but we should ponder over past experiences of other Arab states, which built unity projects upon affective considerations and conjunctual political reasons. These experiences did not stand the test of bad weather. Any union project should be built on sound bases and stem from the people's will. Any political action we may contemplate at the level of the Maghreb will be submitted to the people which will air their opinion in freedom and democracy as they did for the national charter, the president said.

Regarding Morocco and Western Sahara, we have made proposals for the settlement of the conflict. There can be no cooperation with Morocco as long as the Saharan issue remains unsolved, our position vis-a-vis the Saharan problem is crystal-clear: The Saharan people should express its will freely within the framework of decolonisation and self-determination.

We are ready to help the two sides settle the conflict in order to set the blaze for the edification of the Arab Maghreb on sound bases and in a healthy climate, he said.

Broaching the situation in the Middle-East, President Chadli deplored the murderous fightings between Palestinians and some Lebanese political formations and expressed hopes that officials and leaders of the Lebanese political parties gauge the gravity of the current situation what is going on in Lebanon serves neither the interests of the Arab nation nor those of the lebanese people and even less those of the Palestinian people.

Means other than the use of force could be considered for the settlement of differences, he said. The Lebanese political formations shoulder their historical responsibilities and live up to the expectations of our brother palestinians he added, President Chadli called on all the Palestinian factions to bridge over their differences and stick closely. He said Algeria was ready to host at any time a conference that will bring together all the factions of the Palestinian resistance and make available to them all the conditions that will help them settle their problems and come up with a united leadership which will be the true expression of the Palestinian people's opinion.

Algeria's stand is clear, we support the Palestinian revolution as a whole we do not favour a faction to the detriment of another, all we want is the unity of the Palestinian people, the unity of all the trends for the defense of the Palestinian cause at the Arab and international levels Algeria by the virtue of its own experience and the challenges it had to take up during its liberation war can understand better than any other country the hardships borne currently by the Palestinian people in these difficult times.

Commenting the events taking place in the Arab and Muslim Mashreq President Chadli voiced Algeria's deep concern over the dire consequences of the Iraq-Iran conflict. We have reiterated time and again our position that we do not believe in policy of violence for the settlement of border disputes. We believe in dialogue and call for the settlement of problems by the means of negotiations. We have made unremitting efforts to put an end to this devastating war Algeria cannot support a country, occupying by force the territories of an other country. We hope that wisdom and far-sightedness will take precedence over other considerations and that the two sides will start negotiations in order to reach a peaceful settlement. Moreover, this infernal war weakened the support of the Muslim nation for the Palestinian cause. We think that the unity of the Arab and Muslim nation assumes a strategic character and every effort should be made to achieve cohesion and harmony, President Chadli concluded.

Bendjedid Receives 'Arafat Thanks for Meeting Offer

LD092303 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has addressed a message of greetings and appreciation to the seventh conference of the National Algerian Veterans Organization. In his message, brother leader Abu 'Ammar welcomed the sincere invitation addressed by the brother struggler, President Chadli Bendjedid at the conference, to hold a meeting of the PNC in Algeria.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, in his speech yesterday at the opening of the seventh conference of the Algerian Veterans Organization, stressed the readiness of Algeria to embrace a Palestinian meeting which would include all Palestinian revolution factions.

LIBYA

Tripoli: Reagan Admits 'Fears' at Press Conference

LD101308 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Reagan admitted openly yesterday evening that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was leading an Arab Islamic and world revolution. He pointed out that this was the real reason that prompted his government to launch its aggressive campaigns against al-Qadhdhafi and the Jamahiriyah people.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday evening, Reagan expressed his strong fears from the escalation of acts of violence against U.S. forces, embassies, bases, and interests in a number of countries throughout the world. He affirmed in particular that Al-Qadhdhafi has the ability to transfer the war into the United States and to strike it inside its home.

Replying in a convulsive shakey voice to the journalists' questions, Reagan admitted the failure of his administration to halt and stop acts of violence committed against the United States and its interests.

Clamoring in a rabid fit, Reagan asked his allies in Western Europe and elsewhere to face up to what he called Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism by speeding up the imposition of economic sanctions against the people of the Jamahiriyah. He said that his government will continue to exert pressure on its allies to achieve this purpose.

Further Report on Al-Qadhdhafi-Commanders Meeting

LD091748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1705 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Apr (JANA) — This afternoon, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met with the commanders of the land, naval, air defense, and air forces.

The meeting was aimed at preparing military plans to confront recent threats from the United States.

The meeting was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces; Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Arab Forces; and Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi.

After the meeting the brother leader of the revolution met with some correspondents of international news agencies, press and broadcasting stations.

Replying to a question on U.S. claims to the effect that Libya is responsible for the recent wave of attacks against U.S. interests, the leader said: This is old talk we always hear, and the world has found no evidence. We have been hearing this kind of talk for years. This is just a search for a pretext for aggression on an independent state so that it will lose its independence. Regarding the possibility of the U.S. 6th Fleet returning to the Mediterranean and recent U.S. threats, the leader said: We have now completed preparing a military plan for confrontation on the basis of the recent threatening U.S. statements. The leader stressed that the United States will fail again militarily, and that this is a closed case.

The leader added: If aggression is inflicted on us, we will spread violence against the United States, and against its civilian and military targets in all continents of the world. But the important thing is that henceforth we will ask all peoples of the world to expel the United States form the United Nations and from the Security Council. It has no right to occupy a permanent seat on the Security Council, because the country that occupies a permanent seat on the Security Council must protect world peace, but the United States is a crazy state threatening world peace and has no right to enjoy a permanent seat on the Security Council.

The leader added that henceforth we should work with all other peoples to expel the United States from the Security Council. The United States has become a mad power, and it is threatening international peace, consequently we should expel it from the Security Council and the United Nations. Unless the American people succeed in toppling Reagan and all the mad U.S. Administration.

To a question on the violent acts directed against the United States and on who is behind them, the leader said: "Surely those who are behind these (violent) acts are the enemies of the United States and who are all the peoples of the world, undoubtedly the United States has made Libya one of its enemies, but we have not given the orders yet for such acts, however if any new U.S. aggression is launched against us we will issue these orders for all the forces of the anti-imperialism center and to the Pan-Arab Command to start violence against the United States all over the world.

Any U.S. targets and if a new U.S. aggression takes place, the threats that I have made during the known press conferences will be executed, among them turning the Mediterranean into a war zone, southern Europe will be inside the war zone, and aviation and shipping routes will have to close. [sentence as received]

The leader affirmed that the United States wants to subjugate the Arab nation, and that it wants Israel to be the superpower in this region, it also wants to subjugate the Arab world to the neocolonialism, it continues to encircle the Soviet Union. Its strategy is to subjugate all regions that obstruct U.S. influence, luckily this unites us with the Soviet Union because we are fighting for our independence, and at the same time we are doing the Soviet Union a favor because we are fighting the enemy who is advancing toward the Soviet Union at our expense.

Regarding the Jamahiriyah's position vis-a-vis Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals of establishing peace in the Mediterranean through the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. fleets, the leader said: We have supported this initiative from the beginning, and we adopt this proposal. This indicates the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union and friend Gorbachev's wish to avert the threat of war from the world. This is the conduct of a superpower that is aware of its responsibilities to world peace. This is the opposite of the irresponsible behavior of the Reagan administration, which is devoid of any feeling of responsibility toward world peace. We and the Mediterranean peoples are adopting the Soviet proposal on the withdrawal of the superpower fleets from the Mediterranean. The reason for the U.S. rejection of the Soviet initiative is that the United States wants to protect the Zionist enemy and to threaten the Arab countries bordering the Mediterranean. Consequently, the United States for the sake of interests does not care about world peace. The leader said: We are friends with the Soviet Union and we have an agreement to consult during serious crises to coordinate our efforts.

Replying to a question on the Soviet Union's position in the event of Libya being subjected to U.S. aggression, the leader said: If the battle is with the 6th Fleet and its bases in southern Europe we will not need outside military help. However, if the war assumes a wider scope then of course the Soviet Union will not stand idly by in the face of widespread war led by a superpower.

The leader added: Generally any country helping the U.S. 6th Fleet, Arab or European, will be within the theater of the war that has broken out. If a war breaks out Italy, Spain and the Mediterranean islands, and any Arab ports relied on by the U.S. 6th Fleet, will be within the theater of military operations.

Replying to a question, the brother leader pointed out that the United States wants to sacrifice the interests of West Europe for its own interests. He said that the U.S. interests are established, and that the United States would like the Europeans to sacrifice their interests. This tallies with the hegemony policy which is an imperialist policy. The United States wants to subjugate West Europe, and by this the United States wins and the other peoples lose. But the European peoples are alert, and they have refused this stupid appeal by Reagan who is more stupid than the appeal.

The leader stressed that Europe will lose if it responds to the U.S. appeal, but Europe will not do this because it knows that the United States wants to sacrifice European interests for U.S. interests.

However, if U.S. security is threatened within U.S. cities, and if U.S. security is threatened throughout the world, it should be known that henceforth it is the U.S. Administration and not us that is responsible for this. If the United States commits an act of aggression against our houses and families, it should henceforth be clear if an act of aggression is committed against our houses and families. [sentence as received)

Replying to a question on the refusal by European countries to adopt measures against Libya at the request of the U.S. Administration, the leader said that the Europeans have huge interests with Libya both now and in the future.

Libya is a very rich country with gas, oil and other natural resources, and has huge projects, which it wants to construct, and from which the European companies will benefit.

Answering a question on the U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah, the Zionist threats to Syria, and the chances of confrontation with the United States and the Zionist enemy, the leader said the Israelis are a forward base for the United States, and we consider the Zionist enemy and the United States as one target, but they will not be able to destroy the Arab nation. The confrontation with the United States brings Arab unity nearer and pushes the masses to revolt against any regime that does not stand in this confrontation. If war should break out, the armies, young people, and the masses will respond against all the regimes and borders in order to participate (in the confrontation) on the side of Syria and Libya. The leader said: We are not interested in the losses. What is important is that we are the line of death which we anointed with death, U.S. blood, and Libyan blood.

Answering a question on the call for the holding of an international conference to discuss the issue of terrorism, Reagan's call for this, and the response of France, Japan, and Britain, the leader said: We welcome the convening of such a conference, and we are ready to participate in it because we are confidence that we shall not be condemend at it; rather it is Reagan who will be condemned, and here he is before the whole world admitting the exercise of international terror against an independent state. The leader said: We shall not negotiate with the United States unless it renounces the policy of official terror. Concerning reports in the U.S. press on a message sent by the People's Bureau in East Berlin in connection with the explosion at a night club in West Berlin, the leader said: We challenge them to publish it.

UAE Paper: Military Designs Plans To Confront U.S.

GF100645 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Apr (WAM) — The General Staff of the Libyan Army has drawn up a plan which includes all eventualities to confront any new U.S. aggression against Libya or Libyan interests abroad.

An official Libyan source has revealed to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* that the Libyan military leadership, under the chairmanship of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has discussed all possibilities.

A senior Libyan official told the newspaper that 1 million Libyan men and women, well-trained in the use of arms, are ready to confront any developments related to the threats recently made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

JANA on 'Failure' Of U.S. Economic Sanctions

LD081046 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 8 Apr (JANA) — West German Industrial sources have affirmed the failure of U.S. Government economic measures against the Jamahiriyah. The United States tried by these measures to impose an economic siege on the Jamahiriyah.

They affirmed that the American measures have failed to achieve their objectives citing as an example the continued pursuit by Americans in Libya of their work there and their disregard for Reagan's threats.

The sources said that they have felt that the Americans were determined to continue to work in the Jamahiriyah and to ignore Reagan's decisions.

Statement Condemns UK Support for U.S. Aggression

LD072029 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1905 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Apr (JANA) — The British foreign secretary on 5 April 1986 following his visit to Pakistan made a statement in which he tried to justify the U.S. military aggression against the

Gulf of Sidra, and he criticised the Jamahiriyah denying it its legitimate right to self-defense and giving the United States the right to act as a custodian over the states of the world.

In this connection the Popular Bureau for External Liaison would like to state the following:

The British Foreign secretary allowed himself to interfere in the domestic affairs of the people of the Jamahiriyah, who are standing up firmly to all forms of aggression against their sovereignty and independence. He finds absurd excuses for himself to justify the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah, a right that neither the British minister nor any other person possesses.

The statement of the British foreign secretary stems from the same hostile policy that is followed by the United States, and it brings to mind the colonial tendency and the style that Britain became accustomed to in its colonial practice against nations and peoples.

The declaration by the Jamahiriyah that the Gulf of Sidra is domestic water beyond which regional waters begin was never a challenge to international rights as the British foreign secretary claimed but was in harmony with international law and the international practice.

What the United States did was not application of legitimate international rights but was rather a premeditated aggression against the Jamahiriyah and violation of its sovereignty. It placed the Jamahiriyah in a position of legitimate self-defense in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.

Defending the aggression and state terrorism that was and is still practiced by the United States in violation of the rights of a state is an exposed attempt on the part of the British foreign secretary to vindicate the aggression and to confer an aspect of legality on it.

Condemning the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah worldwide and at the UN Security Council is the best evidence that confirms the right of the Jamahiriyah to apply its sovereignty over its territory and the Gulf of Sidra as part of its domestic waters. It confirms at the same time the conspiratorial role the British Government liked to play from the beginning by siding with U.S. aggression at the Security Council and outside the Security Council.

The appointment of the United States as a trustee over other states by the British foreign secretary, even if the UK Government concede this role to the United States in British domestic and international affairs, is a serious turning point in international relations, and it cancels the role of the United Nations organization whose Charter is based on the principles of justice, equality, and noninterference in the domestic affairs and renunciation of the use of force or the threat to use force and solving disputes by peaceful means.

U.S. Bases in Spain Threatened in Case of Conflict

PM091448 Mardrid EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Apr 86 p 14

[Fernando Orgambides dispatch: "Unease in Libya at U.S. Navy Vessels' Presence in Spanish Waters"]

[Text] Tripoli — Libyan leaders yesterday expressed their "profound unease" at the presence in Spanish waters (Bay of Cadiz) of U.S. Navy vessels which took part directly in the recent armed clashes in the Gulf of Sidra, including the multirole aircraft carrier *Saratoga*, currently anchored off the Spanish-U.S. jointly used base of Rota. "We have nothing against the Spanish people," Libyan official sources told *EL PAIS*, "but it is intolerable that the *Saratoga* set sail from Palma de Mallorca before the attack on Libya and is now at Cadiz."

Libyan anger was tangible yesterday among leaders of the people's committees and administration cadres, who now lump together without any distinction as accursed names those of Rota and Sigonella — the latter being the U.S. air base on Italian soil closest to Tripoli. "Spain is a littoral state and also a friend of Libya," the sources consulted added, "and should not allow the presence in its waters of an aggressive force which is turning the Mediterranean into a sea of fire."

"At least Greece has made it clear that it will not allow an attack on Libya to be prepared or carried out from its territory," they specified. "However, Spain, together with Italy, has given refuge to the U.S. Sixth Fleet. We want the Spanish people to realize that there is no ill will against them — on the contrary, there is friendship — but if imperialism attacks us again, we will use all our means to destroy the U.S. military targets in Spain, with suicide squads or without them."

The presence of the aircraft carrier *Saratoga* and other U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels in the Mediterranean off the coast of Rota — andalso anchored at Palma and Malaga — alarms the Libyan Government, which suspects, according to what was stated, that further attacks on that North African country are being planned or covered from these military installation on Spanish territory.

In fact Ahmad Nakka', secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau (ambassador) in Paris, arrived in Tripoli Friday evening, and was holding consultations in this connection with those in charge of Libyan diplomacy throughout yesterday morning. When consulted by this correspondent, Nakka' also expressed his concern at these developments. "Spain and Libya," Nakka' asserted, "currently have no historical dispute. This is not the case with France, because of the Chad issue, or with Italy, because of its colonial past. Relations between our two countries are currently good, and their continuation depends on whether the Spanish Government wants this to be so."

Military and Air Power

The Libyan representative in Spain [as published], who will remain in Tripoli for several more days, asserted: "If a general conflict between Libya and the United States arises, we will use all our military and air power to destroy the Sixth Fleet and the bases on which it depends. The Spanish Government must be aware of this and prevent the United States from operating freely on its territory. Rather than helping imperialism, what Spain should do, because it is a littoral country, is to play an important role, which it has, in order to guarantee security in the region."

The Libyan authorities believe that Spain "does not wish to open its eyes" to the conflict in the Mediterranean, and assert that there is, at least apparently, no interest on Madrid's part in improving the level of relations with Tripoli

EFE Reports Further Details

PA092153 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2123 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Madrid, 9 Apr (EFE) — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today threatened with "answering with strength" against U.S. civilian and military installations throughout the world, including the ones in Spain, if his country is attacked by the United States.

"Any state, either Arab or European, which helps the United States and its Sixth Fleet will be involved in the war," it was stated by Al-Qadhdhafi during a news conference, according to a report issued by the official Libyan agency JANA, which was received in Madrid.

"Italy, Spain, the islands in the Mediterranean, or the Arab ports which support the Sixth Fleet will be part of this war," it was asserted by Qadhdhafi during a news conference with local and foreign journalists.

Al-Qadhdhafi said, during the news conference held today in Tripoli, that his government has prepared "a military confrontation plan" given the United States' "statements and threats."

"The United States will fail in its warmongering adventure. If they attack us again we will react strongly against U.S. civilian and military installations in all the continents," he said, according to JANA's version.

Al-Qadhdhafi said that if the United States attacks Libya, his country will turn the Mediterranean into a "war zone, which will include the countries in Southern Europe, and all the maritime and air communications will be affected."

Al-Qadhdhafi said that the U.S. charges to the effect that Libya is responsible for the recent attacks against U.S. interests "is an old tune we always hear, however, the world has never seen any evidence about these stories."

He added: "We are not responsible for these actions. We did not give any orders to this effect, although if we are attacked, we will do it."

Qadhdhafi said that he supports the proposal made by Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to withdraw foreign fleets from the Mediterranean Sea and turning this sea in a zone of peace.

JANA Cites Soviet Spokesman on Libya, Berlin Bombing

LD092004 Tripoli JANA in English 1730 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] [Place Indistinct] Rajab 29, Apr.9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A spokesman for the Soviet Government — "Vladimir Lomeyko", said that Moscow has rejected any attempt to blame Libya for the explosion in a West Berlin night club last week.

He said that European leftist groups had claimed responsibility for the bombing in West Berlin and that the Soviet Union reject any attempt to place responsibility on states which have no relation to these explosion including Libya which announced that it has no link whatsoever with Berlin's bombing.

Italy's Spadolini Termed Agent of U.S. CIA

NC100606 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] According to reliable sources in Rome, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini has ordered the Italian Air Force to guard the U.S. military bases in Italy. This military measure, which Spadolini adopted without consulting others, endangers the security and safety of the Mediterranean and threatens the safety of civil aviation traffic over the Mediterranean and Italy.

Both government and party sources in Italy have stressed that Spadolini has overstepped his powers by taking this measure without consulting his government. This proves that he is an agent for the U.S. CIA.

MAURITANIA

Taya Receives Democratic Kampuchea Envoy

AB091037 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, yesterday morning received in audience his excellency (Hing An), ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to our country. Following the audience, the diplomat disclosed that he conveyed to the head of state the fraternal greetings of Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, as well as review the profound gratitude of the people and the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for Mauritania's firm and active support for their just cause. Finally, he added that the people of Democratic Kampuchea have been following with great admiration the outsanding achievements of the Mauritanian people under the clear-sighted and dynamic leadership of their head of state.

Nigerian Finance Official Ends Visit 9 Apr

AB092004 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Alhaji Yusuf, the Nigerian secretary of state for economic affairs at the Ministry of Finance and economic planning, left our capital, Nouakchott, at the end of a 3-day visit to our country. During his stay in our country, Mr Yusuf delivered a message from the Nigerian head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida to Colonel Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state.

The Nigerian secretary of state, (?mandated by) the ECOWAS executive secretary [words indisvnct], held talks with officials of the Ministry of Economy and Finance concerning preparations underway for the next ECOWAS summit.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Message to De Cuellar On Sahara

LD092142 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Today in New York, the indirect talks about the Saharan issue commenced under the auspicies of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

The UN secretary general conferred with the Moroccan delegation, which is headed by Abbes Kaisi, the government secretary general who was appointed by His Majesty as a plenipotentiary to the UN Secretary general. This meeting was attended by Medoune Fall, the Senegalese minister of armed forces as a representative of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the OAU.

The talks in New York commenced after an exchange of messages between the UN secretary general and His Majesty King Hassan II. Yesterday his majesty summoned the representatives of the national political parties and briefed them about all the developments in the matter, and he also presented them with all the elements of the future stages which were explained in detail in the royal message addressed to Perez de Cuellar.

Here is the full text of the message sent by His Majesty to the UN secretary general

God be praised. Only His glory will remain.

From Hassan II, the king of Morocco, to His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general.

Greetings to you and all my sincere expressions of appreciation.

We received your letter dated 20 March which included your report about your resolution, which was adopted with the cooperation of the current chairman of the OAU, to offer your good offices to the sides of the Western Sahara conflict according to Resolution No. 4050 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

You asked us to send you a representative, so that on 8 April under your auspices and with the attendance of a personal representative for His Excellency Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese president and the current chairman of the OAU, negotiations could commence towards establishing a cease-fire and organizing a referendum in the Western Sahara. We commissioned Abbes Kaisi, the secretary general of our government who enjoys our full confidence, to represent Morocco in the proposed negotiations and to head the Moroccan delegation which will attend these negotiations.

Our participation in the work which you intend to carry out and in the work you intend is, as you kindly stressed in the above mentioned letter dated 20 March, conditional — with a clear explicitcondition: that the negotiations between the two sides of the conflict should be directed separately without direct contact between them.

There is a clarification and something which should be made more precise, which we think should be done at the beginning so that we can prevent any misunderstanding which might needlessly obstruct your work and so that this work will lead to the hoped-for peace in our region, a peace for which we have continuously worked and are still working. Your excellency knows that Morocco is no longer a member of the OAU. The Moroccan decision to withdraw from this organization was based on one reason, which is that the recent resolutions adopted by the OAU concerning the Western Sahara had no legal basis. These resolutions simultaneously contradicted what the OAU itself has previously adopted, the Charter of the OAU and the aims and principles of the UN Charter. Since the OAU's domain of authority does not include Morocco after its withdrawal from the organization, Morocco does not consider itself committed in any way to its decisions. However, when we declared our withdrawal from the organization we announced clearly that Morocco, which belongs to Africa, is still an African country and will remain an African country. The proof of this is that the bilateral cooperation between us and every African country, has now become, after our withdrawal from the OAU, deeper and more fruitful than at any previous time. Because of our knowledge of our brother, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and because what we know of his commitment to peace and his interest in justice, we are very pleased with what he will contribute, whether personally or through his representative, to the mission which you will shoulder.

We share your opinion that your initiative constitutes today a vital necessity for our region, the region of Maghreb. Rest assured that we do not lack patience or perseverance and in particular we do not lack the political will — the will to reach the goals. In our opinion these are conditions, nay, major virtues without which aspirations to success are impossible.

As we wish you complete success, we ask you. Mr Secretary General to accept our high regards and appreciation.

Written on Sunday 26 Rajab 1406 h., equivalent to 6 April 1986.

SUDAN

Premier Says People To Vote on Union With Libya

LD092026 Khartoum SUNA in English 1741 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 9 — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah pledged to lay down the Libyan call for unity between the two countries for a plebiscite. He further affirmed to the Libyan delegation, currently visiting the country, that the Sudanese people would study scrupulously the issue and would adopt decisions which would satisfy the Arab nation's ambition.

On the other hand, the Libyan delegation chairman said after the meeting with Daf'allah today that the meeting had touched on, besides the proposed project for unity between the two countries, bilateral relations. However, a similar step was raised by the Libyans at the beginning of the seventies but had not met any success.

National Alliance Official Comments

JN091455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland and the popular Libyan delegation which visiting Sudan discussed in their meeting yesterday relations between Sudan and the Jamahiriyah on the popular level as well as the Libyan call for establishing a union between Sudan and Libya.

Dr Ma'mun Muhammad Husayn, member of the National Alliance Secretariat General, stated that the Libyan proposal on establishing a union is flexible and based on a plain principle, that it is in the interest of the Sudanese and Libyan peoples to establish a union. He added that some parties of the National Alliance had expressed reservations about the call and noted that reinforcing Sudanese national unity is the absolute priority for national Sudanese action. His excellency criticized Libya's stand on the national Sudanese dialogue aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the problem of the south. He explained that Libya supports a peaceful solution on the one hand and escalates the war in the south on the other. In his statement, the memebr of the National Alliance Secretariat General said that they had explained this stand to the Libyan brothers and asked them to continue efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem.

Salah 'Abd al-Salam Khalifah, representative of the Al-Ummah Party in the National Alliance, stated that the call for Arab unity is accepted in principle but that presenting this call now is unsuitable. He added that the Sudanese should work to entrench democracy and to continue on this path until the elected representatives of the people assume power and can make decisions on any issue.

Citizens Given Right To Settle in Libya

JN101125 Khartoum SUNA in English 1033 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 10 (SUNA) — The popular committees leadership in Libya issued a decision giving the Sudanese citizens right to settle, sojourn and to possess lands in Al-Kurah region-south west of Libya-as a practical example for the proposed Libyan unity project between Sudan and Libya, Libyan Brotherliness Office secretary here Ambassador Jum'ah al-Fazani announced Thursday.

Libya, on its turn, is expecting a similar decision considering the Sudanese bordering region to Libya-Darfur region, north west Sudan-from the Sudanese government, Al-Fazani said.

On the other hand Libyan delegation, urgently visiting the Sudan-member Sa'd Rashid to the daily *AL-AYYAM* issued here today that the unity proposed project widely accepted by Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab and the Sudanese people. [sentence as received]

He further added that the project will be laid down for the coming elected constituent assembly beginning sessions current April 26.

The Libyan proposed project for Arab unity stipulates the creation of an Arab entity based on the current Arab forces, the formation of a presidential council from the Arab kings, president and amirs of which the charimanship should be rotating.

Moreover an executive cabinet in each Arab state is linked with the presidential council.

Sub-committee emanated from the executive cabinet are entrusted to lay down economic plans for developing the Arab area and to submit their plans through official channels for decision.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Djibouti Meeting

JN091520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub left for Djibouti this morning to participate in the first meeting of foreign ministers of countries which founded the governmental body for development and combatting drought. The body will draw up policies regarding programs and activities. The meeting will last until 12 April.

Documents Found With Makki To Be Examined

JN101047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1019 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 10, (SUNA) — The criminal laboratory start examining of the two documents found with the detainee Fu'ad Ahmad Makki to compare them with deposed President Numayri handwriting, Interior Minister Gen. 'Abbas Madani Announced here yesterday.

Mr. 'Abbas said after confirmation of this the two documents would be handed over to the Egyptian authorities according to Egyptian ambassador's demand.

On the other hand, the interior minister said, the central investigation started inquirys in bomb incident, blasted in the company of international services headquarters.

Political Candidate Shot Dead in Eastern Equatoria

JN091732 Khartoum SUNA in English 1645 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April, 9 (SUNA) — Candidate of the Sudanese African People Congress Organization SAPCO in the Eastern Equatoria Region was shot dead last Saturday, the Sudanese Communist Party SCP mouth piece *AL-MAYDAN* news paper published today said.

SAPCO candidate Joseph Koplo was aboard a bus in the highway linking between Nimule and Juba when a number of gunmen stopped the bus ordering Koplo to dismount and shot him dead, the daily explained.

No quarter has yet claimed the responsibility of the assassination but it is believed to be committed by the Sudans People Liberation Army SPLA the daily added.

The SPLA troops last week stormed Torit town southern Sudan seeking for killing candidates in this town but their attempt was foiled the daily concluded.

It is worth noting that the rebel forces of Colonel John Garang have refused to stop fighting in the south due to the holding of elections in Sduan [words indistinct] outcome of this election. More over they escalated war in the south forcing the [words indistinct].

Mean while Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah has ruled out that the assassination was politically motivated and said it is possible it had been perpetrated for tribal reasons.

However, investigations into the incident are currently underway for revealing the motives behind the assassination, he explained.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Attends Martyr's Day Celebrations

LD091733 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning supervized the celebrations marking Martyrs' Day at [name indistinct] Square where a solemn procession was held. The president laid a wreath on the mausoleum of martyrs and read the first chapter of the Koran. The event was attended by members of the Government and the party Political Bureau, led by Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali.

The supreme combatant was given a warm popular reception on arrival.

DJIBOUTI

President Receives Arab League Military Group

EA092218 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The President of the Republic of Djibouti Al-Hajj Hassan Gouled Apidon, received the Arab League delegation in charge of military affairs this morning. The meeting was attended by the acting defense minister, (Helaf Orbis Ali), the commander of the Armed Forces, General Ali Nur Waiss, and Colonel [name indistinct]. The delegation from the Arab League's military office held talks yesterday with the heads of the Armed Forces.

KENYA

KANU Briefs Press on Elections, Policies

EA100550 Nairobi KNA in English 1545 GMT
10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Nairobi 9 April — The governing council of the ruling party KANU (Kenya African National Union) today resolved to hold preliminary elections for both parliamentary and civic elections. Addressing a press conference at parliament buildings, the party's secretary general, Mr Burundi Nabwera said the governing council adopted this resolution in order to do away with any unpopular persons seeking to represent the people. Peoples choice must be respected, he said. Mr Nabwera said that a committee would be set and arrangements were under way for that type of election. Mr Nabwera said that during the preliminary elections, people would line [up] behind the candidates of their choice.

The secretary general who briefed the press immediately after President Daniel Arap Moi chaired the KANU executive council and the KANU governing council, said the ruling party unreservedly condemned Mwakenya, a secret movement discovered recently to be involved in subversive activities against the government. He said that the governing council condemned those few persons who were behind the subversive movement known as Mwakenya and fully supported the government's efforts to wipe out the movement and urged all branches to be vigilant.

On the government's policy on foreign investment, Mr Nabwera said the governing council re-affirmed its support on this policy, saying that the foreign investment protection act remained the policy of the government. He said that the ruling party wanted to assure people interested in investing in Kenya to do so unreservedly and noted that an individual could accumulate as much wealth as possible.

He said that the ruling party KANU re-affirmed its confidence and loyalty to President Daniel Arap Moi's policy of peace, love and unity. The secretary general said that the meeting was held under cordial atmosphere and that there was good attendance.

SOMALIA

Rebel Leader Hails 5th Anniversary of SNM

EA081134(Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Speech by Mujahid Ahmad Muhammad Mahmud Tiranyo, chairman of the Somali National Movement SNM, on the fifth anniversary of the founding of the movement; place not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] Since this is the fifth anniversary of the founding of the SNM, the Somali National Movement, I would first like to extend my heartfelt greetings to the Somali masses, to send them brotherly, nationalistic, (?and patriotic) greetings. I would also like to extend similar greetings to branches, fighters, and supporters of the SNM and to the general public, who wholeheartedly support the just struggle being waged against the fascist regime of Siad Barre, a regime which has trampled upon the freedom, dignity, and respect of the Somali people. I would also like to greet our sister liberation movement, the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia], which is engaged in a similar struggle and which has played a patriotic role in the campaign to free the Somali people. And above all the greatest praise and respect are due to fallen compatriots whose role will be greatly remembered in the history of the liberation. They opposed injustice and indignity and, thus, were the pioneers of our current struggle. They died a dignified death. The enemy has suffered disastrous defeats and it is obvious that the final victory will be ours. May the Lord have mercy on our fallen compatriots.

Having said that, let me now turn to the various stages the struggle went through, the SNM's objectives over the past 5 years, the victories achieved, the dilemma facing the Siad regime, and its oppressive rule over the people it governs.

Having won the battle against our external enemy, the SNM is today fighting an even worse kind of enemy. It is fighting an internal enemy. After independence, the Somali people united as brothers. At that time, the objective of that unity was to bring together all the various groups so that, as a unified force, they could plan their political, (?economic), and cultural objectives. The first governments were elected, democratic governments. However, due to many different reasons, such as corruption, nepotism, and many other factors, the Somali people lost confidence in the leadership of those they elected to office. As a result a military coup took place in 1969.

The military takeover was welcomed by the masses. Many rejoiced. The people were assured that their democratic rights and freedoms would be restored. But the few who knew Siad Barre well enough were greatly alarmed, for they were already suspicious of his motives. They knew that his motives were to strengthen his clan and those closest to him. They knew that he did not have the interests of the country at heart. Neither was he intending to correct the mistakes of the previous government. The people broke into various sections. There were those who became frightened. Others lost hope. Others fled the country. Only a few dared to challenge him. There were the reactionaries as well.

When life became intolerable, demonstrations and acts of stone throwing took place in the northwest region of the SDR. The elders, the students, children, and religious leaders made their stand known. They openly resented Siad's regime. Shortly thereafter, the birth of the SNM was declared in London on 6 April 1981. One year after the founding of the liberation movement its military wing was formed.

The SNM has scored many victories in its struggle, on both political and military fronts. Today the SNM is confident of its status as a popular movement. The SNM now has (?numerous) bases inside Somalia itself. It also has 29 branches worldwide. It has countless supporters and followers who are daily joining the ranks of the movement. It is well armed. It has an army and financial resources. It has many friends. It has faith, as well as endurance. It believes in Allah and his prohpet. May peace and blessings be upon him.

SNM victories are evident in Siad's face, they are the scars on his cheek. The political instability of his so-called government is the result of the intensification of our struggle. Dissention within his Armed Forces is a result of pressure applied by us. He is now desperate. [passage indistinct] his begging missions overseas are a clear indication that, indeed, his regime is now limping, for he is constantly and shamelessly engaged in begging missions all over the world. [passage indistinct]. The SNM is fighting to restore the dignity of the masses. It is fighting for total freedom. It is fighting for the democratic principles at all levels. It is fighting for peace and equality. It is fighting for human rights, religious freedom, and the right of everybody to air their own views. It is fighting for the rights and security of women and children.

Finally, I say to you, the Somali people, that we are going through a historic moment. We are fighting for the restoration of our stolen rights. We know our dead compatriots are countless in [redacted] between Somali clans is relentlessly encouraged by Siad in order to divide us. You cannot pray freely or teach your children the Koran. It is now time to reject all forms of injustice. This minority clique will not be there forever. We call upon you to rise up against the regime and join the ranks of those engaged in the struggle.

Be victorious. God is great. God is great. God is great.

TANZANIA

Frontline States Urge 'Boer Regime' To Start Talks

EA092105 Dar es Eslaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Leaders of the Frontline States in southern Africa have called upon the Boer regime of South Africa to take appropriate measures to end apartheid and initiate talks with nationalist leaders with the aim of giving them the right to political power and leadership.

A joint statement issued at the end of the leaders' meeting in Luanda, Angola and received in Dar es Salaam early today, reiterated the call on the Boers to release all political prisoners, including the nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela. The statement also called on the Boer regime to scrap the law banning liberation movements such as the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress and other groups fighting for the rights of the South African nationalists, in order to pave way for talks between the regime and the nationalist leaders.

The leaders stressed that apartheid is the main cause of the continuing violence in South Africa and called upon the Boers to end their oppressive policies, so as to avert more bloodshed. They also called upon the Boer regime to stop acts of aggression against neighboring countries and to abandon its arrogance, which is blocking the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution on Namibia's independence.

The Luanda meeting was attended by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, who chaired the meeting, President Quett Masire of Botswana, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia, who is the chairman of the Frontline States, and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

President Mwinyi returned to Dar es Salaam early today from Luanda.

Amin Ousting Anniversary Not To Be Public Holiday

EA091717 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The office of the president has announced that the anniversary of the liberation of Uganda from the dictatorial rule of Idi Amin will not be celebrated on Friday 11 April this year as a public holiday because of the situation the country has just gone through. In a press release issued in Kampala yesterday the permanent secretary in the office of the president, Mr Obbo, said government offices will operate normally on that day. A government statement will, however, be issued to mark the occasion.

CHAD

French Defense Minister Inspects Hardware 8 Apr

LD092133 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] French Defense Minister Andre Giraud inspected yesterday the French hardware and personnei stationed in Chad — reconnaissance and refuelling planes, helicopters, missiles and radar, especially those that are installed approximately 300 km north-east of Ndjamena at Moussoro — to detect the possible approach of the Libyan Air Force. The French minister also met with the pilots of the Mirages and Jaguars who are on permanent alert near their aircraft equipped with bombs and missiles. This military cooperation should develop still further: French Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac is also expected to pay a visit to Chad in the near future.

RWANDA

Foreign Minister Returns, Comments on Zaire Talks

EA092234 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Francois Ngarukiyintwali has returned home from Kinshasa, Zaire, where the second meeting of the enlarged Zairean-Rwandan Joint Commission for Cooperation was held from 6 to 8 April 1986. The Rwandan and Zairean commissions were led by the foreign affairs and cooperation minister, Francois Ngarukiyintwali and Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation respectively.

In the course of the joint commission's working sessions, the Rwandan and Zairean delegations thoroughly studied ways and means to strengthen bilateral cooperation in various sectors, notably: security along the common border; movement of persons and goods; trade and customs cooperation; [word indistinct] transport; agriculture; cattle rearing and fisheries; tourism; cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation; energy research; legal, social, and health cooperation; and telecommunications. The working sessions were held in an atmosphere of fraternity and perfect harmony and achieved fruitful results, the implementation of which will further contribute to implementing the desire for active solidarity and effective complementarity which are the pillars of Rwandan-Zairean relations.

ZAIRE

AZAP Commentary Criticizes Relations With Belgium

AB091202 Paris AFP in French 1904 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Apr (AFP) — On Tuesday, the Zairian National Press Agency, AZAP, continued its criticism of relations between Zaire and Belgium, contrasting it to the present state of relations between France and Zaire in the field of air traffic, which are "promising a very bright future."

In a new commentary on the Air Zaire DC-8 seized at the airport of Ostende, Belgium, AZAP, citing sources close to government circles, writes that "so long as things are not clearly sorted out once and for all, there will always be ups and downs in Belgium-Zaire relations", at the very time when Andre Kempinare, the Belgian secretary of state for cooperation and development is visiting Zaire.

AZAP goes on to note that the Ministry of Transports and Communications expressed satisfaction over Air Zaire's launching on Monday of the maiden flight on the Kinshasa-Paris route, "which has become the new bridgehead of the Zairian company in Europe." AZAP adds: "The Ministry itself wants to stress the particulalrly warm and courteous welcome accorded the Air Zaire crew at the Paris Airport, and sees it as a prelude to a fruitful cooperation and a very bright future." Mr Kempinare, who arrived on his official visit on an Air Zaire flight due to the stoppage of the Belgian company Sabena flights to Zaire, received a very warm welcome from government officials. On Monday, the Belgian secretary of state met with five ministers, including the state commissioner for foreign affairs, Mr Mokolo Wa Mpombo, and the commissioner for planning, transports and agriculture. He also met with his Zairian counterpart, the secretary of state for international cooperation, Mobutu Nyma, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's son, who hosted a dinner in his honor.

Sources close to Kempinare's entourage indicate that his discussions with Mokolo almost entirely centered on the current relations between Belgium and Zaire and that he informed his interlocutor of Brussels' readiness to find solutions to all existing problems. This visit, which takes place in a cordial atmosphere, is very important in finding appropriate and rapid solutions to the current strains, the same sources add.

On Tuesday morning, Kampinare left Kinshasa, along with the Belgian ambassador to Zaire, Luc Putman, for a 4-day tour at the interior in order to visit various cooperation projects It is recalled that Belgian technical assistance to Zaire totals 4 billion Belgian francs per annum (the equivalent of 570 million French francs).

Moreover, although Sabena received no official demand to put a halt to all its activities in Zaire — apart from the publication of the AZAP communique dated Sunday — it immediately suspended them, particularly at Ndjili International Airport, which is now causing problems to the companies to which she gave technical assistance.

Informed sources also indicate that the Zairian Maritime Company (CMZ), which AZAP said on Sunday might close its Anvers offices (in Belgium), has not taken any similar decision. Around 30 percent of the traffic of CMZ to Europe is forwarded through this Belgian port, the same sources add.

Rwandan Minister on Good Relations With Zaire

AB091738 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Nothing clouds the relations between Zaire and Rwanda. This is what Francois Ngarukiyintwali, the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs, said at the end of the audience he was granted today at Mont Ngaliema by the head of state. (Kima Bishifa), our reporter, spoke with him at the conclusion of his audience:

[Begin recording] [Ngarukiyintwali] Our [words indistinct] are excellent taking into account the good relations between Rwanda and Zaire. I discussed with the founding chairman the excellent relations between our two countries. I delivered a message of fraternal and friendly greetings from Major General Juvenal Habyarimana to President Mobutu. We briefly recalled his last visit to Rwanda which contributed to strengthening the friendly relations and the cooperation between our two countries.

[(Bishifa)] Mr Minister, we know that the relations between the MPR founding chairman and your head of state are excellent. But do you think that the relations are also excellent at the level of the peoples of the two countries?

[Ngarukiyintwali] The relations are also excellent at the level of our two peoples. We do not have any disputes. On border problems, the border authorities periodically hold meetings.

[(Bishifa)] Is there any problem as far as our common borders are concerned?

[Ngarukiyintwali] As far as I know, there is no border conflict.

[(Bishifa)] I was referring to the relations between the two peoples. It seems — and this is my personal view — that the Zairian people receive special treatment in Rwanda. You can deny this statement or refuse to answer the question.

[Ngarukiyintwali] If there is a special treatment reserved to Zairians in my country, it can only be a positive one. I would like to refer here to President Mobutu's visit to my country in January 1986. During this visit, the Rwandan head of state decided to seize this opportunity to release all the Zairians detained in Rwandan prisons. I can therefore say that Zairian nationals benefit from a very good treatment and if they do receive special treatment, it is a positive one. [end recording]

The Rwandan minister of foreign affairs whose visit to our country falls within the framework of the deliberations of the Rwanda-Zaire Joint Commission, was also granted an audience by Kamondongo, the first state commissioner, at his private residence in Binga.

The deliberations of the Joint Commission, which took place in Kinshasa from 6 to 8 April, were centered on trade and cultural exchanges, on security at the borders, and telecommunications. Present at the meeting were State Commissioner Mokolo Wa Mpombo of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Antoine Nyilinkindi, the Rwandan ambassador to Zaire. The executive coordinator reviewed with his guest the outcome of the Joint Commission meeting. Here is the Rwandan foreign minister to talk about the meeting to (Bissiminda Kinsakor).

[Begin recording] [Ngarukiyintwali] In fact, I have just held discussions with the first state commissioner and we reviewed the outcome of the Joint Commission meeting which I have been holding with the state commissioner for foreign affairs since Sunday afternoon. We expressed satisfaction with the good atmosphere which prevailed during the deliberations, especially with regard to the specific points which were discussed. During the Joint Commission meeting, our discussions centered on the areas of trade, cultural exchanges, security at our borders, and telecommunications. We then stressed the need to strengthen this bilateral cooperation which constitutes a very important springboard for the strengthening of subregional cooperation.

[(Kinsakor)] What about the concrete results achieved?

[Ngarukiyintwali] The concrete outcome lies in the strengthening of trade by inviting businessmen to take more initiatives so that our trade may increase. The concrete outcome also lies in the possibility of strengthening cultural cooperation within the framework of exchanging students. I must also say that as far as telecommunications is concerned, contacts will continue at the level of technical services in order to facilitate telephone communications between our border networks.

[(Kinsakor)] Are you really satisfied with the outcome of the deliberations which have ended today?

[Ngarukiyintwali] Yes, I am very satisfied, especially as regular contacts among neighboring countries help in enhancing mutual (?understanding). This is very important for the development of future relations. [end recording]

Air Zaire Makes First Flight to Paris

AB091049 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Following the announcement by the Belgian minister of communications that the seizure order on the Air Zaire DC-8 cargo airliner at the Ostende airport has been lifted, the Zairian authorities are of the opinion that Belgian authorities are not taking this affair seriously. The Zairian stand on the matter remains unequivocably firm. Our country will not accept any hasty decision which would not last.

As proof of this firmness, Air Zaire has conducted its maiden flight to Paris which have thus become this company's new airline terminal in Europe following its decision to close down its offices in Brussels and Ostende.

Zaire press reporters questioned the crew of the Air Zaire DC-10 by telephone. They expressed their satisfaction with the warm welcome they received from the Paris airport personnel, a warm welcome which falls within the framework of the friendship and the good relations between Zaire and France. Both sides are determined to maintain and strengthen these relations.

It should be noted that following the closure of the Air Zaire offices in Belgium, the (Sibe Airlines) Company, which was using the Zairian company's facilities, this weekend decided to put an end to all its traffic on Belgian territory.

BURKINA FASO

Cuba Offers Scholarships; Working Meeting Held

AB091944 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A working meeting was held yesterday in the conference room of the Ministry of National Education between technicians of the said ministry and experts from the Republic of Cuba. The working session was held to discuss the practical modalities for the utilization of high school scholarships offered to our country by Cuba. In fact, within the framework of its cultural and scientific cooperation with Burkina Faso, the Republic of Cuba has granted our country 600 high school scholarships.

GHANA

BBC Cited on Tribal Clashes in Northern Area

AB092124 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The northeastern (?part of Ghana) has something of a reputation for repeated skirmishes between rival peoples. In the past there have been killings, property damage has been destroyed [as heard] and people have fled into towns and across the border into Togo. Now, there has been a fresh flareup. Here is Robin White [BBC correspondent].

[Begin recording] [White] According to information reaching us, the latest bout of fighting started in early March and has continued into April. The fighting, which is between the Mobas and Kokumbas, has been going on in areas around the town of Gbonkurugu, which is on the border with Togo. It has left as many as 20,000 people homeless. According to reports, 17 villages have been burned down in the clashes; around 70 people have been killed. Crops have been burned, and there is now a chronic shortage of food and the (?destitutes) have fled into Gbonkurugu. According to our information, Gbonkurugu has trouble in sight since the fighting began. It has put enormous pressure on the town's infrastructure, and there are said to be shortages of food and water. Many people have camped around the town.

The Ghana Government has reportedly responded by sending a small force of troops from Tamale barracks. A peace-meeting was apparently organized on 2 April, and an Army captain (?brought) the warring factions together. Some kind of agreement was reached; but fears are being expressed that the government's response has not been adequate, and that fighting could break out again any time.

During previous skirmishes in northern Ghana, refugees have fled in some numbers into Togo. I called on (Ethlene Leroy) of the Catholic Relief Agency in Lome, which was involved in settling refugees last year. How has been the influx of refugees this time?

[(Leroy)] We have just received from the Ministry of Health of the Togolese Government a request for assistance for settling about 700 adults and 300 children of [word indistinct] refugees.

[White] And how have you responded?

[(Leroy)] We have supplied several with food, with medecine, with blankets and clothing.

[White] And who is looking after the refugees at the moment?

[(Leroy)] The Togolese population has been extremely generous; most of the refugees have been incorporated into the private homes of the people in the area. It is a (?sparsely) populated area and, given the resources of those people [words indistinct].

[White] So people are not living in camps and tents in the open?

[(Leroy)] Even if they were camped in the marketplace [word indistinct] government agents, the population is coming to their assistance.

[White] (?You talked of) marketplace, in the marketplace where?

[(Leroy)] In the (?Region) of Yemboul and Kondala on the northwest border of Togo. [end recording]

GHANAIAN TIMES on U.S. Legal Aid to Plotters

AB090948 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The *GHANAIAN TIMES* writes about the report that a representative of the United States Government has visited the mercenaries arrested on board a ship by the Brazilian authorities carrying arms on their way for an attack on Ghana. The official was authorized to promise U.S. legal aid for the mercenaries should they be put on trial. The paper says the clear political implication of the official's visit to the mercenaries and the promise for legal aid for them is that the U.S. Government supports the plan which the mercenaries were going to execute in Ghana.

According to the Brazilian federal police, documents of the plan of action and the instruction which the mercenaries were to carry out showed that they would have attacked military, police, and civilian targets including the airport, telecommunication facilities, and other state sensitive civilian installations. The *TIMES* says there seems the only harm the mercenaries could have thereby succeeded in causing, would be the destruction of life, social facilities, property, and generally terrorizing the population. The United States, by its support of the mercenaries' project, is supporting terrorism in Ghana, an act which must be condemned by the whole world.

Finance Secretary Presents 1986 Budget Proposals

AB082255 Accra Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 8 Apr 86

[1986 Ghanaian budget proposals presented by the Secretary of Finance Dr Kwesi Botchway in Accra on 8 April — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Good evening fellow countrymen, the 1986 budget marks the 1st year of the second phase of the Economic Recovery Program [ERP] for the period 1986 - 1988, ERP II. This phase [words indistinct] to strengthen and build on the foundation laid over the past 3 years under ERP I through the pursuit of policy action aimed at improved management, and implementation of key economic and social programs.

While the economic policy initiative of Phase I will need to be continued, the fundamental objective of ERP II is to shift the focus of policy reform from macro-economic issues to those of structural reforms and program implementation. Moreover, given the social and economic objectives of this [word indistinct] recovery program, and the enormous resources, both human and financial required to finance pressing investments especially in the social sectors, agriculture, and rural development, the 1986 budget, like those of 1987, and 1988, must aim to mobilize substantially increased resources to stepped up revenue collection, the elimination of neutral and unproductive public expenditure, and an income policy that provides incentives for work, but also to find the right balance between current consumption and investment, between what we can say today, and what we save for development and growth.

Important elements in the policy package for 1986 have already taken effect. A new exchange rate was announced in January this year in line with our flexible exchange rate policy. This policy which we have pursued since 1983, has been based on recognition of the reality that [words indistinct] of our scarce foreign exchange resources only benefit currency racketeers, to the detriment of the productive sectors of our national economy.

Exchange rate policy which reflects the real value of our national currency ensures that official banking channels will be used more and more for foreign exchange transactions, instead of the unofficial parallel market so that the nation as a whole can benefit from increased foreign exchange availability from exports, as well as remittances from Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians abroad. But it must be remembered that the viability of the prevailing exchange rate depends, in the final analysis, on our ability as a nation to produce more of the foreign exchange requirement through increased exports, and ensure maximum cost-effectiveness in public expenditure.

The wage and salary adjustments announced alongside the exchange rate change in January this year were intended to enable the ordinary worker to cope better with the increased cost of living. But it must be remembered that wages and salaries are rewards for work, and that without the productivity needed to sustain the new levels of pay, the money we will have put into our pockets will begin to chase a decreasing stock of goods and prices would once again begin to climb up steeply. But sadly, the failure to appreciate these important truths, led to some blatantly wrong misinterpretation of the government policy, resulting in calculations which gave some groups of workers huge amounts, totally out of proportion to actual work, and certainly, more than even more hard-working employees in equivalent grades in other organizations were paid.

Government has recently issued a clarification of the guidelines, and it is for management and unions in all workplaces to take seriously a collective responsibility to ensure that the inflationary trend that in our recent past reduced the purchasing power of the working man to such unacceptable levels, are not revived.

In order to get the full (?mirror) of the problems that are hidden behind these [words indistinct] it needs to be pointed out that this year, out of a total of about 36 billion cedis requested by the various ministries and corporations for development expenditure, we have been able to provide only 13.4 billion cedis. Out of a total of 36 billion cedis legitimately required by the various ministries and corporations for developmental expenditure, we have been able to provide in this budget only 13.4 billion. The education sector required 1.2 billion cedis, but was given only (?557) million; the health sector required at least 2.5 billion cedis, but was allocated only 600 million cedis; roads and highways requested 6 billion cedis, but was allocated only 2.9 [billion cedis].

What all this means, countrymen, is that we are consuming too much of our national resources and not spending enough on development and growth. It is hoped that these (?discrepancies) in the management of public finance will be borne in mind in the much needed discussions of our wages and income policy. Government intends to discuss these issues fully and democratically with all government organizations with detailed information on available resources so that all democratic and patriotic forces can see clearly where their responsibilities lie. We will be doing the country a great disservice if we approach these issues without addressing the overall implications for our national development.

In continuing recognition of the cocoa farmer's contribution to our national economy, government has accepted the recommendations of the producer price division team, revising the producer prices of cocoa, coffee, and shea nut for the 1986 mid-crop and the 1986-87 main-crop seasons. The cocoa producer price is accordingly increased from 66,600 cedis per ton or 1,700 cedis per headload of 30 kilos to 85,000 cedis per ton or 3,550 cedis per headload of 30 kg. In addition, a production bonus of 500 cedis per ton will be paid to the farmers if at the end of the season the crop (?outturn) exceeds an agreed production target. This method of establishing production incentives will begin to be applied to all production sectors as part of the efficiency-increasing measures within the medium-term program. The prices of coffee and shea nut have also been increased to 94,095 cedis per ton to 28,000 cedis per ton respectively. This means that the producer price for a 30-kg headload of coffee will now fetch 2,757 cedis, 50 pesewas, and for a 62.5 kg bag of shea nut the producer price will be 1,750 cedis.

In industry also, our objective is to improve efficiency through higher [words indistinct] continue rehabilitation of plants and equipment for production both for the domestic market and for export. Greater utilization of local raw materials in industrial production should provide incentives for local agriculture to face the challenges of the needs of industries. To improve the availability of raw materials that have to be imported, government has decided to reduce to 20 percent tax on import of raw materials brought in under special unnumbered license. Given the investment orientation of the medium-term program government has also decided to abolish the 30 percent witholding tax on interest on government paper, season and fixed or time deposits.

The importance of the energy sector has tended to be focused on the cost of (?paying) for crude oil imports. Since the oil price increases of the early 70s, the nation has become vulnerable to destructions in supply occasioned by a combination of resource [word indistinct], rising prices, and sometimes even political factors. We intend to make investments to secure modest levels of production of our own potential to cushion us against such destructions in the future. Already, a recent joint venture agreement signed with a foreign oil company provides further prospects for exploratory drilling in addition to the (?petrochemical) work that is ongoing. Negotiations are also going on with a number of oil companies for exploration in other offshore blocks. The program for extending electricity supplies to those areas not yet covered by the national grid is to commence this year. This will ensure that the majority of our population who have so far been deprived of access to electrical power also benefit from this major national investment. This extension should also form the basis for the development effort and help to reverse the process of deforestation.

Continued conservation and efficiency in the use of energy must become a way of life even as we seek to develop other indigenous energy sources, especially renewable energy forms such as solar energy.

A strong foundation is being laid for the continued and improved performance of the Ghanaian economy over the medium term. However, the process of sustaining the recovery effort aimed at developing an efficient self-reliant and increasingly integrated national economy requires a combination of a judicious macroeconomic policy initiated at the first phase of the ERP as well as significant improvement in the implementation of policies and programs and the reordering of priorities in the allocation of our scarce resources.

Accordingly, the 1986 budget has been prepared with the objectives of:

1. Rationalizing expenditures in the public sector in order to free more resources to be channeled into the priority and productive sectors of the economy;
2. Expanding resources for a viable primary health care system;
3. Expanding resources for improved quality education at all levels with emphasis especially on primary education and functional literacy;
4. The restructuring of (?enterprises) and redeployment of personnel to achieve higher efficiency;
5. Generating employment outside the public sector by adopting appropriate industrial and trade policy measures;
6. Gradually restoring [word indistinct] to levels consistent with the demand for productivity without jeopardizing the growth and investment objectives of our medium-term programs. Macroeconomic targets for 1986 include a 5-percent increase in GDP, the gross domestic product, and 15-percent rate of inflation.

The main features of the 1986 budget as compared to the (?outline) of the 1985 budget are as follows:

There is 115-percent increase in revenues, these are reckoned at 85.2 billion cedis as compared to 40.3 billion cedis in 1985. The largest increases — both absolute and proportional — will come from taxes on international trade.

Secondly, there is an 88-percent increase in expenditures, which are estimated at 90 billion cedis as compared to 47.8 billion cedis in 1985. But current expenditures rise 6 to 8 percent.

Thirdly, capital expenditures more than doubled, rising from 9.4 billion cedis in 1985 to 26.1 billion cedis in 1986. A noteworthy feature of the capital expenditures is that net lending to enterprises with state participation will be nearly tripled with the view to strengthening their capitals for augmenting efficiency in their operations.

Thirdly [as heard], a special efficiency fund of 1 billion cedis has been set aside to help finance specific measures aimed at (?wheeling) productivity in selected segments of the public sector.

Total revenues are estimated to rise by 111.5 percent from 40.3 billion cedis in 1985 to 85.2 billion cedis in 1986. The rises result from a rising income, expansion in the volume of trade, adjustments in (?inflation) rate, fall in the price of imported crude oil, and a widening of the tax [word indistinct] to reduce evasion.

The relative share of taxes on international trading factors rises from 39 percent of the total revenues in 1985 to 40 percent in 1986. These factors are projected to rise by 19 percent from 16.7 billion to 34.4 billion cedis. Taxes on imports rise 2.5 fold while cocoa revenues nearly also doubled. The rise in import taxes results from a projected expansion in the dollar value of the nonpetroleum imports and the effect of the cedi rate change implemented in January 1986. Petroleum imports are not taxed and will remain untaxed.

In 1986, cocoa exports are expected to increase by 18 percent due mainly to the anticipated increase in the volume of cocoa shipments from 187,000 tons in 1985 to 214,000 tons in 1986.

A new range of excise duty rates are also to be implemented this year and the details of these will be published in the main budget document. A summary of the major items of expenditures is presented [words indistinct] in the main budget document. From this, it will be observed that total expenditure is projected to rise by 88 percent from 47.8 billion cedis in 1985 to 90 billion cedis in 1986.

Major policies and administrative actions planned for 1986 are reflected in the allocations to main budgetary items. There is a further proportionate reduction in current expenditure as the share in total expenditures falls from 83 percent in 1984 and 80 percent in 1985 to 70 percent in 1986.

Capital expenditures will more than double rising from 9.4 billion in 1985 to 26.1 billion [cedis] in 1986 bringing their share to 29 percent of the total.

Apart from the increase in the provision of the resources, two important features deserve to be highlighted. Net lending which was raised nearly 2 and 1/2 times in 1985 has been nearly tripled in 1986. This is in continuation of the government's policy to strengthen the capital base of state enterprises with the view to making them self-financing to break their dependence on budgetary advances.

As a result of the wide-ranging revenue deficit, and [words indistinct] the budget deficit is sharply reduced from 7.5 billion in 1985 to 4.7 billion in 1986. Domestic financing will be raised from increased resource mobilization and the borrowing from the banking system will be maintained at levels consistent with our overall macroeconomic objectives.

On balance of payments, it is estimated that in 1986, available foreign exchange resources including the country's own earnings, inflows under private and official loans will amount to $1.4 billion. Total payments covering debt service, other (?contractual) obligations, services and transfers will amount to $677.7 million. Allowing for $26 million reduction in arrears, the surplus of receipt overpayments will be available for meeting Ghana's import requirements on a CIF [cost, insurance, freight] basis and will amount to $776 million. This figure falls short of the estimated import requirements of $840.7 million CIF by $73.7 million implying that in addition to the expected increases, an extra financing of $73.7 million will be required over a year. Export receipts are estimated at $760.6 million in 1986 compared to $633 million in 1985 reflecting an increase of 20 percent.

In order to ensure a more effective harnessing of all inflows of foreign resources, better coordination of the various sources and a clear basis for allocation will be established through a foreign resource allocation committee which will be a clearing house for all these inflows. The disbursement of foreign exchange for import will thus be put on a more definite and reliable basis.

Countrymen, the aim of our medium-term program is to create a structure of social relations that would give the freest possible (?rise) to the development of our productive forces. We hope through the development of these productive forces rather than through utopian proclamations to liberate the creativity and initiative of our people and to lift their cultural level by creating the material conditions for a systematic assault on poverty, illiteracy, and disease. Within the bonds of our history, we (?see constraints] and we see the limitations. But our vision must (?fasten) [words indistinct] to be free. The necessary process of first creating national wealth and then enjoying its fruit requires clear policies and programs for transforming our environment into viable centers of production and ensuring the efficient provision of basic social services. These are no easy tasks. As we usher in this second phase of our recovery program, we must all pull ourselves together and rededicate ourselves to the very urgent task of national development. Let us forget the mistakes of the past and make a new beginning in the (?tread) of patriotism and renewed national resolve. Thank you and good night.

LIBERIA

100 Pupils Injured in Recent Demonstrations

AB091426 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 8 (AFP) — Soldiers firing shotguns and weilding whips seriously injured about 100 pupils during a recent demonstration here by public school children, local press reports said Wednesday quoting student representatives.

The independent *SUNTIMES* newspaper quoted the head of the student committee of the Monrovia Consolidated School System, Kai Morris Toteh, as saying the clashes erupted March 18 and 19 as pupils were "peacefully" demonstrating in favor of striking teachers demanding higher pay.

Liberian authorities said that 25 soldiers were injured by students rioting pupils who went from one private school to another forcing their colleagues out of classes chanting, "no public school, no private school."

The government said the pupils left damage to property estimated in the thousands of dollars in their wake.

BBC Interviews Press Secretary on Inquiry

MB081134 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text) Liberia's President Samuel Doe yesterday set a 5-member special committee to investigate allegations by the leader of the recently formed 4-party opposition coalition that a fake coup was being prepared against it. Last Friday, the coalition's chairman, (Gabriel Kokhole), said the fake coup was in the making to implicate, discredit, and eliminate the leadership of the opposition.

A number of politicians from the opposition and the ruling party have been invited to sit on the committee and Bishop (Alfred Reed) has been invited to chair it.

On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked the presidential press secretary, (Patrick Khume), what the terms of reference of the inquiry would be:

[Begin recording] [(Khume)] Well, the term of reference for this committee, which was set up by the government yesterday, is to begin with to invite Mr (Paulet) to the sittings and is to prove beyond all reasonable doubt the allegations made against the government. The commission also has the power to invite any government official, or any citizen for that matter, whom the committee might feel would be in the position to assist them in their investigations.

[White] so, if the committee wanted for instance to interview the president, could they do that?

[(Khume)] Well, the president is also a citizen. I mean, he is the first citizen of the country. He is also a government official as well. I think the president would be in the position to do that because the president wants this thing to be cleared so that people can see for themselves whether Mr (Paulet's) allegation is true or not.

[White] But presumably the government is vehemently denying Mr (Paulet's) allegations?

[(Khume)] Yes, I mean, such allegations are very serious, when you accuse the government of any nation of (?plotting a coup) to involve members of the opposition. This is a serious charge against the government, and I think the government wants to make sure that our name is clear. That is the reason why the president has set up this committee.

[White] Is there a sense in which Mr (Paulet) himself is on trial for having made the allegation in the first place?

[(Khume)] This is no trial. This is no trial at all. you shouldn't make any mistake about that. This is just an investigation and an ordinary inquiry, commission of inquiry, to see whether he is saying the truth or not, because he thinks that he has his facts and when the time arrives he can prove it.

[White] I asked because I'm wondering what might happen if his allegations are found to be untrue and he would ... [change of thought] would he then be in trouble and might be arrested?

[(Khume)] Well, I'm not in the position to say that. I mean, if he says something that is not true, I mean then you yourself know exactly what the implications are. The first thing is that people will know that most of the things Mr (Paulet) has been saying to a large extent are not true, and then secondly is there any legal implications where he should be charged or not, I think he will have to face the consequences for what he has said.

[White] Now, you have invited to sit on it this panel a bishop and also a member of the opposition as well. Have they in fact agreed to sit on this inquiry?

[(Khume)] Well, they were (?reading) the letters we have sent to them. The bishop has conferred with the minister of state and we are making available for him the statement that was made by Mr (Paulet) and also several other things that he has requested. So, I can says that the bishop has accepted. I'm sure [words indistinct] general will accept, likewise Mr (Kallieskop) and Mr (Oscar Kweahr) as well.

[White] I'm wondering if they might not feel that they are in some way sitting on a kangaroo court against Mr (Paulet)?

[(Khume)] Well, I don't know where you got the kangaroo, because this is no court, Robin. I'm saying that his, I mean, is an ordinary case of inquiry to find out whether [words indistinct] saying or not. I mean, these are not, these are no kangaroo courts. I think they are going to accept it. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Foreign Minister Departs for Congo 9 Apr

AB091957 Paris AFP in French 1848 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Lagos, 9 Par (AFP) — The Nigerian minister of external affairs, Bolaji Akinyemi, left Lagos on Wednesday for Brazzaville within the framework of efforts by his country to try and find a solution to the Chadian conflict, it was learned in the Nigerian capital. He will be in the Congo for 2 days. The Nigerian minister has already made similar trips to France, Libya, Chad, and Cameroon.

Further Reportage on Foreign Policy Conference

2d Day of Discussions

AB081933 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The All-Nigerian Conference on Foreign Policy entered its second day today at the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru. Our correspondent covering the conference reports that many papers on the subject were presented at today's session.

[Begin Emerua recording] The level of discussions so far is [word indistinct] of the fact that when given the opportunity, Nigerians can find their way on any given issue, be it domestic or international.

Papers that featured today discussed Nigeria's bilateral relations with countries in Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, Europe, America, and the Caribbean. Nigeria's relations with her neighbors, Nigeria and southern Africa, the superpowers, OAU,as well as her membership and role in international fora like the Commonwealth, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, ECOWAS, and the Nonaligned Movement, were also considered.

The National Association of Nigerian Students, represented by Mr Festus Okoye, said that what was needed was a foreign policy that was more dynamic, not abstract, but [word indistinct] and experienced, and an expression of the country's status as an independent nation. He stated that a desirable foreign policy must be sought that would not only promote national interests, but that of the continent of Africa, so as to fuel decolonization movements. The students said that the country's foreign policy right from the day of its independence had made a [words indistinct] of ad hoc action, depending on where the pendulum was swinging to and the interest of the ruling class [word indistinct]. They feel that for there to be a virile foreign policy, the economy must be disentangled from the (?cloak) of imperialism and multinationals.

The deputy secretary general of the Commonwealth, chief Emeka Anyaoku, remarked that foreign policy issues must be credible not only to the compatriots who took interest in it but also to those outside the country, government, and people to which the policy was directed. He said that the goal of our foreign policy must include the strategy for making the country the gateway to the black [word indistinct] and their people in their struggle. [words indistinct] Nigeria to become a natural [word indistinct] to be consulted by any country wanting to be associated with the affairs of Africa, and the black people everywhere. He expressed the hoped that the conference would be able to recommend a clear-headed definition of the national interest to be defended and promoted through our foreign policy [words indistinct] guidance for those whose job is that of formulating and implementing the country's policies.

In his own paper, Prof Adenkule Ajala, believed that Africans should be able to feed themselves before thinking of anything else. He therefore suggested the setting up of a continental economic council to ensure the implementation of general agricultural programs, a committee of African external debts, and a committee of intra-African [words indistinct] [end recording]

Plenary Session Ends

AB091837 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The plenary session of the All-Nigeria Conference on Foreign Policy ended today. Its business will now be conducted at committee levels.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Receives FRG Defense Official

AB092143 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Peter Kurt Wurzbach [parliamentary state secretary at the FRG Ministry of Defense] arrived in Dakar this morning for a 24-hour official visit to Senegal. He was received in audience this afternoon by President Abdou Diouf who decorated him with the Order of the (?Lion). After the meeting, the FRG parliamentary state secretary, who had in the morning inaugurated a children's hospital at Joal and presented medical equipment to the military hospital at (?Rocam) spoke to our reporter Momodou Fall about the significance of all these activities.

[Begin Wurzbach recording in German fading into French translation] The relations and cooperation between our two countries are good. As far as our Armed Forces and myself are concerned, we make up only a small section of the cooperation existing between our two countries. I believe that each new part that is added to the cooperation strengthens it, and this is why, as you already mentioned, we inaugurated the children's hospital at Joal. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

Radio ELWA: Church Memorandum 'Attacks' Economy

AB092233 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] President Momoh's of Sierra Leone honeymoon period, it appears, is over. Since his takeover from Siaka Stevens last year, he has got a considerable support. But he is in the middle of a tussle with the IMF who, as usual, demands tough conditions such as the floating of the local currency in exchange for a loan. And now perhaps surprisingly, the churches have (?waded) into the argument with a 9-page memorandum attacking the government's handling of the economy and the business community as a whole. From Freetwon, Carlo Kamara cabled this report:

[Begin Kamara recording] In their recommendation, the United Christian Council, representing Sierra Leone's churches, have severely criticized a number of businessmen and commercial enterprises. The memorandum calls on the government to prohibit immediately all businesses using foreign currency. We feel, they said, that such dealings are against the law and they are sure ways to discredit the value of our currency, the leone. The churches named (Somato) and (Yosback) tours as two companies currently allowed to do business in foreign currency within Sierra Leone.

In their memorandum, the churches have also criticized the government gold and diamond offices, the GGDO, and claimed that the operations, management, and location of the GGDO are causing considerable concern. [end recording]

TOGO

France's Guy Penne Concludes Visit, Departs

B091427 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] French presidential adviser for African Affairs, Guy Penne, left our capital this evening. He was seen off upon his departure from the Lome Tokoin International Airport by Ato Koffi Amega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

ANGOLA

Reportage on Frontline States Meeting in Luanda

Meeting Opens With Statements

MB081704 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Report with recorded statements by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the opening of the Frontline States summit at the Futungo de Belas in Luanda on 8 April]

[Text] Good afternoon, this is the Angolan National Radio reporting team directly from the Futungo de Belas: The summit meeting of the Frontline heads of state and government convened to examine the situation in this subregion of our continent has begun here. We are reporting directly from the meeting hall where Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the current chairman of the Frontline States who convened the meeting, pronounced the following words:

[Begin Kaunda recording — in English followed by passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese; processed from Portuguese] I should like to thank comrade chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola and the entire leadership of the party, the government, and all the people of Angola, for the warm reception which has been accorded us. At this point, it is not my intention to say much except to ask our host to welcome us. Comrade President, I invite you to welcome us. [applause, laughter] [end recording]

[Begin dos Santos recording — in Portuguese followed by passage-by-passage translation into English; processed from Portuguese] Esteemed Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, the current chairman of the Frontline States, esteemed heads of state and government, heads of delegations from the ANC and SWAPO, Comrades:

It is for Angola a great privilege and an honor to have today in the fatherland of Agostinho Neto important delegations from Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and also from revolutionary South Africa and fighting Namibia. We should like to take this opportunity to thank such distinguished representatives of the peoples of southern Africa for their presence here in Luanda. This is not the first time that we have met. We have already had a series of meetings of the Frontline States in a number of capitals in our region.

Today, our meeting is taking place here in Luanda, and according to tradition, I think that we are once again going to examine the burning issues of southern Africa — the problem of Namibian independence and the struggle being waged by these heroic people to achieve that objective, the problem of apartheid and the struggle mounted by the South African people to acquire their rights, democracy, liberty and peace, and the problems faced by the countries of our region, victims of imperialist acts of aggression, particularly by the racist South African regime in their criminal policy of destabilization with a view to replacing the legitimate governments with the puppets of both imperialism and South Africa itself.

Angola, as always, expresses its readiness to cooperate with all the delegations at all levels to crown our meeting with success. I feel this is also the feeling of all the delegations and of all heads of state. As in the past, we think that we will find ways to reinforce our militant and fighting solidarity and strengthen the struggle waged by the oppressed peoples in our region. The whole world is watching southern Africa at present because of the dangerous evolution of the situation in southern Africa, particularly following the change observed in the U.S. policy toward Angola as well as Namibia, South Africa, and the sovereign states of southern Africa, which are constant victims of aggression by the apartheid regime.

I would like to wish the visiting heads of state a good stay in the People's Republic of Angola. Yours will be a brief stay but this is not your first visit and will not be the last. We feel that even this year, we will still meet in a bigger forum not only to deal with political issues but also to deal with economic and development issues of our area. I would also like to take this opportunity to say that Angola is open. Angola is a southern African country, a member of SADCC, a member of the Frontline States, and it will always be an honor for us to welcome at any time delegations from any country of our region wanting to visit us. Accordingly, apart from warmly welcoming you here, we are also extending our invitation to you so that you may visit us more often, and I wish every success to our deliberations. Thank you very much. [end recording] [applause]

[Begin Kaunda recording in English followed by passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese; processed from Portuguese] Thank you very much Comrade President. Before we ask our various militants from various parties of the Frontline States, I want to say, Comrade President Samora Machel, that although we have, from our respective countries, sent messages of condolences on the occasion of the loss a number of your nationals and cadres, we want at this summit to remember those condolences.

Our condolences go to the ANC on the death of a leading cadre who [words indistinct] the revolutionary Frelimo government was buried in Maputo. We last met there at our summit when we said farewell to our dear colleague and comrade in our common struggle, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. Today, we once again met in another revolutionary capital in order to continue to review the events in our southern African region. We pay tribute to all the militants who have fallen during this period — those who have fallen in all our countries at the hands of counterrevolutionaries. These counterrevolutionaries are supported by forces that are mighty, strong economically and militarily. They are forces which are strong because for centuries they have exploited the black masses. Africa is determined to (?defend itself), no matter how long the struggle might take. The forces of reaction are supported by those who are still the exploiters of the continent. In the past, when imperialism rode high, might was right. Today, in the whole world — East, West, North, South — right is becoming mighty. That is why we gain courage and find encouragement in the fact that while 10 years ago Luanda was a citadel of imperialism, today we are meeting here. Maputo, where we met previously, was a citadel of imperialism. Even Harare, then

Salisbury, was citadel of imperialism. All this is because right has become might — the people have taken power. We do not expect those who have plundered Africa for centuries to give up easily. We must turn right into might by the way we organize ourselves. The fact that we are meeting here, the fact that heads of state have left their capitals with their ministers and other comrades to come and meet here, is demonstration of our determination. Accordingly, we say that the darkest hour comes before the dawn. May we hope that what we are facing now, the difficulties that confront us, are a sign of good news to come. This means that we must stand united [words indistinct]. It means that we must continue to fight together within countries and among countries. Comrades, we would like to send a message to the apartheid regime in Pretoria that the people of Africa have never been against whites. We have said this time and time again. The lesson is in Zimbabwe where Ian Douglas Smith continues to live in peace under the dynamic leadership of Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, the man he detained for over 10 years and and after killing 45,000 people. Africa through Robert Gabriel Mugabe has forgiven that man.

What has Botha got to fear from Oliver Tambo and all other ANC leaders, those in exile, those in detention, after what we have seen in Zimbabwe. We have seen a forgiving voice in Maputo, and we have also heard this forgiving voice in Luanda. [Words indistinct] in South Africa, they must accept the line followed by the world that now it is clear that apartheid is dead, that there will be no more state of emergency, that the lifting of emergency in South Africa today does not mean that it will be replaced by more draconian law, and that they will unban the ANC and all other political organizations. We demand that they release immediately Nelson Mandela and all other patriots of South Africa and after that, they must initiate dialogue which will lead to a situation where all people will be equal before the law. We equally demand that the UN Resolution 435 be implemented without further delay and all the unrelated matters like the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola must be done away with because they are irrelevant. UN Resolution 435 must be implemented. If they don't do it, the escalation of [words indistinct] in Namibia and in South Africa will cover the whole of this region. We want to spend our time developing ourselves economically, politically, scientifically, and technologically instead of spending our time developing in the matters of defense and security. This is how we should develop at all time. President Botha is delaying us, destabilization of Angola [words indistinct] in failure. He can't succeed. We ask him to change now because the will of the people is strong. Comrades, I wish the conference every success. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Communique Condemns UNITA Aid

MB091443 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 9 Apr 86

["Final Communique" of the Frontline heads of state summit held in Luanda on 8 April]

[Text] The summit of the heads of state and government of the Frontline States *was held in Luanda, capital city of the People's* Republic of Angola, on Tuesday, 8 April 1986. The summit was attended by His Excellencies President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, of the People's Republic of Angola; President Quett Masire, of the Republic of Botswana; President Samora Moises Machel, of the People's Republic of Mozambique; President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania; President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia; and Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Also present were Mr Tom Nkobi, national treasurer of the ANC of South Africa, and Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO.

The summit reaffirmed that the main cause of the conflict in southern Africa continues to be apartheid, and that if it is not completely eradicated, but only reformed in order to make it more acceptable, apartheid will perpetuate instability both in South Africa and Namibia and will aggravate the prevailing instability in southern Africa. The heads of state and government discussed in particular the present development of the situation in South Africa, taking into account the recent declarations of the racist government. They also discussed the continued acts of aggression by South Africa and the destabilization against the neighboring countries in the region and the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African regime, as well as the problem of its independence.

On South Africa the heads of state and government expressed their concern over the deterioration of the situation in that country, which results in the loss of lives and destruction of property. They noted that South Africa failed to take advantage of all peace initiatives presented to it regarding a peaceful solution to the racial problem it is facing. They further noted that if this attitude of the racist regime was left unchecked it would bring about a racial conflagration with consequences for the entire subregion. The summit appealed to the Pretoria regime to accept the demands by the international community with a view to adopting concrete measures designed to abolish apartheid and enter into direct negotiations with the legitimate leaders of the oppressed people of South Africa. Accordingly, the summit reiterated its appeal for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and the lifting of the ban imposed on the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress and other patriotic organizations in order to create an atmosphere that could lead to dialogue.

On the acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa against its neighbors, the summit deplored such unprovoked acts, particularly the financial and military support South Africa gives to the armed gangs in Angola and Mozambique and the dissidents in Zimbabwe and other southern African countries. They noted with indignation that far from solving the problems of the region, these acts constitute a serious threat to peace and stability in the region. The summit appealed to the racist Pretoria regime to stop the acts of aggression and destabilization against the countries in the region, and the unconditional withdrawal of its troops from southern Angola.

The heads of state and government of the Frontline States examined with concern the situation created by the U.S. Administration toward the People's Republic of Angola and noted that in supporting the apartheid regime and the appendage forces *grouped in the so-called UNITA, the American Government has* lost its credibility as a broker, compromising its role in the process of negotiations leading to the rapid implementation of the UN

Security Council Resolution 435/78. Accordingly, they strongly condemned the official reception accorded by the U.S. Government to the ringleader of UNITA armed gangsters who, in the service of Pretoria regime, commit the most condemnable terrorist acts against the Angolan people and their government.

The Frontline heads of state and government considered the Reagan administration's action as a gross and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola contrary to the international norms governing relations among indepedent and sovereign states. The summit noted that the assistance rendered by the United States to UNITA gangsters has resulted in the retrogression of all efforts that the international community has mounted for the peaceful solution of the problems of the region. Thus, the heads of state and government deplored this U.S. action, which the United States tries to place within the framework of East-West confrontation, and appealed to the Reagan administration to renounce its decision to grant assistance to UNITA bandits. In this context, the summit expressed its total solidarity with and unequivocal support for the people of Angola and their government.

With regard to Namibia, the heads of state and government of the Frontline States deplored the impasse facing the issue of Namibian independence in conformity with the UN Resolution 435/78. Accordingly, they took note of the date, 1 August 1986, proposed by South Africa to begin implementing the resolution. However, they reiterated their rejection of attempts to link the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of internationalist Cuban troops from Angola.

Having noted the seriousness of the situation in southern Africa, they concluded that the solution of the conflict in the region necessarily entails the eradication of the inhuman and immoral system of apartheid and appealed to the international community to apply increasing pressure of different kinds on the racist South African regime including the imposition of comprehensive compulsory economic sanctions in accordance with Chapter Seven of the UN Charter as a way of forcing the racist Pretoria regime to conform with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

The summit hailed the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia for their victories in the struggle for independence, liberty and justice for their respective countries.

Their excellencies the heads of state and government expressed their appreciation and gratitude to the government of the People's Republic of Angola for the holding of the summit in spite of the difficult circumstances prevailing there.

Cabinda Power, Water Sabotage Reported

MB090700 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Apr (KUP) — At 2100 on 4 April 1986 a water pumping station situated on the Lukolo River, 2 km from the city of Cabinda, and a power station were simultaneously sabotaged. The city of Cabinda is presently without water and electricity.

Cuban Cooperation Committee Meets, Signs Document

MB091638 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] High-ranking Angolan and Cuban officials have analyzed the development of bilateral cooperation between the two states in the political, economic, and social fields. The Angolan-Cuban commission for bilateral cooperation met in Cabinda and Luanda on Friday [4 April] and Sunday [6 April] respectively. The talks ended with the signing of a document by Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, on the Angolan side and by Jorge Risquet, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, on the Cuban side.

In the meeting, the two delegations approved several agreements to strengthen ties between two states and to extend cooperation to new areas such as defense in order to help Angola face the stepping up [words indistinct].

Jorge Risquet was received in Luanda by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state, to whom he delivered a message from Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Council of ministers.

Dos Santos Appoints New Provincial Commissioners

MB071500 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The president of the Republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday issued 12 decrees continuing the government reshuffle began at the beginning of this year.

The Angolan head of state appointed Comrade Antonio Joao dos Santos as deputy minister of external trade. After relieving some people from their posts, Comrade Eduardo dos Santos appointed Comrade Marques Manokapui Bassovava as Huambo provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 4th region, Comrade Joao Manuel Concalves Lourenco as Benguela Provincial Commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 7th region, and Joao Baptista (Andonce) as Moxico provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 3d region.

The Angolan head of state also appointed Comrade Mussolino Jose Carlos Mussa as Bie provincial commissar and Paulo Teixeira Jorge as Cuanza Norte provincial commissar.

The president of the republic dismissed for administrative reasons, Comrades Noe da Silva Saude as Cuanza Norte provincial commissar, Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade as Huambo provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 4th region, Kundi Payama as Benguela provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 7th region, and Ludi Kissassunda as Malanje provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 9th region.

MPLA, UNITA Said Preparing for 'Decisive' Battle

LD072208 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
1815 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the weekly "Cape of Good Hope" program]

[Excerpts] In Angola they are taking their places for the coming battle. The MPLA and UNITA are massing their forces for a battle which is believed will be decisive. At the end of this month the FAPLA will unleash an offensive [words indistinct] with the participation of Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers. The UNITA rebels will be deploying sophisticated U.S. arms for the first time, in particular, the land-to-air Stinger missiles. To their rear will be almost 20,000 South African soldiers who could invade Angolan territory at any time to assist UNITA.

Luanda is massing an important number of soldiers for the major offensive that is to begin at the end of this month at the end of the rainy season and that will (?hit the targets) in May or June. Military success is fundamental for the MPLA and a resounding military victory will be the vital oxygen to permit the Angolan Government to attempt to confront the economic catastrophe foreshadowed by the fall in oil prices. Our correspondent in Johannesburg, Joao Santarita, depicts the scene for the presence of the military forces:

In southern Angola the final preparations are being made for a military offensive that could have vitally important consequences for the future of Angola. According to our sources, the army of the Angolan Government is preparing an offensive against the cities of Cangamba and Gago Kotinyu now in the hands of the UNITA rebels, starting from the cities of Mazombo, Lucusse, and Lumbala. These three cities, now in the hands of the government forces, were captured from the rebels in September last year. However, it is further to the south that the real battle for the control of southern Angola will take place. There government forces are preparing for their second attack on Mavinga, a city in UNITA hands that has strategic importance as it could be considered the gateway for an attack on the rebels' general HQ in Jamba.

It is worth evaluating Mavinga's importance. A military expert revealed here for the first time that the human losses in the last offensive in September last year were, in his words, enormous. In the abortive attack on Mavinga, the MPLA used four militarized brigades — nearly 1,200 men in each — backed up by antiaircraft guns and armored cars. On 1 October last year, UNITA forced the MPLA to retreat after receiving what an RSA Government source called material and humanitarian assistance from South Africa — what in fact took the form of aerial attacks against the MPLA advance. What is important to note, said the military expert, is that in that attack in September last year, UNITA suffered 2,000 losses, including 500 dead. The FAPLA forces are reputed to have suffered 2,500 losses altogether, including the dead, wounded and, to use his words, deserters. Six tanks, 26 armored cars, 6 antiaircraft guns and 8 [word indistinct] aircraft were destroyed during the September attack, which will soon to be repeated.

Military experts have said that the attack on Mavinga will be carried out in a pincer movement starting from Cuito Cuanavale where the MPLA has been massing military forces. According to South African sources, some Soviet pilots of MIG-23's have recently been seen in the city. Just as in September it is expected that the Lomba River, where the offensive was halted last year, will constitute one of UNITA'S principal lines of defense. It is also known that the MPLA now possesses 10 brigades in Moxico Province, where an offensive against Cangamba and Gago Kotinyu is expected, and at least 10 brigades in Cuando Cubango province, where Mavinga is located.

LESOTHO

Military Government Denies Coup Rumors

MB091526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Members of the Lesotho Defense Force surrounded the offices of the country's Department of Youth Affairs and the Women's Bureau in Maseru today, giving rise to rumors in the city about a coup attempt against the government of Major General Metsing Lekhanya.

The rumors have been denied by the Military Council. Our correspondent in Maseru reports that the Women's Bureau and the Department of Youth Affairs were seen as political wings of the former Jonathan government. Gen Lekhanya has placed a ban on party political activity in Lesotho since coming to power.

BBC Reports Army Loyal

MB091712 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 9 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There were reports from Lesotho yesterday that there had been some kind of coup plot at the weekend against the military government of Major General Lekhanya, which only seized power in January when Chief Jonathan was toppled. The report said that some 26 military men had been arrested but the Lesotho authorities are now vigorously denying it. From Maseru, (John Mukela) reports.

[Mukela] According to a top military source here, the reports of an attempted coup plot at the weekend were totally without foundation and as far as he is concerned the army still remains loyal to the government of Major General Lekhanya. He said the reports may in fact have been confused with the High Court appearances on Monday this week of 23 army soldiers charged with involvement in the 17 January mutiny led by General Sehlabo Sehlabo, 3 days before General Lekhanya's take-over. The 23 army men have since been in detention, pending current courts martial hearings, and these are likely to continue for some time. The military spokesman says that Major General Lekhanya's new government is in complete control. This could be exemplified by the fact that the major general celebrated his 48th birthday with a quiet party on Monday night.

Soldiers Appear Before Court Martial for Mutiny

MB091244 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT

9 Apr 86

[Text] Twenty three soldiers of the Royal Lesotho Defense Force appeared before a court martial presided by Mr Justice Peter Mofokeng on Monday this week. The accused appeared on charges of mutiny on 17 January before the overthrow of the previous government. The accused were led by the late Colonel Sehlabo who died in hospital whilst in detention. The inquest continues.

NAMIBIA

2 SWATF Men, 23 SWAPO Said Killed in Skirmish

MB100700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1951 GMT

9 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 9 SAPA — Two members of the SWA Territory Force died in a skirmish with SWAPO insurgents in northern SWA/Namibia yesterday, the SWATF announced in Windhoek tonight.

Twenty-three insurgents were killed in the same armed encounter by the security forces. The SWATF members killed were Corporal N. Kavari, 23, and Rifleman Kalimba Dominikus, 23.

The SWATF said in a statement that 60 SWAPO insurgents had been shot dead in the last 15 days in various skirmishes in northern SWA/Namibia, bringing to 250 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of the year.

Last year, a total of 599 SWAPO insurgents were killed in action by the SWA/Namibian security forces, according to official statistics.

The SWATF said two SWAPO "detachment" commanders and a political commissar were among those killed in the latest actions.

One insurgent blew himself up with explosives while another was killed when he accidentally detonated an anti-personnel land mine which he was priming.

Since the beginning of this year five SWAPO insurgents had lost their lives in this manner which "indicates poor training in this subject," the SWATF said. The security forces had also seized and destroyed quantities of SWAPO armaments, the SWATF statement said.

Report Urges Replacement of Racial-Based Authority

MB081806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1514 GMT

8 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 8, Sapa — SWA/Namibia's controversial proclamation AG 8 is to be abolished and the territory divided into a number of administrative regions, in terms of recommendations tabled in the SWA/Namibian National Assembly today.

The recommendations, contained in a report of a committee on national unity, were presented by the minister of national health and civic affairs, Mr Moses Katjiuongua.

The report recommends that proclamation AG 8 — which provides for the institution of ethnic second-tier authorities —and all similar legislation be scrapped as soon as legislation for a new political and administrative structure has been completed.

It recommends that experts be coopted to the committee to work out the modalities and details and report back in time for the National Assembly to take a final decision before June 17, which will be the first anniversary of the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

The committee will pay particular attention to the abolition of laws on racial classification, the introduction of non-racial income tax by individuals, the opening to all races of state-run educational institutions, the institution of non-discriminatory medical services, the holding of non-racial municipal elections country-wide this year, and the application of funds and assets held by various government authorities in the national interest.

The report was signed by the Labour Party, the Rehoboth Free Democrats, The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, The SWA National Party, The SWA national Union and SWAPO-Democrats.

They comprise the parties in the National Assembly and observers believed approval to be a mere formality.

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Members of U.S. Committee on RSA Criticized

MB091227 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1153 GMT

9 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 9, SAPA — Members of the American Advisory Committee on South Africa, two of whom arrived in Johannesburg yesterday, have been criticised by the Institute of American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) as being active supporters of anti-South Africa programmes in the United States.

A memorandum from the Institute said one of the committee members, Mr Owen Bieber, President of the International Union of the United Auto Workers, was actively involved in the boycott of Shell products in the U.S. because of the company's involvement in South Africa.

The Institute said Mr Bieber has taken part in demonstrations outside the South African Embassy in Washington.

It said other members of the committee are or were actively engaged in U.S. civil rights activities.

It also noted that a member of the Bureau for Public Diplomacy, a group also mandated to investigating changes in South Africa's internal policy, Mr Douglas Holladay, has said the bureau must find new ways to engage U.S. energies in the struggle for change in South Africa. He has asked for a diplomatic posting to South Africa.

The 12-member committee was appointed in September by the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, and it must report back to President Ronald Reagan by January.

Yesterday the committees joint chairmen arrived in Johannesburg for talks with government supporters and opponents.

They are Mr Frank Cary, the chairman of the IBM corporation, and a former secretary of transport, Mr William Coleman.

Several more committee members are expected to arrive in South Africa in the next 10 days, while others are expected later in the year.

The committee comprises Mr Cary; Mr Coleman; Mr Bieber; Mr Griffin Bell, the minister of justice in the Carter administration; Mr John Dellenback, president of the Christian College Coalition and a former congressman; Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, a former deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dr Timothy Healy, president of Georgetown University; Mr Vernon Jordan, a former president of the National Urban League; Dr Helene Kaplan, chairman of the Carnegie Corporation and Barnard College; Mr Roger Smith, the chairman of General Motors; The Rev Leon Sullivan, author of the Sullivan Code and a director of General Motors; and Dr Franklin Thomas, president of the Ford Foundation.

Suzman Near Support of Sanctions, Disinvestment

MB091552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 9, — The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today she would drop her anti-disinvestment and anti-sanctions campaign unless the government made "really positive steps to dismantle apartheid."

Speaking in the budget debate, she said she had "in no way" changed her attitudes about sanctions and disinvestment but that "I will not go on fighting for a lost cause unless the government gets up off its butt and does away with apartheid.

"I can tell honourable members that it is a totally lost cause these days to campaign overseas against sanctions and disinvestment ... I speak from personal experience.

"Unless really positive steps are forthcoming from the government, action and not just rhetoric, repealing acts and not just appealing advertisements, I, for one, shall stop banging my head against a stone wall.

Mrs Suzman said it was becoming clearer day by day as the Parliamentary session proceeded that MPs from the governing National Party [NP] "Live in their own dream world, insulated against the pressures mounting up from inside the Republic and also from outside the country.

"Government members are apparently blissfully unaware that if the present trend continues, South Africa will end up internally in a situation approximating that of Northern Ireland and, externally, effectively isolated from the entire Western world."

Another delusion which apparently lulled the government members into a sense of false security was their conviction that the world was not really serious in its threat to impose "punitive sanctions" against South Africa.

NP members were still relying on their long-held belief that the country's importance to the Western world as a bastion against communist imperialism, and its vital sea route, would protect it against punitive action.

They were, however, ignoring the fact that the visiting EEC delegation last year had already called for stronger measures against South Africa, that the U.S. congressmen who had paid a similar visit recently were determined to tighten restrictions, and that the report of the Commonwealth EPG [Eminent Persons Group] was likely to be "highly unfavourable."

"I would also lay odds that President Reagan's advisory committee will not find much to gladden their hearts during their stay here either," she said.

The government should also not lapse into a stupor of false security because the U.S. State Department and the British Government had rejected Bishop Desmond Tutu's recent call for disinvestment and economic sanctions against South Africa.

"More and more is South Africa faced with economic, academic and cultural isolation from the Western world ... soon we will sit lonely as a cloud at the foot of the African continent."

She had been warning the government for seven years that South Africa would be engulfed by a tidal wave of punitive measures unless it at least desisted from outrageous and provocative actions and started to dismantle apartheid.

"For the last time I make that appeal again," she said, and called for a halt to pass law arrests; a moratorium on the influx control system which the government said would be gone in July; the release of political detainees; and the abandonment of consolidation proposals which belonged to the "discarded Verwoerdian nightmare," among others.

"In short, let us have reconciliation and not provocation. Let us have a permanent respite from actions that enrage and incite and play right into the hands of the extremists who are building up so much influence in the townships because of these actions, and on the positive side, in heaven's name, let's see progress in repealing apartheid laws," she said.

Parliament was already into the second half of this year's session but opening Central Business Districts in some cities was in fact the only positive action the government had taken so far.

Only one piece of legislation indirectly affecting apartheid had so far made its appearance — a bill to deregulate and cut down red tape hampering small businesses — and it had been sent to its relevant standing committee.

Nothing else has appeared as yet to meet the urgent needs of the country if it is to avoid really punitive measures and even more imperative, to defuse the explosive situation enveloping the townships accros the length and breadth of the Republic.

"Where is the white paper on pass laws that we hear of in the lobby and the legislation on citizenship ... what has happened to them?"

Mrs Suzman said she wanted to warn that the current unrest was not the same as that which had started in Soweto in 1976 but receded into an "uneasy but manageable quiesence."

"This is 1986 and we are involved in a low-key civil war, with rebellious young blacks convinced that victory is around the corner if only they can keep up the pressure, since the entire world appears to be on their side."

If a climate for negotiation was to be created, and something done to counter the growing strength of anarchistic organizations, the government had to "get a move on" and give an earnest indication of its intention to dismantle apartheid.

It should do this by repealing laws denying freedom of association, freedom of movement and due process, all of which were laws that should never have been put on the statute book in the first place.

"Only then will we be able to tackle the crucial issue of political participation for all citizens ... only then will we be able to claim we have indeed made progress towards dismantling apartheid, and only then will South Africa stand a chance of avoiding the imposition of punitive measures from the rest of the world, she said.

Criticizes Funeral Restrictions

MB091832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 9, SAPA — The "ludicrous" restrictions laid down by the police and magistrates for funerals of blacks killed in unrest were in fact an "open invitation to civil disobedience which is eagerly accepted on every occasion", Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) said today.

Speaking in the budget debate, she said nobody took the slightest notice of the orders — which among others restricted the number of people allowed to attend a funeral and prohibited political speeches or the display of banners, posters and flags — which brought the law itself into ridicule.

She called on the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange "to in heaven's name instruct police and magistrates to desist from laying down ludicrous conditions to be adhered to at such funerals."

"Doesn't the government realise that ipso facto every funeral of this nature turns into a huge mass political rally, and it is an exercise in futility to try to prohibit them or to impose unenforceable restrictions?"

Mrs Suzman said she also wanted to "recommend that every National Party MP should make it his business to attend one of these funerals, heavily disguised as a human being."

"Nothing will bring home to him more sharply just what the mood of his black compatriots is... and maybe the delusion that the present unrest is but a passing phase, readily controlled by tough police action, will be dispelled once and for all."

Officials Refuse To Disclose PAC 'Death List'

MB100551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2208 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, April 9, SAPA — The names of the black leaders on the "death list" of the Libyan trained PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] assassination squad arrested in South Africa over the Easter weekend "will probably never be revealed," police sources disclosed today.

Government sources were guarded on whether Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other homeland leaders were prime targets of the two arrested PAC hit-men.

Bureau of Information Chief Mr Louis Nel said the government was aware of the identity of some of black leaders the insurgents had been sent to "eliminate" but he refused to disclose their names. Asked if the Chief Buthelezi was one of these, he said he could not "remember" if he was on the list.

Later a senior government source declined to confirm or deny that the KwaZulu leader was on the list, saying that the disclosure of such information could tip off the PAC leadership which cell had been arrested.

Mr Nel said that the two arrested were part of group of 150 PAC insurgents who received political training and training in use of weaponry in 1982 in the Libyan capital of Tripoli.

In addition, the government had information that another group of 107 PAC guerillas had undergone military training in Banghazi in Libya "as far back as 1976."

Questioned on whether the government knew if any of the remaining 148 (of the group of 150) were in South Afria, Mr Nel said he knew that "some" PAC insurgents were in the country "but I cannot say what the exact factual situation is."

Mr Nel would not be drawn on whether those arrested were part of a larger group and he stressed that it was "impossible to give a correct reading" on whether other members of the original 150 trained in Libya were in the country.

The minister would not say where in South Africa the two PAC members had been arrested. Asked when they had entered South Africa, he said the insurgents were still being questioned by the police.

Today's disclosures on PAC training and military activity came as a surprise to many observers as the armed struggle against the South African state has been dominated by the ANC for several years now.

According to the annual SAP report published today the number of acts of terrorism rose from 56 in 1983-84 to 86 in 1984-85. During these two periods the percentage of cases solved declined from 71.4 percent to 53.5 percent.

The report noted that organization such as the ANC, the SACP and, "to a lesser degree," the PAC, were "prominent in this threat to the state."

George Fires Blacks, Will Demolish Hostel, Shacks

MB090634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2015 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 8, SAPA — In moves to "curb unrest" in George, the local municipality has fired 215 black workers, will demolish their hostel today, and will in future only employ workers from the coloured community.

In addition, 150 squatter shacks adjacent to the Lawaaikamp squatter camp are earmarked for demolition — the approximately 500 residents of Lawaaikamp have been given until April 16 to pay rent arrears — failing which legal action will be taken against them.

The National Party MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for George, Mr George Kellerman, has been negotiating in vain between the town council and black community leaders to find a solution.

Mr Kellerman could not be reached for comment tonight, but black community leaders said he was "sympathetic to our trouble" and was "doing his best to help us."

But the town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, confirmed today that despite Mr Kellerman's intervention, "the 215 workers who have stayed away from work since last week because of unrest are being dismissed."

He said that "they were staying in our compound and now we are going to demolish that hostel because otherwise they will just move in again. "We have decided to only employ coloured workers from now on because every time there is unrest, the blacks stayed away."

He confirmed that the rent in Lawaaikamp — which has no sanitary services and only has four taps servicing the entire community — was R13.45 a month per household.

"The whole purpose behind this exercise (the rent arrears evictions and the demolition of shacks) is to get the people of Lawaaikamp to move to Sandkraal," where "self-help" stands have been provided and where residents will have to build their own houses, Mr Du Plessis said.

Residents alleged yesterday that there would be no difference between Sandkraal and Lawaaikamp, as squatter shanties would be erected in Sandkraal, save that sandkraal was "further away from the white town."

Le Grange Responds to PFP MP on Guguletu Deaths

MB081733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 8, SAPA — A "person or persons" had escaped when police shot dead seven alleged ANC terrorists in Guguletu on March 3 this year, the House was told today.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in reply to a question by Mr Tiaan Van der Merwe (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Green Point) that the person or persons fled from the scene when the shootout began.

The police were trying to identify those who had not subsequently been arrested. They had received no information that he or they belonged to the ANC.

Mr Le Grange also said the post-mortems on the seven dead men had been completed and that the cause of death of each was found to be gunshot wounds.

All of them had gunshot wounds in the head, Mr Le Grange said, but he was not prepared to furnish details of these wounds until the inquest had taken place.

The police had information on when these persons became members of the ANC and on which part or formation of the ANC they belonged to.

Some of them had been trained as "terrorists" in South Africa and others abroad between May 1985 and December 1985. This training had been conducted by the ANC. Mr Le Grange said it was "neither the policy not the custom" to make known the nature of the evidence that the police had on the training.

BBC Reports Police Serve Notices on Journalists

MB091118 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A number of journalists in South Africa are in trouble with the authorities over their reporting of an incident early last month in Guguletu, a black township outside Cape Town. Security forces claim that they ambushed and shot seven members of the outlawed ANC on a mission.

That version has been disputed and journalists have talked to family and friends of the victims who denied that they were ANC members and claimed that they were executed in cold blood after giving themselves up.

One of the journalists who is in trouble is Tony Weaver, who reported the incident for us. Robin White asked him exactly what kind of trouble he was in.

[Begin recording] [Weaver] This afternoon a major (?assessor) of the Criminal Investigation Department arrived and served notices on myself and Chris Bateman, who is our crime reporter, saying the charges (?are being) investigated against us under Section 27b of the Police Act. Now, the Police Act, that particular section, specifically refers to anything which is either broadcast or reported which the police allege untrue and which brings the police into disrepute.

[White] Now, what could happen to you under these charges? Could you be arrested or sent to jail or what could happen?

[Weaver] Well, if they go ahead and if we're found guilty, the maximum penalty is a fine of 10,000 rand, that's roughly 3,300 pounds, or 5 years in jail. There is no minimum sentence as far as we know but for a first offense I really have no idea what could happen. We could well be arrested at this stage. As I said, they're just investigating the charges against us. They haven't indicated yet whether or not they're going to go ahead with them.

[White] So, do you take the police seriously or do you think this is all part of intimidation of the press in South Africa?
[Weaver] We certainly take the charges and the allegations very seriously, but at the same time it is part of an ongoing series of acts against the press, and particularly against the *CAPE TIMES*. Chris Bateman, who has been charged with me, has been refused. He is our crime reporter but he has been told that he may no longer speak to the police. In fact, the police will not speak to any of us at the moment. We have got a series of charges against reporters on the paper, including another charge under the Criminal Procedure Act against myself, a charge against one of our photographers for taking a picture of a policeman with a soldier making an arrest a charge against our political reporter (Brian Mussah) for being illegally at school premises during the state of emergency, plus a charge against our editor Tony Heard for quoting a banned person, namely Oliver Tambo, the leader of the ANC. [end recording]

Cape Town Students Demonstrate Against Police

MB081728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1615 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 8, SAPA — About 900 Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary School pupils marched around the school building and held placards today in protest against the questioning by police of a matric pupil and two former pupils.

A pupil, Henry du Plessis, 18, and former pupils Fadia Gasnola, 18, and Shumaiz Medell, 18, were detained early today and released after questioning.

The demonstration took place at about 12.30 pm after pupils met to discuss their reaction to the detentions. Pupils lined up against the school fence inside the grounds, holding placards saying "hands off our teachers," "release all detainees" and "stop victimisation."

The demonstration lasted for about 15 minutes, after which pupils returned to the school hall for another meeting.

In a statement, the Alexander Sinton Students Representative Council [SRC] said pupils strongly condemned the detentions.

While most other coloured high schools appeared to be normal after reopening for the second term today, Alexander Sinton's deputy principal, Mr Nabil Swart, said the detentions had angered pupils.

The youngsters parents told him the policemen had carried a list of names of pupils for whom they were searching.

He said police had also visited the home of the SRC chairman, who was out at the time.

At Hlengisa higher primary in Nyanga pupils yesterday made a pyre of exercise books given free to pupils for the first time.

The regional circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P.J. Scheepers, confirmed the incident. Books were also burnt at the Beaufort West Primary School.

He said the number of pupils who turned up at three high schools in Cape Town's black township — I.D. Mkize, Langa and Crossroads no 3 — rose by 100 today.

Numbers at Fezeka High were fairly constant (693 compared with 702 yesterday) but at Sizamile High in Nyanga they had dropped to 400 today from 593 yesterday.

At Simon Hebe High in Paarl only 73 pupils turned up today, compared with 189 yesterday.

Heunis Admits Government Arming Councillors

MB091558 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The government has admitted it has armed a large number of community councillors. This has emerged in Parliament in response to questions by the opposition. This report from Patrick Cull:

[Cull] Two hundred and forty five community councillors have been armed with guns by the government since 1984, according to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis. Mr Heunis said in reply to a question from the MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Soal, that the decision had been taken in 1984 to arm community councillors for reasons of self-defense. Weapons issued to them include 9 mm Parabellum pistols and .25, .32 and .38 pistols and revolvers. Mr Heunis said the arming of community councillors was an ongoing process with some 20 percent of the 1,277 councillors already armed.

Herstigte Leader Urges Shooting Curfew Violators

MB090702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2225 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 8, SAPA — A curfew should be placed on all black townships and "those who disobeyed must simply be shot," Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nationale Party said at a meeting in the Johannesburg City Hall tonight.

Calling on the government to curb unrest, Mr Marais said at the Herstigte Nationale Party meeting that roadblocks should also be set up countrywide to stop the movements of those who promoted unrest.

Mr Marais said the unrest was American-inspired because the aim of constructive engagement was to destroy white power and bring in black majority rule.

"It is not only the communists who want to destroy south Africa, but the Western powers also want to promote the interests of the communists in this country," he said.

South Africa was in a typical communist war situation, said Mr Marais, but it was only because South Africa refused to cut off economic and transport aid to its neighbours that it could not win the war.

"We have lost thousands of men in the border war in South West Africa since 1976. We could easily destroy SWAPO were it not fore the political limitations imposed by Mr P.W. Botha.

"The tragedy is that we need not fight this war. If only government would carry out its threat to send back all foreign workers, and if only it would close its borders to Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and other African countries, these countries would not last a month," he said.

What right had the Frontline States to call for economic sanctions against South Africa when they were benefiting from South Africa's infrastructure; and how could South Africa maintain its self-respect when it helped countries which harboured terrorists who launched attacks on it, he asked.

On the reform process, Mr Marais said the current talk of reform made black people believe they could do anything without being punished.

They had created liberated zones in the townships by destroying the authorities — and this was part of a communist takeover, he added.

"Their next step will be to bring commerce and industry to a halt, after which they will attack, murder and kidnap whites," he said.

Mr Marais said Mr P.W. Botha was responsible for the attacks on black people by white vigilantes.

"If Mr Botha does not adhere to democratic rule, by paving the way for South Africa to have a black president when he has no mandate to do so, then he must not expect us to adhere to democratic rules," he said.

NP Paper Says Revolutionaries Stirring White Hate

MB081045 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0845 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 8, SAPA — Revolutionaries were successfully turning white concern and fear into hatred and anti-black violence, the *NATIONALIST*, official organ of the National Party [NP] says.

"Revolutionaries are succeeding in this goal with many whites," a front-page report under the headline "Where to SA?" said. It said the unrest situation was the main reason for the party's decision to call a Federal Congress in August.

"Nobody in South Africa wishes to commit suicide. Therefore cooperative co-existence is the only alternative."

Emotions had to be curbed and the future considered soberly. People must know and understand why the government was doing certain things and where it was going.

Although the unrest was confined to black areas, it lead to concern and anguish in the hearts of many whites.

"That is precisely what the revolutionaries want," the paper comments. "What is more, they want white fears to turn to anger, thus making peaceful coexistence and cooperation between South Africa's population groups impossible.

"That is why they plant land mines on white farms and in white shopping centres. With many whites the revolutionaries succeed in this Satanic goal.

"The results are seen when angered whites want to take the law into their own hands and blast away coldbloodedly at innocent blacks as happened at Pietersburg and Krugersdorp and elsewhere.

It was to be seen in the thousands of whites who stream to AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] meetings to reveal in racial hatred stirred up there.

Three Opposition Parties Reject Appropriation Bill

MB080748 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The three most important opposition parties in Parliament have rejected the appropriation bill at its second reading. The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said during the second reading debate that the budget had no benefit for the overwhelming majority of the population. He moved an amendment asking that the budget not be approved before the government cuts down inefficiency and wasting money and abandon its policy such as apartheid, which has brought the country to an all-time economic low.

The New Republic Party's finance spokesman Mr Derrick Watterson also opposed the second reading and supported Mr Schwarz's amendment. He said the budget did not address the inflation problem and did not create confidence in the country's financial future. Mr Jan van Zyl of the Conservative Party said the second reading could not be approved unless the government could give the assurance that it could restore law and order in the country and that it would not implement power sharing with black people before it received a mandate to do so by means of a general election.

The chairman of the National Party study group of finance, Mr Charles Simkin, said the budget made millions of rands available for upliftment work. He said the country's First World economy had never before been harnessed to such an extent in involving the Third World component. He denied that nothing was being done for the poorer section of the population.

Additional on Shooting Death of Lamontville Youth

MB090628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2056 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 8, SAPA — A 13-year-old schoolgirl, Miss Prudence Mngadi, died in Durban hospital from gunshot wounds today after police opened fire on pupils at Lamontville's Bantuvukani primary school near Durban.

The girl's death was confirmed by a spokesman for King Edward VIII Hospital, who said several other schoolchildren had been treated for gunshot wounds and discharged.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said there had been police action in Lamontville but was unable to confirm Miss Mangadi's death. He said according to his report a pupil had been slightly wounded and taken into custody.

Miss Prudence Mngadi of 1354 Lushozi Raod, Lamontville, was admitted to hospital in a serious condition and died shortly afterwards. It is understood about nine other pupils were admitted to hospital with gunshot wounds after the police action.

The co-ordinator of the Lamontville Crisis Committee, Mrs Florence Mkhize, said pupils had grievances with the school's principal, Mr Christopher Langa, relating to stationery. A school spokesman said the principal called the police after classrooms were stoned.

Winterveld Funeral Cancelled; Police Patrol Area

MB090822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0805 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 9, SAPA — The [words indistinct] of eight of the 11 Winterveld people who were killed when Bophuthatswana police opened fire on a group of people who were attending a meeting in the area has been cancelled.

A spokesman for the Mabopane-Winterveld Crisis Committee, Mr Gilbert Mahlangu, said the Bophuthatswana police refused to release seven of the eight bodies. "We have sent a delegation of priests to speak to the police with the view of having the bodies released, but they were unsuccessful," Mr Mahlangu said.

Col M.A. Molope, divisional commissioner of the police in the Odi/Moretele area, said yesterday as far as he knew no mass funeral was supposed to take place today. He said burial of the dead would be arranged by families of the deceased.

Winterveld was quiet but tense today. Many people did not go to work, apprently heeding a stayaway call to attend the funeral. Police and army personnel were patrolling the area.

Some people were seen streaming to the stadium where the funeral service was to take place. Most of them were not aware of the cancellation of the funerals.

Umtata Reports 3 Shot by Police in Winterveld

MB101058 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The death toll in townships around the country continues to grow with reports of another five fatalities. Winterveld community leaders claim at least three people were shot dead when Bophuthatswana police opened fire yesterday on a crowd of marchers. Winterveld residents reportedly took to the streets in protest against a refusal by police to release the bodies of 10 unrest victims for burial.

A man was shot dead early this morning by police near a school on the West Rand. Police say while patroling the area they spotted a group armed with petrol bombs at the school and that they shot the man as he was about to hurl a bomb. The others are said to have escaped. And at Katlehong near Springs on the East Rand a man died after he was stoned and set alight.

Police Kill 1 in Foiled Krugersdorp School Attack

MB100925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Krugersdorp, April 10, SAPA — A black man was shot dead early this morning when he was about to hurl a petrol bomb at a white technical school in Randfontein on the West Rand.

A spokesman for the police at Krugersdorp said about six blacks were at the Jan Viljoen Technical High School in main Reef Road, armed with petrol bombs.

Police, who were patrolling the area spotted the group at about 2.20 am and shot the man as he was about to throw the petrol bomb. The others escaped, the spokesman said. Police have launched a search for the men, and have taken possession of petrol bombs.

Police Say Soviet Mine Used in Johannesburg Blast

MB100956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0952 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — The SA Police has not yet identified the man killed in yesterday's lunch-hour bomb blast in Vrededorp, Johannesburg, a SA Police Public Relations Directorate spokesman said in Pretoria today. The victim's body was badly mutilated, making identification difficult.

It had been established, however,that a mini-limpet mine of Russian origin had been used, the spokesman said.

It is speculated that the mine exploded prematurely when the man activated its time-delay mechanism in a public toilet near the Braamfontein railway station, where he intended taking it.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 9 April

MB091813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1804 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 9, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7 pm unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest occurred from 8 am this morning:

"Late yesterday evening a mob of blacks in Soshanguve near Pretoria stoned a police patrol in the area, causing damage. One black male was arrested in this incident.

"At Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn during this morning a business concern was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"During this morning a mob of arsonists destroyed school books and desks at the Khalipani Secondary School near Nelspruit.

"During this morning at Akkerville near Witbank, a classroom of the Elkukhanausweni High School was damaged by arsonists.

"During this morning at Lamontville near Durban, the Bantubukhazi High Primary School was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"During this morning a mob of stone-throwing blacks also stoned a private vehicle in Lamontville, causing damage. One black male sustained injuries in this incident. There was no police involvement in the incident and there were no othere injuries or arrests reported.

"During this morning a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a private vehicle in Sebokeng, causing damage. Two youths were arrested in this incident.

"In Vereeniging, this morning, members belonging to the Xhosa movement intimidated scholars of the Mapila School. There was no police involvement in the incident.

"In the same area a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a private delivery vehicle, causing damage. Two black youths were arrested in this incident.

"This morning at Ikageng near Potchefstroom a mob petrol-bombed a bus, causing damage. "In the same area, a mob petrol-bombed another bus, causing extensive damage. Three black females and one black male were arrested in this incident.

"At Sebokeng, this afternoon a private car was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"During this afternoon at Atteridgeville near Pretoria a mob of arsonists set fire to a bus, causing extensive damage.

"During this morning a mob of blacks set a fire to a bulldozer in Duncan Village near East London. There was extensive damage. Four black men were arrested in this incident.

"In the same area this afternoon, a mob set fire to a private vehicle. It was extensively damaged. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"During this afternoon a horrifying attack and an appalling crime occured at Katlehong near Springs when a mob attacked a black man. First they stoned him and thereafter set him alight. Police are investigating."

Early 10 April

MB100630 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0626 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8 am unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a private vehicle and a bus were stoned and slightly damaged.

"At Langa, near Uitenhage, two delivery vehicles were extensively damaged when they were set alight.

"At Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, three buses were slightly damaged when they were stoned.

"At Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, municipal police fired a revolver at a mob when the development board offices were petrol-bombed. No injuries were reported. During another incident, municipal police used shotgun fire when a private home was stoned. No injuries were reported.

"At Tantje, near Grahamstown, a man was arrested when a mob stoned a police vehicle.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a private vehcile was destroyed when a mob set it alight. A man was arrested when a mob destroyed a post office vehicle by setting it alight.

"At Alexandra, near Randburg, the Gordon Combined School was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Ackerville, near Witbank, a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

"In the black residential area Wesselton, near Ermelo, a youth was slightly injured when a vehicle was stoned by a mob."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Revolution Versus Evolution

Jonathan Faith comments in a column on page 14 of the 6 April issue of *THE SUNDAY STAR* that there are two options for South Africa: evolution or revolution. If a full-scale civil war were to develop which put the full weight of the white defense and security machine against blacks, "thousands of well-armed whites would take the law into their own hands and kill black people indiscriminately. Hundreds of thousands of people -- white, black, coloured and Asian -- would be killed. The victors would be left with the burnt-out husk of a once prosperous country. Except for the ruling elite, the civil war would have destroyed everything everybody was fighting for." Whether intentional or unintentional, Bishop Tutu's call for punitive sanctions against South Africa "is a step towards revolution," Faith says. For if Tutu honestly believes that sanctions will serve the cause of peaceful change, "then he is as ignorant of history and of white attitudes as most whites are of black attitudes."

Buti Defends Role

In an article on page 15, Alexandra Mayor Sam Buti denies accusations that he is a "leader nobody wants," and says this claim was made during the township unrest "when people were emotionally charged." He says he and the town council "are not stooges" of the government, and that the community liaison committee he headed only opted for municipal status when it became clear thte committee did not have legal status with the government and could not negotiate to borrow money for township improvements. Buti's goals are to achieve freehold rights, proper housing for all and proper infrastructure -- roads, schools, parks -- for the community. "I am a civic leader, and I see myself involved locally in the liberation of my oppressed people. But that means that I don't have the mandate to negotiate constitutional affairs and that is why I cannot negotiate on any statutory council. My advice to the government is to unban the ANC and to give it recognition." His message to the outside world: "impose selective sanctions on South Africa that are aimed specifically at shaking up the white government."

No Financial Security for Retirees

"Only nine percent of South Africans who reach retirement age do so with financial security," the paper reports on page 2 of its "Finance" section. "The others remain economically active or become a burden to the state."

Campaign To Save Zondo Expected

"We can expect an international campaign to save the life of Andrew Zondo, the Amanzimtoti bomber who killed five innocent people and injured at least 45," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 April says in an editorial on page 6. However, "Zondo received a fair trial, in accordance with the high standards observed by our judiciary." He "deserves to hang for what the judge described as a 'ghastly crime.'" An act of terrorism like the Amanzimtoti bombing "cannot be tolerated in any civilised state — and would not be tolerated by any of the countries which customarily condemn us."

Whites Leave Marlboro

"Some white businessmen have already left Marlboro, the suburb bordering with Alexandra township after numerous attacks and others remain only because of their lease agreements," Simon Hoff reports on page 9. One businessman said that he had installed shatter-proof glass after three petrol bombs, stones, and bricks had been thrown through his windows but "he believes the attacks on white-owned businesses in the Marlboro area are motivated by crime rather than politics."

Dead Policemen Honored

"Sixty-five policemen of all races who died during the past year in the execution of their duty were honoured yesterday at the third annual memorial service at the police memorial at the Union Buildings, Pretoria." Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 7 April reports on page 4. "The number of policemen killed in action had increased since last year — mostly as a result of the unrest in various parts of the country."

CITIZEN on Black Boycott of Games

"The opening of the South African Games at Ellis Park on Friday evening was a resounding success despite the boycott by black bands, singers and sports followers," the paper says in an editorial on page 6. "By refusing to particpate — the Games opening was at one time linked to the Johannesburg Centenary, which is being boycotted — the black artists merely denied themselves the opportunity to take part in a splendid occasion when sport and sportsmen were honoured." However, the black athletes who participated in the games "deserve our thanks for not joining the boycott."

CITIZEN on Terrorism

Commenting on "the tendency in the West to regard terrorism selectively, condemning some terrorist activities and condoning others," in a second editorial on the same page, *THE CITIZEN* says "there is no difference between planting a bomb under a seat in an airliner or planting a bomb in a crowded shopping centre in Amanzimtoti two days before Christmas, which is what an ANC bomber did, killing five people and injuring at least 45. Terorism kills indiscriminately and no terrorist movement, whatever cause it espouses, should be tolerated by civilised countries."

Call To Withdraw NUSAS Support

"A call was made at the weekend on parents of students at Witwatersrand University to consolidate forces and pressure the university council to cut off its financial backing for the campus branch of the National Union of South Africa Students [NUSAS]," the paper reports on page 13. John Lambson, former president of the Transvaal Teachers Association, founder of the South African Teachers Guild, and now convenor of the University Freedom of Speech Association, said " 'it's the half-baked, callow liberals of NUSAS who are behind all the trouble at Wits.' "

Kagiso Residents Protest Shootings

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 April reports on page 1 that "5,000 residents thronged the local stadium and resolved to resume the boycott on white-owned shops" after four youths were shot and others arrested in Kagiso near Krugersdorp on the weekend. A spokesman for the Krugersdorp Residents' Organization, which convened the meeting, said "the youths were shot near the cemetery when police forced people out of cars travelling to the graveyard." A police spokesman in Pretoria said "it was possible people were injured and others arrested" during the funeral, but he had not received the police situation report from that area.

6 Killed in Grenade Incident

A second article on page 1 reports that "at least six people" were killed in a hand grenade incident in Phalaborwa. "Residents believe Zimbabwean dissidents and Mozambican rebels were responsible for the attack." Police have confirmed the incident.

Suzman Warns of Isolation

David Braun reports on page 1 that Mrs Helen Suzman has warned that "unless dramatic action is taken by Parliament during the rest of this session to scrap discriminatory laws, she fears the danger of total isolation of the country." Suzman said the government must " 'shake itself out of its confusion and euphoria' " to repeal discriminatory legislation and take major steps to resolve the crisis. The three months of Parliament left " 'are the equivalent of South Africa's D-Day,' " she said.

Health Plan Criticized

A report on page 3 says health experts have warned that proposed changes in the control of health administration will cause the collapse of medical servicves. A spokesman for the Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning has said legislation on a scheme to divide health services between " 'own affairs' " and " 'general affairs' " was imminent. Medical experts have predicted the plan would be a " 'bureaucratic nightmare', leading to a Third World-type service with lowered standards, inefficiency, massive expenditure on new administrations and serious ethical problems."

Release Mandela Threatens Boycott

The Release Mandela Campaign has warned that "any action by the government against Mrs Winnie Mandela 'would precipitate an immediate and total consumer boycott and mass stayaways' " in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging [PWV] area, says a report on page 6. "A spokesman said the PWV boycott would involve all the major unions and could spread to the whole country."

STAR on Race Classification

Although the government "has come to accept the need to abandon apartheid, it still seeks to shelter its supporters by allotting political rights on a racial basis," *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 10. "But classifying people into racial groups for political purposes is a major obstacle — perhaps an insurmountable one — to reform." The government must seek new devices for safeguarding civil and political rights, "devices that do not provoke revolt, but encourage the practice of democracy," and which "do not perpetuate race discrimination in a different guise."

Government in Trouble

Bruce Cameron comments on page 11 on the government's seemingly stalled efforts to hold discussions with black leaders and says: "More and more it appears the only thing that will break the logjam of negotiations will be the release of security legislation prisoners such as Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of the African National Congress and a concerted effort by the government to get rid of apartheid legislation."

He says that "the overall impression given by members of the government is that they know they are in serious trouble without answers. They know the tricameral system is merely a stopgap; that they have already lost control in many townships, that getting agreement from a few compliant homeland leaders can no longer be called negotiation and that tinkering with the current system will not be the answer."

He adds that there is "loose talk in political circles of elections being suspended or postponed to allow the government to institute reforms which would normally see a white right-wing backlash."

Bus Boycott To Continue

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 7 April reports on page 1 that West Rand residents resolved at a mass meeting held at the Kagiso Stadium to continue their boycott of Greyhound buses until their demands are met. Among the demands residents said had to be resolved were fare issues, shelters at bus stops, and problems involving taxi companies.

Tragedy in Bophuthatswana

An editorial on page 4 notes that the petrol bombings of the houses of black leaders in Winterveldt "show the direction in which violence has progressed in many parts of the country." It urges the South African Government not to "sit back and watch the tragedy unfold in Bophuthatswana. Most of us have always said the so-called homeland was still part of South Africa despite the bogus independence given to Chief Lucas Mangope."

Zondo Courage Praised

In the "On the Line" column on page 6, Aggrey Klaaste says while it is "difficult to defend the courageous young Andrew Zondo who has been sentenced to death five times" for the Amanzimtoti bombing, at least the boy was courageous enough to admit to the deed. "Young Andrew Zondo could have been my son Or yours. He could have been my brother. Or yours. He is in death row now. I do not think any civilised country would do such a thing to one so young."

Council By-elections Denounced

The Lekoa Town Council "is inviting candidates to stand for by-elections in 12 wards where councillors resigned or died during the unrest in the Vaal Triangle," says a report on page 7. A spokesman for the Vaal Association condemned the call, saying: " 'These people are only interested in getting into the council to get businesses for themselves.' " A spokesman for the Vaal Parents Association also condemned the council's decision and said it "would only serve to anger more residents."

Black Mine Union Threatened

"The Johannesburg offices of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union has received a bomb threat," says a report on page 12. Mbulelo Rakwena, the union's deputy president, said the letter with the threat was posted in Pretoria and said: " 'Just want to warn you that your office will soon be blasted to hell.' " It was signed "Robin Hood."

Fingerprinting Plans Criticized

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 7 April carries a report by Sipho Ngcobo on page 1 which says the government's plans to fingerprint all citizens has drawn sharp criticism "from across the political spectrum." Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party , said the move " 'has serious criminal implications. All government should be doing is replacing the pass book with the same document presently carried by whites.' " Sue Trathen, Transvaal chairwoman of the Black Sash, "criticised the fingerprinting of applicants as an 'invasion of privacy'." Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) leader Jaap Marais also was critical, saying the plan was " 'unwarranted and very humiliating.' "

BUSINESS DAY on Economy

It is an oversimplification to blame the deterioration of South Africa's financial reserves on the banking and currency crisis of last year, *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. The foreign debt has been building up since 1980, and "the authorities have been encouraging off-shore borrowing to address the short-term deficit of the balance of payments instead of bringing about an internal adjustment."

"The problem is yet another by-product of the government's sucessful attempt to buy a 'yes' vote in the constitutional referendum in 1983 by a massive increase in public sector salaries and an artificially stimulated min-boom. We are still paying the price for that disastrous bit of political manipulation."

Business Day on Fingerprinting

A second editorial on the same page says de-racializing the passbooks and giving them a new name seems unlikely to win more than "grudging acceptence among blacks." The latest proposal for mass fingerprinting, moreover, will "ensure equally heated opposition from whites." "Do away with fingerprints, and white opposition will fall away, while some blacks might begin to feel the new document really is a step forward."

Farm Debts Up

Gerald Reilly reports on page 7 that Volkskas *ECONOMIC SPOTLIGHT* says the successive droughts and high interest rates are having a devastating impact on farmers' total debt. "Relatively high interest rates, inflation and difficulties in repaying debts have eroded the farmers' ability to utilise debt advantageously. The farming debt burden ratio, according to "Spotlight", gradually deteriorated from 11.5 percent in 1975 to 26.5 percent in 1985." The summer grain producing areas have been particularly hard hit by the trends, he says.

CAPE TIMES on Tutu Call for Sanctions

Commenting on Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for sanctions in an editorial on page 8, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 4 April says that the call "represents a growing view among blacks properly seen as moderate that the only peaceful way to deal with the intransigence of the Botha government is sanctions."

Whereas moderate blacks were reluctant to call for sanctions a short time ago, there are now "prominent, authentic black leaders from these ranks" who are in favor of sanctions, an indication of the "degree of black frustration and bitterness as the South African crisis grinds on."

Nevertheless, "it must be stated emphatically that any call which will have the effect of increasing unemployment in South Africa is a call which must be rejected, in the view of this newspaper." South Africa "desperately needs economic strength and not economic weakness. One day there is likely to be shared power in South Africa. Those who rule, on whatever basis, will either inherit a going concern which is the power-house of Africa, or they will inherit a slagheap. Economic sanctions must contribute towards a slagheap."

Statements on Changes

Brian Stuart reports from Cape Town for Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 8 April on page 1 that "major statements are to be made by the state president and senior cabinet ministers in the next 10 days on the abolition of a number of discriminatory laws affecting blacks. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is due to address the House of Assembly next week when his budget vote is discussed. This means he will speak both in introducing and in closing the debate on his portfolios, which include 'policy determination' for the government as a whole." Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis is "expected to make a statement later this week on the abolition of the pass laws, in anticipation of the new legislation." "It is understood that a white paper may be issued to explain how the 'constructive urbanization' programme will work and how it will be implemented, in addition to those aspects which end the pass laws and influx control."

Government Loses Control

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Conservative Party MP from Lichtenburg, said in the House of Assembly that "the government would be called on before the end of the year to hand over control of the country to 'revolutionaries,' " the paper reports on page 4. Hartzenberg said that "the NP had lost control over all aspects of government."

CITIZEN Opposes Fingerprints.

In its editorial on page 6 the paper notes white objections to fingerprinting for the new identification documents, and say that fingerprints for whites, Indians and colored are no doubt "to put them on par with blacks." However, "the idea of a uniform ID document is to abandon this racial aspect, not to apply similar obnoxious fingerprinting to everyone. We agree with the opposition parties which oppose fingerprinting because we do not believe anyone should have his fingerprints placed on record, unless he has come up against the law and his prints are required by the law." "Fingerprinting should therefore be dropped from any uniform ID measure."

Former Security Chief Appointed

The paper reports on page 8 that a former head of the security branch in South Africa, Major General Frans Steenkamp, is about to be appointed head of a new liaison section between South African and neighboring countries. "one of the most brilliant officers in the SAP," Steenkamp will be appointed as liaison officer between the SAP and neighboring countries.

CAPE TIMES on Model for SA

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 7 April carries on page 8 an editorial discussing the "KwaNatal" indaba. It says the meeting, although it is easy to predict its failure, "is by its very nature performing a most useful function in bringing to the same conference table a host of disparate organizations, population groups and political parties." "Unfortunately the indaba is as conspicious by its absentees as by those taking part." Of those refusing to take part, "the only way the wind could be taken out of their sails would be for a totally non-racial legislature to be recommended, and this only as a model for the entire country. Such a decision is unlikely to be acceptable to the Nationalist government. But it is difficult to see how any other decision would be acceptable to the majority of black participants, let alone to the black organizations who are boycotting the indaba."

The editorial notes that talks are planned for 6 months but says it will be a waste of time for participants who are not willing to agree to "fundamental principles such as universal franchise" to continue. "The answers being sought are pretty obvious, surely?"

Editorial on Mobile

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says Mobile's injection of R40 million into black development is good news, which is an example "of the good that the multinationals can do here in return for the undoubted profits they reap from their investments." While some may say this was done to head off disinvestment pressure, the multinationals do realize that "their businesses, and their profits, will disappear if South African descends into chaos. So investment in education and development, and hence in this country's future stability and viability, is in their own enlightened self-interest." This is welcome. "It is certainly in South Africa's interests that concerned businesses stay in business and stay concerned, while they provide jobs and earn profits."

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB051330 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 4-10 Apr 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **DETENTIONS (according to DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] latest figures):**

For the first quarter of 1986 there were 222 detentions. This is double the number of detentions for the same period last year (In Jan, Feb, Mar 1985 there were 116 detentions).

Figures indicate that the Eastern Cape is bearing the brunt of the security laws:

Eastern Cape	98 people detained
Transvaal	50
Natal	17
Transkei	17
Ciskei	16
Venda	9
Western Cape	7
Bophuthatswana	3
OFS [Orange Free State]	3
Northern Cape	2

DETENTIONS BY ACTIVITY (for this period Jan-Mar 1986):

Scholars, students, teachers	58
Community and political workers	78
Trade unionists	
Clergy	4
Unspecified or unknown activity	77

DETENTIONS BY LEGISLATION:

Sec [Section] 28	nil
Sec 29	59
Sec 31	nil
Sec 50	116
Ciskei National Security	16
Transkei National Security	17
Bophuthatswana National Security	3
Venda National Security	9
Unknown legislation	2

PEOPLE CURRENTLY IN DETENTION: 220 (those known):

Under Section 28 there are no detainees

Sec 29	84 detainees
Sec 31	8
Sec 50	86
Ciskei National Security Act	20
Transkei National Security Act	11
Bophuthatswana National Security Act	nil
Venda National Security Act	9
Unknown legislation	2

OFFICIAL FIGURES RELEASED FOR MARCH 10:

Those under Sec 28	8 (since released)
Sec 29	124
Sec 31	28
Sec 50	96

The official figure for people in detention was totalled as 256 minus the Sec 28 detainees who have since been released. This means 248 people are being held. Compare this with the DPSC figure and there are at least 28 people still in detention not known to the DPSC.

ARRESTS FOR NOT BEING IN POSSESSION OF A DOCUMENT:

In 1984, 92,568 blacks were arrested for not possessing an official identity document. In the same year, 56 coloured people were arrested for this offence.

In 1985, there were 55,036 blacks arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document in terms of a 1950 law. One coloured person was arrested for this offence in 1985.

No whites or Indians were arrested in the past two years for this offence.

JAILED JUVENILES:

More than 5,000 children were being held in South African jails as sentenced and unsentenced prisoners at the end of January, said the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetzee. Of these:

1,864 males and 152 females under the age of 19 were being held as unsentenced prisoners on January 31 this year.
A further 2,860 male and 176 female juveniles were being held as sentenced prisoners.
87 of the children are white
34 are Asian
1,716 are coloured
3,215 are black

He said the number of children under the age of 18 years jailed during the last 12 months was not readily available and could only be compiled by way of a special survey.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: HOFMAN GALENG

Hofman Galeng, 29, a member of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the Huhudi Civic Association, near Vryburg in the Northern Cape. He was driven out of Huhudi by vigilantes and escaped to Johannesburg with his family. He was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on January 21 in Johannesburg. Since being detained he has been transferred to Kimberley.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 APRIL 1986

Libya

Tripoli television service on 9 April carried a news conference by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during which he sataed that "military plans for confrontation" have been completed. Al-Qadhdhafi warned of the spread of violence against the United States and "its civilian and military targets in all continents of the world" in the event of further U.S. "aggression" against Libya. Later in a statement to JANA, Al-Qadhdhafi included southern Europe "within the Libyan counterattack plan without any discrimination." JANA cited U.S. television reports that Reagan has decided to launch a "military aggression" against Libya.

In Madrid, a Libyan spokesman cited by EFE stressed that Libyan threats are not directed against Spain but only against U.S. bases in that country, asserting that Libya would never harm the Spanish people. The spokesman was reacting to Spain's decision to recall its ambassador from Libya for consultations, as reported by EFE.

In further reportage on Libya's proposal for unity with Sudan, SUNA noted that Libya has decided to allow Sudanese citizens to settle and own land in southwest Libya as a practical example for the unity project. The head of the Libyan People's Bureau in Khartoum, who announced the decision, added that Libya is expecting Sudan to reciprocate with a similar decision concerning Sudan's northwest border region, the agency added.

Israel

Resolution of Cabinet Crisis — After "thorough discussion," the Likud ministers approved a decision to exchange the Finance and Foreign Ministry portfolios until the rotation occurs, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio 11 April. He expressed satisfaction that the decision will enable the national unity government to continue. Shamir noted that he would meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres 11 April to discuss the form and time of his exchange of portfolios with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i.

Gaza, Tabah Issues — Israel, the United States, and Egypt are working on an autonomy plan for the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem radio announced 11 April, adding that Peres discussed the plan during his recent talks in Washington. As for the Tabah issue, the radio said U.S. envoy Richard Murphy returned to Israel from Egypt "empty-handed" because the Egyptians were not prepared to accept U.S. help in determining the questions to be put to the arbitrator of the dispute.

Iran-Iraq War, Iranian Warnings on Gulf

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraq's II Army launched a "storming offensive" late 10 April, capturing five important heights in the Harran Valley, which is in the central border area between Mandali and Sumar. Further south, Iraqi troops killed 190 Iranians in the East Maysan Sector on the night of 9 April, according to an earlier communique carried by the radio. For Iran's part, a military communique cited by IRNA reported that Iranian planes launched further raids on Iraqi troops and armor near Faqqah the evening of 9 April.

As for the situation in the Gulf, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that as "the most powerful state in the region," Iran will "decisively confront any U.S. intervention" in the Gulf against the Islamic Revolution, "be it by invitation or not," Tehran radio reported. The spokesman, who was commenting on Vice President George Bush's current Gulf tour, warned Gulf states against inviting U.S. intervention, stressing that this will undermine their sovereignty and embolden the United States to say that it needs no invitation to intervene. In a related statement cited by IRNA, the commander of the Iranian Navy told Tehran's *ETTELA'AT* that Iran will "confront" any U.S. warships that are "bothersome" and threaten Iranian interests.

Lebanon

The 10 April car-bomb in Sidon killed 3 people and wounded 33, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that a second booby-trapped car was defused and its owner was arrested.

PLO Affairs

Fatah has accepted Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's invitation to hold a PNC meeting in Algiers to discuss Palestinian unity, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated in remarks reported by KUNA. Khalaf said the Fatah leaders are ready to go to Algiers at any time for talks with other Palestinian factions. As for the new dissident movement among Fatah cadres in Jordan, Khalaf viewed Fatah official 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah's actions as a "television coup intended to pressure the PLO." A Palestinian source in Amman predicted that the PLO will issue an official announcement dismissing 'Atallah from the Fatah Military Council, according to Radio Monte Carlo. 'Atallah told Egypt's *AL-AKHBAR* that his "rectification movement" is aimed at correcting political, military, and financial mistakes committed by the Fatah leadership, MENA noted.

Pakistan

Addressing over half a million people at a rally in Lahore, Pakistan People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto called for fresh elections and urged President Ziaul Haq to resign, KYODO reported. Karachi radio has not thus far been observed to mention Bhutto's return to Pakistan.

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New Organization Threatens U.S. Interests in FRG

JN111222 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] An unidentified person speaking on behalf of a new organization called Liberation of Palestine [Tahrir Filastin] today contacted a news agency in West Berlin, threatening new operations against U.S. interests in West Germany very soon, as he said.

'Arafat Receives GDR Ambassador in Baghdad

JN101828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received at his residence in Baghdad this afternoon the GDR ambassador, who conveyed a message from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar reviewed with the GDR ambassador the firm struggle relations between the GDR and the PLO and several current issues on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in fraternal Iraq.

Abu al-'Abbas: PLF Ready for 'National Dialogue'

LD101948 Algiers APS in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 10 Apr 86 (APS) — The Palestine Liberation Front has, through its General Secretary Abu al-'Abbas, welcomed the new Algerian initiative calling for the convening of the Palestine National Council in Algiers, which was announced by President Chadli Bendjedid in his opening speech of the 7th Congress of the Mujahidin National Organization. The front praised the attitude of Algeria, its people and government, toward lasting material and moral support for the Palestinian cause and pointed to its concern for the Palestinian revolution and the PLO, its unity and independence. It expressed its complete readiness to participate in the start of a national dialogue out of its concern for the Palestinian national unity, particularly in view of the difficulties caused by the recent increased intrigues of world imperialism and its allies. Finally it saluted the pan-Arab brave attitude of Algeria.

Salah Khalaf: Fatah Accepts Bendjedid Invitation

LD101705 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Apr (KUNA) — Salah Khalaf — alias Abu Iyad — member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that the Fatah has accepted the invitation by Algerian President Chedli Benjedid to hold a Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers to discuss Palestinian unity.

Speaking at a meeting of Palestinian journalists and writers at noon today at the PLO premises in Kuwait, Abu Iyad said that the commanders of the movement are ready to go to Algiers unconditionally at any time for talks with the other resistance detachments on all matters.

Abu Iyad praised the press freedom and democracy in Kuwait saying that "Kuwait and its sister the UAE are the two remaining oases in the Arab world."

He described the action of 'Atallah 'Atallah [Abu al-Za'im], former Palestine military intelligence chief, as a television coup intended to pressure the PLO. Abu Iyad said self-critically that "militerization of the Palestinian revolution was a grave mistake." He called for the abolition of military ranks within the revolution, affirming that the creation of armies will not produce revolutions.

He pointed out that the PLO had discussed this matter some years ago. He affirmed that the Fatah wants nothing but fedayeen who are ready to become martyrs for the sake of the homeland and to do so on its soil. He denied categorically that the PLO leadership has reduced the salaries of the officers and men of the Palestine Liberation Army by one piaster.

Abu Iyad said that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, from the point of view of the Fatah movement, is considered abrogated and that the announcement to this effect by the Executive Committee or the Central Committee is a tactical action that will take place at the appropriate time. He explained that Jordan's King Husayn abrogated the aforementioned agreement in his speech. He also said that the question has become greater than the policy and has become "to be or not to be." He pointed out that there are some Palestinian characters who are hiding now but "will come out at the right moment to attack and pounce on the revolution anew."

He said that the organization is concerned that its statement replying to King Husayn should be a calm one and outside the Arab traditions of accusing others. He stressed that all that is taking place in the region shows that there is a capitulatory plan. Abu Iyad pointed to the call made by Kuwait to convene an Arab summit, and he expressed his regret that the call has failed to receive the required response so far. He said that everyone knows who is hindering the convening of this summit.

He asserted that Palestinian-Soviet relations have not been broken off but that they are not "milk and honey." He acknowledged that certain problems have arisen in these relations in the past, but that, after the Israeli raid on the organization's headquarters in Tunis and after the various pressures it has confronted, these relations improved. He considers Soviet-Palestinian relations as "strategic with no room for joking."

He explained that the organization does not believe that there is a U.S. solution to the Palestinian question and that anyone who believes in one is mistaken.

He has stressed that the solution of the question lies in, first and foremost, the unity of the Palestinian resistance detachments and also in the establishment of good and positive relations with Syria, a firm unity of the patriotic forces in Lebanon, the halting of the Iraq-Iran war, the establishment of a minimum of Arab solidarity and the retention of the Palestinian rifle as the symbol for the armed struggle.

He declared that Iraq has rejected and continues to reject any Palestinian military participation in its war with Iran and that it welcomes any efforts or political endeavor to end the war. He said that the call made by Morocco's King Hassan II to select an Arab leader to hold a dialogue with the Israelis in the name of...is a wrong call. He cited the actions of the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat in going to Jerusalem and signing the Camp David accords, which he said fettered Egypt and took it out of the Arab ranks.

He criticized the situation among the ranks of the intellectual Palestinians, pointing to the existence of a crisis in this field. He called on the Palestinian writers, reporters, and intellectuals to concentrate on the call for Palestinian national unity and to make it one of their principal aims.

Repeats Support for Iraq, Kuwait

JN101938 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has reiterated PLO support for fraternal Iraq in its just defense of its territory and sovereignty against Iranian aggression. Brother Abu Iyad said: We wholeheartedly support Iraq in this pan-Arab battle. It behooves Arab countries to back Iraq in accordance with Arab soldiarity and the Collective Arab Defense Pact.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* published today, Bother Abu Iyad added: We also support Kuwait against any outside aggression. Kuwait's security is part of the Palestinian revolution's security.

Brother Abu Iyad expressed the belief that time is opportune for an Arab summit to discuss matters concerning the Arab nation and to face up to the challenges. He affirmed that such a summit should tackle priorities, especially the question of Arab solidarity.

AL-BAYAN Reviews Dissension Within PLO

GF101538 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 9 Apr 86 pp 1, 14

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Abu al-Za'im, ['Atallah 'Atallah], former chief of military intelligence in Fatah, has begun moves to control PLO offices in Jordan in a dissident step against the PLO leadership.

Supporters of Abu al-Za'im entered the office of Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, in Jabal al-Nuzhah in the Jordanian capital and asked 'Arafat's supporters to evacuate it. They also took control of a number of PLO offices in Amman.

These developments took place 2 days after Abu al-Za'im and his supporters took control of the Al-Karamah forces camp near Al-Zarqa'. Palestinian leadership sources have told *AL-BAYAN* that the next hours will be decisive to the Palestinian organizational situation on the Jordanian arena.

In a telephone conversation with Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of Fatah Central Committee yesterday, he affirmed that Abu al-Za'im has taken control of the Al-Karamah forces camp and that the PLO leadership has decided to strip him of all his military ranks and to retire him with a number of the dissident officers supporting him. The most important among these officers are: Brigadier General Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the Badr forces; Brigadier General Fayiz Jabir; Colonel Muhammad Muslih Ya'qub; Abu Khadr al-Lahham, commander of the air force; 'Umran 'Awdah, former revolution prosecutor general; Kamal al-Shaykh, adviser to the commander in chief for military research and studies who earlier rebelled and rejoined Fatah ranks in Jordan; and Abu al-Fajr and Abu al-Walid from the Al-Karamah forces.

Abu Iyad said that the decision to strip Abu al-Za'im of all his military ranks was taken because he refused to go to Tunis upon a summons from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

Responsible Palestinian sources in Tunis have emphasized to *AL-BAYAN* that the PLO leadership has actually enforced a decision halting payment of salaries for Palestinian Liberation Army personnel in Jordan under the command of Colonel Na'im al-Khatib. The sources said that Jordanian authorities have denied entry into Amman to Nabil 'Amr, envoy of Yasir 'Arafat, who was carrying a message from 'Arafat to Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and turned him back at Amman airport.

AL-BAYAN has called Abu Jihad at his office in Amman. He refused to confirm reports about the moves by Abu al-Za'im's supporters. *AL-BAYAN* also tried to call Yasir 'Arafat at his office in Jabal al-Nuzhah. The telephone operator answered the call but there was not any Palestinian official at the office.

In Tunis, official Palestinian sources have affirmed that mediation efforts are now underway to avoid dissension and that the outcome of these mediation efforts will be known within hours. The sources said that Abu Hajim, Abu al-Za'im's brother who is in charge of the Palestinian arena in Iraq, and Sa'id Kamal, PLO representative to Egypt, are making intensive contacts with Abu al-Za'im and his supporters in Amman and with Abu Jihad in order to prevent a further deterioration of the situation.

PLO Executive Committee members in Jordan yesterday held a meeting at Abu Jihad's office to discuss the situation. PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih attended the meeting.

Attempts To Settle Dispute Fail

JN110629 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] In Amman, an informed Palestinian source has stated that an attempt by the Fatah movement to convince Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah] to suspend his campaign against the Fatah movement has failed, and that Abu Hajim, commander of the Palestinian Al-Aqsa forces which are stationed in Baghdad, has not succeeded in convincing his brother Abu al-Za'im to leave for Baghdad and meet with Yasir 'Arafat.

The Palestinian source added that following the failure of Abu Hajim's mediation, it is expected that an official announcement will be made relieving Abu al-Za'im of his duties in the Fatah Military Council. It is also expected that the decision relieving Abu al-Za'im of his duties that will made by Yasir 'Arafat will also include six ranking officers who support Abu al-Za'im.

'Corrective Movement' Launched

JN111250 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] At a meeting with Palestinian journalists and intellectuals in Kuwait, Abu Iyad [Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf] has described the anti-Yasir 'Arafat campaign waged by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Attalah] in Jordan as aimed at pressuring the PLO. Abu al-Za'im has said that Fatah fighters in Jordan are taking action to put an end to some of the Palestinian leadership's excesses. The new development today is that Abu al-Za'im has called for an emergency general conference of the Fatah movement. This is what our Amman correspondent Fu'ad Na'im reports in the following dispatch:

[Begin recording] Abu al-Za'im affirmed in Amman today that the corrective movement [al-harakah al-tashihiyah] he is leading insists on convening a general conference of the Fatah movement as soon as possible, since this conference has not convened for 4 years despite the fact that these years were fraught with all kinds of issues and dangers threatening the entire Palestinian march, as he said. Abu al-Za'im added that Fatah's general conference should mainly discuss the Palestinian revolution's departure from Beirut, the dismissal of a large number of Fatah members who are now in Damascus, the signing of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and the talks that took place in this respect and were then suspended.

Regarding the statements made yesterday by Salah Khalaf that Abu Al-Za'im and several other Palestinian officers were dismissed, Abu al-Za'im considered these statements a personal attempt by Khalaf to start conflicts within Fatah for his own reasons. [end recording]

Al-Za'im Interviewed on Movement

NC102145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah, head of military intelligence, deputy chief of staff of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and Fatah Revolutionary Council member, who is also known as Abu al-Za'im, has said that he will soon issue a detailed statement on the reasons why he and some of his colleagues have staged what he calls a "rectification movement" within the PLO. Abu al-Za'im said this in a telephone interview with the daily *AL-AKHBAR*. He was speaking from his residence in Amman. The interview will be published tomorrow.

Abu al-Za'im said that the rectification movement which he is leading within Fatah with the support of some of his civilian and military colleagues is aimed at removing the flaws which have appeared in Fatah during the past few years. It is also aimed at correcting the political, military, and financial mistakes which have virtually become a major feature of the conduct of the current Fatah leadership.

Abu al-Za'im told *AL-AKHBAR* that the rectification movement should be extended to include the PLO itself. The PLO, he said, must be rebuilt in a way compatible with recent international, Arab, and regional changes.

The true Palestinian constituency, Al-Za'im said, wants the PLO to really act as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by ensuring that all Palestinians are properly represented. The current moves, he added, are taking place within the institutional framework of the PLO. Their purpose is to end the present excesses, inconsistencies, and irresponsible approach to the fate of the Palestinian people.

It is worth mentioning that the PLO issued a statement the day before yesterday announcing that 'Atallah 'Atallah has been relieved of all his posts and that his Fatah membership has been terminated.

Revolution Forces Operations in Israel Reported

JN101904 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT
10 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our fighting groups in the occupied homeland last night attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist coca-cola plant near the 'Anbta camp north of occupied Jerusalem. The attack started a fire and caused heavy damage to the plant. Several enemy personnel also sustained various injuries. Army and police forces rushed to the scene of the operation, cordoned off the area, and began a large-scale search. A number of Palestinian citizens were detained on the pretext of complicity. Despite these Zionist measures, our fighting group succeeded in withdrawing from the operation area. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

The Palestinian military spokesman also stated the following:

At 2315 on 8 April 1986, revolutionaries of the martyr Colonel Abu Hani unit, which operates inside the occupied homeland, attacked with incendiary handgrenades a Zionist military vehicle while it was on patrol in downtown Gaza. Several of the vehicle's occupants were injured. Zionist security forces immediately surrounded the area and detained a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of complicity. Our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has also stated the following:

Hero members of the martyr Major Muhammad Zuhayr unit which operates inside the occupied homeland placed a time bomb at a bus station in the Ramot Eshkol quarter of occupied Jerusalem. At (?2110) on 8 April, the bomb went off as a Zionist sapper tried to defuse it. The sapper was seriously injured and heavy damage was caused to several buses in the station. Zionist police detained about 20 Palestinian citizens on the pretext of complicity in the incident. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

Joint Forces Operations in Lebanon

JN101929 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Fighters of the Palestinian-Lebanese National Joint Forces this morning attacked Zionist tanks on Tallat (Hujjaj) in southern Lebanon with mortars. The attack was in reply to last night's artillery shelling of several villages in the central sector north of the border strip by the Zionist enemy and the so-called army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Several citizens were injured and a number of houses were destroyed during that shelling.

Later, another unit of the joint forces shelled an ASL artillery position in the village of Sakhrah with katyushas. Several tanks and vehicles were hit and a number of Zionists and their collaborators were wounded.

In the meantime, a communique issued by the joint forces says that a unit of these forces last Sunday captured a prominent Zionist intelligence agent in southern Lebanon. The communique adds that the agent, a Lebanese called Ibrahim Khalil Ibrahim, was captured at a gas station he owns near an ASL roadblock in the village of Bayt Yahun.

PLO Radio on Peres' Recognition of Palestinians

JN102029 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1738 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Brothers: Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statement that he and his party recognize the Palestinians as a nation is an achievement for Palestinian struggle. Peres did not reach this conclusion out of nothing.

Golda Meir, former Israeli prime minister for the Labor Party, was once asked about the Palestinians. Her reply was: Palestinians! Who are they? The Labor Party government under Rabin, and later Peres, maintained a similar attitude. When the Likud assumed power Menahem Begin said: We the sons of Israel are the Palestinians.

Of course, the Labor Party did not oppose this Likud policy. In fact, the Zionists decided to settle for all of Palestine, which they called Eretz Yisra'el. They also decided that Palestinians are Israeli Arabs and that the West Bank is Judaea and Samaria. Furthermore, the Zionists decided to invade Lebanon in 1982 in the hope of destroying the PLO's political and military infrastructure. Later, Peres and Rabin applied the iron-fist policy in the West Bank and Gaza and dispatched warplanes to Tunis to bomb the PLO Headquarters there. But the Zionists did not succeed in eradicating the Palestinians or destroying their military and political establishment.

This is the reality which Peres was forced to recognize publicly today. However, we know that Peres wants to use this recognition as a bribe in order to carry out his autonomy plans and to involve Palestinians in these plans.

It must be understood that our aim is to establish the Palestinian homeland — land, people, self-determination, and state. This is the natural meaning of asserting our existence as a people with rights like all other world nations. We will assert these rights step by step and generation after generation. By continuing our struggle, we can force the enemy to recognize this reality.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Arab League Urges UN Mediation for U.S., Libya

LD110928 Kuwait KUNA in English 0809 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] United Nations, April 11 (KUNA) — Arab League Ambassador Clovis Maksoud met with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Thursday, urging him to use his moral influence in the escalating conflict between Libya and the United States.

"I asked him to use his moral influence to see that we can move away from the political brinkmanship," Maksoud told KUNA after the meeting.

The exchange of view was prompted by President Reagan's denunciation of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Wednesday as "the mad dog of the Middle East."

"The secretary general showed real concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean," Maksoud said.

The two men also discussed the situation in Lebanon, and Maksoud said he expressed the Arab League's full support for the role of UNIFIL and U.N. efforts to put the Government of Lebanon in full control over its territory.

Maksoud said in the Arab League's view Israel wanted to hold on to the so-called security zone in south Lebanon as a pretext to stay in lebanon.

"We support the role of UNIFIL and we want to see the mandate of UNIFIL implemented and the authority of the Lebanese Government established," Maksoud said he told the secretary general.

Earlier in the day, the secretary general urged the Security Council to create conditions that would allow UNIFIL to carry out its mandate fully.

On other subjects, Maksoud said the secretary general briefed him on the ongoing proximity talks on the Western Sahara which began Wednesday and continued Thursday.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on Visit by FRG's Moellemann

Received by Amir

GF100838 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, today received Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, and the delegation accompanying him currently visiting Manama. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and the means to promote them, and current developments in the region, in addition to current Arab and international issues, and issues of mutual interest.

FRG To Open Embassy

GF101544 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met here today with West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Juergen Moellemann currently visiting Bahrain. The West German minister expressed satisfaction for the progress of relations between the two countries and within this framework the diplomatic representation will be upgraded by the opening of a West German embassy in Bahrain.

The meeting also dealt with EEC-GCC relations. It was learned that there was an agreement in views on intensifying contacts at the highest level where cooperation between EEC and GCC will serve both sides interests.

Regarding the Palestinian cause, the two sides agreed on activating the situation in order to reach a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

The meeting also discussed the development of the Iraq-Iran war. The two sides agreed on the necessity of ending this destructive war peacefully. The meeting also tackled current international issues.

Holds Press Conference

GF101930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, has expressed his country's concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. He said that he discussed this issue with his highness the amir of Bahrain during a meeting with him today. He added that other issues also were discussed, including the possibility of reaching a cooperation agreement between the GCC and the ECC, oil prices, and international terrorism.

In a press conference in Manama today, Mr Moellemann described his talks with his highness the amir of Bahrain as excellent. He said that the GCC and the ECC have agreed on the need to reach a cooperation agreement between the two sides in political, economic, and technological fields. He referred to the importance of the continuation of meetings between officials of both sides.

The FRG minister expressed his disatisfaction over the halt in Jordanian-Palestinian talks to reach a solution to the Middle East issue. He stressed the need to resume these talks. He also affirmed FRG support for King Husayn's proposal to convene an international conference to achieve peace in the Middle East to be attended by all concerned countries, including the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the PLO.

Mr Juergen Moellemann explained that he discussed with Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, possible FRG contribution to a peaceful solution to the Middle East cause.

He said that he discussed with Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, Bahraini minister of finance and national economy, the issue of oil prices.

He said that this issue will be the center of discussions during the economic summit of industrial nations to convene in Tokyo in May.

Regarding international terrorism, the FRG minister called for intensified efforts to combat terrorism. He rejected talk that terrorism has come to Europe from the Middle East, referring to the presence of terrorists in the FRG, France, Italy, and Ireland.

The FRG minister visited Qatar and the UAE prior to arriving in Bahrain.

Departs for Dharan, FRG

GF101934 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1918 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, and the delegation accompanying him left Manama this evening for the FRG, via Dhahran, following a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Papers View Vice President's Mideast Visit

AL-WATAN Remarks

GF101840 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Bush's Electric Shocks in the Arab Capitals"]

[Text] During Bush's visit to Saudi Arabia, U.S.-Arab friendship could not change U.S. goals. The U.S. vice president came to the region to closely confirm a number of well-known U.S. goals since the deterioration of the Arab situation allows the U.S. Government, which is hostile to Arab aspirations, to announce its position directly on Arab television. In his statements in Saudi Arabia, Bush said that the U.S. Government wants oil prices "to be neither low, nor high!" in order to serve U.S. industry. He stressed that the U.S. Government is against the expansion of the Iraq-Iran war," as this would lead to a shift in the balance of power in the region."

The Bush proposals are designed to serve U.S. policy with regard to influence, interest, and illegitimate hegemony. What made his visit to the region possible is the "dispute" among the Arab leaderships which enables foreign interference in the region to consolidate its presence and make the people "get used to" and accept what is strictly unacceptable. The U.S. Government seeks to destroy OPEC and prevent it from standing up as a unified force in the face of U.S. policies which are designed to link some of the Third World countries economically with imperialism. That is why the demanded oil prices undoubtedly will serve U.S. industrial complexes in disregard for people's rights.

Bush revealed clearly and unhesitatingly the U.S. Government's intentions toward the Iraq-Iran war, with regard to the prevention of its expansion, maintaining the flow of oil to Western capitals, and maintaining "the balance of power" at a time when lives and resources in the region are being harmed through the continuation of this war. Bush also announced in Dhahran, without showing any diplomatic shyness, that there is no alternative to Jordanian-Israeli negotiations and PLO recognition of Israel.

By storming the Arab capitals in making these statements and not getting a reaction, the U.S. Government wants to demonstrate the weakness of the Arab regimes and make the Arab masses despair over their fateful issues. These are gradual electric shocks practiced by the laboratory of U.S. imperialism against the peoples of the region to bring them back under imperialist influence. The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war has attained the goals of the U.S. Government, which "officially" imposes an embargo on shipments of weapons from Washington but makes them available in London and Bonn to play their role in the continuation of the war!

Had the Arab masses enjoyed some democracy, they would have demonstrated, as others demonstrate in various parts of the world, demanding that the U.S. policymakers leave our region and take with them their baggage containing plots against our peoples.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Commentary

GF101018 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* states that all that is currently happening in the Middle East is no more than reshuffling the cards after they have been mixed up, and probing intentions after confidence among most of the parties, both those who agree and those who disagree, has been shaken.

The paper notes that the U.S. Administration is currently moving on more than one axis in the region under the leadership of U.S. Vice President George Bush and Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. Secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, "to probe the features of the future of oil and the features of the political-military U.S. moves after they have recorded a qualitative advance in the region stretching from the Gulf of Sidra to the Strait of Hormuz."

The paper points out that U.S. credibility "remains wrapped in doubts and illusions and for this reason the White House has hastened to deny any new U.S. peace initiative, despite reassurances to this effect by the U.S. Vice President, who personally announced the initiative."

The paper says: "The new U.S. initiative, if one assumes its actual existence, will be worse than previous ones, unless it actually bases itself on King Fahd's peace plan." The paper points out that the most important clause in this plan is strongly opposed by the United States and Israel, particularly in connection with an independent Palestinian state and its capital, Jerusalem.

Foreign Minister Holds Talks With PLO's Qaddumi

JN101949 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met in Kuwait yesterday with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They discussed the latest developments, the current Arab situation, and efforts being exerted to convene an Arab summit.

OMAN

Further Reportage on Visit by George Bush

Received by Sultan

GF101129 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received U.S. Vice President George Bush in his office in Al-Ribat Palace in Salalah. The meeting was attended by His Highness Thuwayni ibn Shihab, the special representative of his majesty the dultan; Major General 'Ali ibn Majid al-Ma'mari, director of the palace office; and Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying the U.S. vice president.

George Bush and his wife arrived at Salalah civilian airport at 1215 today. They were accompanied by His Highness Thuwayni ibn Shihab, the special representative of his majesty the sultan; Staff Colonel Salim ibn 'abdallah al-Ghazali, minister of industry and commerce and chairman of the honor escort accompanying the U.S. vice president on his visit to Oman.

The U.S. Vice President and his wife were received zt the airport by Hilal ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, minister of state and wali of Dhofar, and a number of protocol officials.

U.S. Vice President George Bush is scheduled to hold a press conference prior to his departure from the country later today.

Holds Press Conference

GF101700 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] U.S. Vice President Bush, following his meeting with his majesty the sultan, issued a press statement in which he expressed his thanks and appreciation to His Majesty Sultan Qabus and the Omani people. He said that the United States attaches great importance to its firm relations with the Sultanate in political and economic affairs and its participation in security interests. The U.S. vice president added that his meeting with his majesty and senior officials of his government allowed him to discuss international affairs and to exchange useful views on this matter. Mr Bush praised the development achieved under the wise leadership of his majesty the sultan in education, health, and agriculture, and the increase in economic production. He said that the bases of modernization in the Sultanate are now solid. He expressed the United States' support for the economic aspirations of his majesty and the Omani people, affirming the continuation of this support through the joint Omani-U.S. committee, as well as the private sector. Mr Bush expressed support for GCC efforts to curb any possible aggression in the region. He said that the United States supports mediation efforts to achieve peace between Iraq and Iran.

Prior to his departure, Mr Bush held a press conference in which he reviewed bilateral relations and regional, Arab, and international issues. Answering a question on the discussions which he held with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the U.S. vice president said: The discussions dealt with a great number of issues including Gulf security, and the results of my visit [word indistinct] before I arrived in the sultanate. I briefed his majesty the sultan on our stance toward the relations between the East and the West, in addition to a number of international issues.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war and whether there are any U.S. initiatives in this regard, the U.S. vice president said: There are no specific proposals. We do not have a clear view of the role to be played by the United States toward ending the Iraq-Iran war. We do not believe this war should have started in the first place. It should have ended a long time ago, especially since it has led to the death of great number of people. We are greatly concerned about its continuation. We see the need to contain it and not allow it to expand further.

Answering a question on U.S. assistance to the GCC, he affirmed the United States' commitment to the stability and security of the GCC states. He said: We have strong bilateral relations with the GCC which reflect our concern over the independence and the security of the member countries.

Seen Off at Airport

GF101520 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1459 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Salalah, 10 Apr (WAKH) — U.S. Vice President George Bush and his delegation left Salalah this afternoon, following a 2-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman as part of his tour of a number of countries of the region. Mr Bush was seen off by Thuwayni ibn Shahab, special representative of His Majesty Sultan Qabus; Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Staff Colonel Salim ibn 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, minister of trade and industry; and a number of senior Omani officials. During his visit to the Sultanate of Oman, Mr Bush held discussions with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and a number of senior Omani officials on developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the Middle East issue, in addition to bilateral relations and other issues of mutual concern.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Meets Iranian Ambassador

GF101350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, today met in his office with Hasan Aminian, Iranian ambassador in Aden. During the meeting they reviewed relations between the two friendly countries and means of developing them, as well as a number of issues of mutual interest.

Economic Talks With Soviet Union Resume 9 Apr

GF091443 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The meetings of the main committee stemming from the economic meetings between our country's delegation and the Soviet economic delegation, resumed at the Finance Ministry today. The PDRY side was chaired by brother Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of finance, while the Soviet side was chaired by Comrade (Nagov Sarvektor), member of the USSR State Planning Committee [title as heard].

During the meeting, a number of economic cooperation issues and the means to develop them between the two friendly countries were discussed. The meeting were attended by Dr 'Abdallah 'Usman, minister of industry, trade, and supplies; and deputies of the ministers of finance, planning, and trade; and the comptroller of the Bank of Yemen.

Brother 'Usman 'Abd al-Jabbar, minister of fisheries, met today with the leader of the Soviet economic delegation. During the meeting, they discussed cooperation issues between the two countries and the dimensions of their development. They also discussed means to supply the fisheries fleet with Soviet technical expertise and to improve the methods of the work process of the fisheries fleet, in addition to issues dealing with the development and modernization of the fish canning factory in Mukalla and with providing it with technical expertise which will help improve the production of the factory in the future.

It was also agreed to help operate the floating dock and to improve the means of the joint research studies between the Yemeni and Soviet cadres.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abdallah 'Usman, minister of industry, trade, and supplies, 'Abd al-Wahab Sharaf, first deputy minister of fisheries, Comrade Lysenko, deputy Soviet minister of fish industry, and the economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Aden.

QATAR

Bush Reportedly 'Realizes' U.S. Policy at 'Fault'

GF101020 Doha QNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 10 Apr (QNA) — Qatari weekly magazine *AL-'URUBAH* urges the U.S. Administration to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to alter its hostile attitudes to the Arab nation "if it really wants to achieve peace in the Middle East."

In its editorial today, the magazine affirms that George Bush has realized through his current tour of a number of countries in the Arab region that the Arabs desire a just peace that restores their usurped rights, and that the U.S policy, biased toward the Zionist entity, makes the Arabs deal with Washington as the strategic ally of the enemy.

The magazine says that during the tour Bush listened to clear and responsible Arab statements and realized that the fault does not lie in the stands of the Arabs, but in the policy and inclinations of the U.S. Administration, which turns a blind eye to facts and seeks to impose solutions according to strategies rejected by the Arabs because of the serious consequences they would have on the Arab and international levels.

In conclusion, *AL-'URUBAH* affirms that the Arab goals are clear and that Washington knows what the Arabs want, since it knows that the Arabs refuse to surrender. The paper wonders "will the U.S. Administration alter its policy?"

YAR

Vice President George Bush Arrives in Sanaa

GF101804 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Summary from poor reception] "U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Sanaa at 1830 on an official visit to our country to last several days. During the visit he will hold talks with Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress." Topics to be discussed included the issue of the Arab Palestinian people and the restoration of all their national rights, and developments of the Iraq-Iran war.

Mr George Bush was received at the plane by Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and chairman of the People's Constituent Council and member of the Standing Committee. Others receiving him included Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the standing committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister; our country's ambassador in Washington; and William Rugh, the U.S. ambassador in Sanaa.

Expresses Pleasure at Visit

GF101948 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Sanaa at 1830 today on an official visit to our country to last several days. During the visit he will hold talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on a number of issues including the issue of the Arab Palestinian people and the restoration of all their national rights, security and stability in the Middle East, and developments in the Iraq-Iran war, as well as issues of economic and technical cooperation between our country and the United States.

Upon arriving, George Bush made a statement to SABA' news agency. He expressed pleasure at visiting our country for the first time and to be in the land of civilization, the land of the state of Saba'. He said that he carries the greetings of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the people of the United States to Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Yemeni people.

He noted that the world is at a critical stage, especially the Gulf region, which is witnessing a fierce and continuing war that has lasted over 5 years. He said that the continuation of this war has led to disturbances in the area, but that the YAR has been able to maintain its sovereignty and stability with full competence.

He said that the United States wishes to see all countries in the region respect each other's sovereignty. He affirmed his country's commitment to help all countries of the region seek a speedy and peaceful settlement to their differences.

The U.S. vice president expressed hope that the YAR will achieve more progress and prosperity. He said that the United States looks forward to developing tis relations with our country.

He added that he looks forward to meeting President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, listening to his views and to the concerns of the YAR, in addition to informing the president about the views and concerns of the United States.

Responds to Al-'Arashi Speech

GF110644 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly and member of the Standing Committee, held a dinner banquet at the guest palace yesterday to honor the U.S. Vice President and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of the General Staff and member of the Standing Committee; vembers of the Consultative Council, the Cabinet, the People's Constitutent Assembly, and the General People's Congress; and a number of civil and military officials.

During the banquet, Brother al-'Arashi and George Bush excganged speeches. The vice president, speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee gave a speech welcoming George Bush and the delegation accompanying him. He welcomed him on his own behalf, on behalf of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and in the name of the YAR Government and people. He said: These people -- whose feelings of friendship, which they show toward all friends, you undoubtedly sense and who are trying to develop relations in all aspects of cooperation for the good of the people and in our mutual interest -- welcome you and through you the American people, who have made large strides in all aspects of economic, political, scientific, and technological construction. This construction came after the United States announced in its Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776 what Jefferson said, that it would adhere to these facts to demonstrate that all people are created equal and that their Creator has endowed them with certain inalienable rights which include the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In his speech, the brother vice president said: No doubt, honorable gathering, the Declaration of Independence from which this paragraph was quoted has had a great effect in encouraging the people of the world to struggle for independence. The U.S. human rights charter was used in many other constitutions. You are now guests in the land of human civilization and history which is full of values — social justice, freedom, and democracy. This makes us hope that the cooperation existing between us will expand between our states. It also prompts us to make joint efforts to serve security and peace, achieve prosperity, and guarantee democratic practices for the people of the world.

Addressing the U.S. vice president, the brother vice president said: Through you, we address the values of the American people, who believe in freedom, right, justice, and equality. We look forward to the role the United States can play in supporting the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people in order to establish their independent state on their land under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to stop Israeli violations against the rights of the Palestinian people, who face mass liquidation in their occupied lands and outside them and whose lands face growing Israeli settlements. Lebanese and other Arab territories also face all kinds of violations that contravene the principles of right, justice, and freedom. We expect superpower like the United States and other superpowers to make a positive move to stop the Iraq-Iran war, the continuation of which poses a major threat to peace in the region and throughout the entire world.

In his speech, the brother vice president called for unifying all efforts to create a world full of cooperation and happiness which would enjoy peace, tranquility, and security and in which the ghost and horrors of war would disappear. Such a world would be free of the causes of war and forms of exploitation, injustice, oppression, colonialism, and hegemony. Such a world would be free of nuclear weapons, in which the arms race would stop, and in which all efforts would be made to achieve social justice and good for all of humanity. He said: Contributing to new international relations based on understanding,justice, and mutual respect is the core of the responsibility given to us by our people. Let your visit be an important landmark for this purpose. We in the YAR understand the importance of cooperation and solidarity among our people.

In conclusion, Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi emphasized our country's anxious desire to develop bilateral relations. He wished the U.S. vice president and the delegation accompanying him a good stay.

Replying to the vice president's speech, George Bush gave a speech in which he noted the cooperation between the YAR and the United States in extracting oil. He expressed his country's desire to develop bilateral relations, particularly in the field of agriculture and in improving water resources, and to take part in other development projects which serve the YAR peoples' progress and prosperity. He said: The American people are confident that the Yemeni people, whose roots go back to early history, who have contributed to civilization through much knowledge, and whose history has great intellectual achievements, particularly in Islamic thought, will accomplish more in civilization. The Americans are confident that the greatness of the YAR people in the past will not be equalled in the future.

In conclusion, the U.S. Vice President expressed his pleasure and happiness over his visit to our country. He also expressed appreciation for the gracious hospitality shown him and his delegation.

Papers Views Relations

GF110706 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* comments on YAR-U.S. relations. The newspaper says: There is no doubt that YAR-U.S. relations are growing, progressing well, and continuously developing in the interest of the YAR and American people. Joint cooperation has achieved tangible results in development which were noted in the speeches exchanged by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee, and U.S. Vice President George Bush during the dinner banquet hosted by the vice president in honor of the great guest and his delegation. The speeches expressed mutual hope and confidence that these cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to develop to serve their mutual interests.

Out of our frankness and credibility in our country's foreign policy, out of its neutral policy toward other countries, and out of our confidence that this visit will open new horizons of bilateral cooperation in the development, economic, and technical fields, we express the hope that this visit will positively tackle major points of difference in the YAR and U.S. views. These points concern the U.S. stand on our Arab nation's central issue — the Palestine issue and the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to return to their land and to establish their independent state under the PLO. This issue makes the Yemenis — indeed all of the Arabs — hope that the United States will bring its initiative on a settlement to the Middle East issue nearer to the points included in the proposed Arab plan to settle the problem approved during the second Fes summit as a positive Arab step toward a just peace, based on respect for the national and human rights of the Palestinian people.

We are sure that a similar step by the United States toward peace and toward consolidating peace, security, and stability in the region would strengthen Arab-U.S. relations in general, and YAR-U.S. relations in particular, so that these relations will preclude what cannot be allowed through the continued Israeli-Zionist aggression on the Palestinian and Lebanese people and on the Arab nation and sovereignty. This makes us believe that the United States can do something to stop continued aggression and force Israel to accept the rights of the Arab Palestinian people, who are now homeless and without refuge in many countries throughout the world and suffering from the most bitter woes and grief which man can stand. We say this because we know very well that the United States is able, more than any other party, to make efforts to establish a just peace in the Middle East by solving the problem of the Arab Palestinian people, particularly since the United States is one of the two superpowers that believe in man's basic and natural rights. This is what the vice president, speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee was anxious to emphasize.

Likewise, the situation in the Arab Gulf region and the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war require similar international efforts to stop it and avoid the serious threats of this war. It is incumbent on the superpowers to make efforts to stave off these threats.

Commenting on the same issue, the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: The U.S. vice president's visit, which began yesterday, is a confirmation of the national and political policy of our country and of its frankness and clarity in dealing with countries of the world. These dealings are based on equality, mutual respect, nonintervention in internal affairs of others, and on improving relations which serve mutual interests for the general good of our country's supreme interests and national, pan-Arab, Islamic, and human commitments toward all fateful issues, foremost being the Arab Palestinian people's issue and the need for them to realize their just and legitimate rights.

AL-JUMHURIYAH expresses the hope that this visit will develop economic and technical cooperation and expand to guarantee mutual interests and lead to practical results out of the principles and invariables of the firm line of our country's policy.

In its weekly issue, the newspaper *26 SEPTEMBER* says: In as much as the visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush to our country embodies the steady successes in our foreign policy, this visit reflects the growing good relations between the YAR and American people. The visit will open wide horizons for these relations to serve mutual interest.

The newspaper continues: As our country is anxious to develop its relations with brothers and friends, its anxiousness to consolidate our national political and economic independence is a primary goal on which there will be no bargaining with any party. The type and nature of any relationship linking us with any country is determined by the extent of that country's respect for our national sovereignty and, consequently, our independent political decisionmaking and the total rejection of any kind of intervention in our internal affairs.

Murphy, 'Abd al-Majid Hold Talks on Tabah Issue
NC101517 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, before he left Cairo for Israel. Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that the meeting focused on the resolution of the Tabah issue.

Canada's External Affairs Minister Leaves for Sinai
NC101257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1227 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark left Cairo for Sinai today to inspect the Canadian contingent attached to the peacekeeping forces there. The Canadian official arrived in Cairo on Tuesday for a 3-day visit. He was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Further on 3-Day Visit by FRG Interior Minister

'Ali Lutfi Receives Official
NC101540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today received FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and his delegation. The leaders discussed improving security between the two countries.

The prime minister asserted Egypt's eagerness to develop relations with the FRG in various fields. The German minister for his part commended the stability prevailing in Egypt and the role it is playing in achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Zaki Badr and FRG Ambassador in Cairo Dr Kurt Mueller. The FRG minister of interior and his delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday for a 3-day visit.

Badr Holds Talks With Official
NC101741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr today held talks with his FRG counterpart, Friedrich Zimmermann. They discussed cooperation in combating terrorism, drug trafficking, theft, and international crime. Subjects of interest to the security services in both countries were also discussed.

During the talks, the FRG interior minister said that his country regards Egypt as a source of stability in the area. He called on all countries to join hands in the quest to eradicate terrorism and welcomed Egyptian-FRG cooperation to secure harbors, airports, and international aviation, which is vital to both countries as well as to the rest of the world.

The Egyptian interior minister, for his part, stressed that FRG-Egyptian relations are deep-rooted and solid. The security organs of the two countries, he said, are cooperating closely in all fields, particularly to combat terrorism and drug traffic. The FRG interior minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Soviet Lawyers Meet With 'Abd al-Majid
NC101604 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today conferred with the Soviet lawyers union delegation, led by (Stansilav Sibubav), professor of law and vice president of the Soviet lawyers union. Following the meeting, the leader of the Soviet delegation stated that the meeting with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid was very productive and useful. He added: We hope to enhance, deepen, and develop the relations and the friendship between our two countries. The delegation is visiting Cairo at the invitation of the Arab lawyers union and the Egyptian lawyers union. A cooperation protocol is expected to be signed Saturday by the Arab lawyers union, the legal studies center of the union, the Egyptian lawyers union, and the Soviet lawyers union.

Foreign Ministry Official Meets PLO Leaders
NC101716 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Palestine Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, today met with Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, nom de guerre Abu al-Hawl, a member of the Fatah Movement Central Committee. They discussed relations between Egypt and the PLO, political action for the next stage, and the conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The meeting was attended by Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, PLO representative in Cairo, and Zuhdi al-Qudrah, the Fatah Movement representative in Egypt.

Sudanese Minister Ends Visit, Returns Home
NC102131 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Sudanese Transport and Communications Minister Peter Jacob tonight left Cairo for Khartoum after a 5-day visit during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

Ghali Returns From Tel Aviv; Will Brief Mubarak
NC102051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, this evening returned to Cairo following a 3-day visit to Tel Aviv where he led an NDP delegation to the 4th Israeli Labor Party convention.

Upon arrival, Dr Ghali stated that he will give a full report to President Husni Mubarak on the outcome of his talks with Israeli officials. He added that, during the talks, he stressed Egypt's interest in achieving a just and comprehensive peace based on the rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination.

Ramadan, Soviet Ambassador Discuss Relations

JN101346 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Viktor Minin, Soviet ambassador in Baghdad. Bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and their broad horizons were reviewed during the meeting.

Communiques Issued on Recent Combat Operations

No 2,182

JN101636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,182 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's triumphant forces continue their combat activities with great efficiency, high morale, and a firm belief in victory, God willing.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In an unsuccessful attempt the defeated enemy last night sent some of its forces to approach our positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our tough fighters confronted them with all types of weapons and destroyed the bulk of the enemy forces while the rest fled, pursued by God's curse and strong Iraqi fire.

The confirmed enemy losses amounted to 190 dead, in addition to a large number of wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed two enemy tanks, one 106-mm gun, and one vehicle and killed four soldiers.

2. A brave force from our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris brought a 78 meter enemy pontoon back to our forward positions.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector seized the following weaponry and equipment which the enemy had left behind in no-man's land: 14 Kalashnikov rifles, 1 DShK machinegun, 1 (BKC) machinegun, 1 120-mm mortar, 1 10-line telephone exchange, 1 GC rifle, 1 motorcycle, and quantities of various types of ammunition.

4. One enemy missile base, one machinegun, four infantry positions, two observation posts, and one ammunition dump were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

5. One observation post and one infantry position were destroyed in the II Army Corps sector and another observation post was destroyed and its occupants killed in the III Army Corps sector.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 April 1986

No 2,183

JN110914 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0840 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Unscheduled announcement; Communique No 2,183 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 April 1986]

[Excerpt] Proud Iraqis, the valiant Al-Yarmuk Forces in the II Army Corps sector began the implementation of the Al-Yarmuk men's operation at 2400 [2000 GMT on 10 April] last night. With a resolute, storming offensive, the heroic Dhulfigar Forces and the valiant Badr Forces began to liberate several important heights in the Harran valley. Our forces, with God's help, succeeded in climbing the peaks of glory and purging heights 328, 335, 334, 346, and 345. These heights are of great importance and enable our forces to completely control and command the area of operations in the Harran valley and Sumar basin from which the enemy carries out its recurrent aggressions. The men — commanders, officers, and other ranks —vied with one another to gain the privilege of hoisting the Iraqi banner so that it may flutter high on the peaks of glory. Our comrades from the military organization participated in the offensive against the enemies. The enemy in this area was definitely repulsed and sustained the heaviest losses in life, equipment, weapons, and military hardware. Our forces also captured large quantities of enemy weapons and military hardware that the enemy forces left on the battlefield. Large groups of enemy soldiers surrendered to our men. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces in their new liberated positions.

Proud Iraqis, the brave men of the Al-Hasan and Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces carried out a series of raids against enemy positions in the same sector and at the same time to inflict further losses among enemy ranks and destroy its means of aggression. These raids were also crowned with complete success, praise be to God, and achieved all their objectives. Glory to you, O men of the valiant II Army Corps —commanders, officers, and other ranks. We promise you that we will crush any barbaric feet that have desecrated the land of missions. We will remain the exemplary model for the peoples in this world on how to safeguard homelands and protect the option of freedom and progress. Long live the people, long live the leader, long live the Army. God is great and ignominy to the vile clique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 April 1986

King Husayn Receives Briefing From Richard Murphy

JN101721 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. Murphy briefed his majesty on the results of the tour U.S. Vice President George Bush and other U.S. officials have recently made of Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf states. He also briefed His Majesty King Husayn on the details of the talks U.S. officials held with leaders of the countries they visited — talks related to regional issues, particularly the Middle East issue and the Iraq-Iran war developments.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Armed Forces Commander General Zayd ibn Shakir attended the meeting.

Meets With Spanish Senate President

JN101329 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Court this afternoon Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal, who conveyed to the king the greetings and wishes of Spanish King Juan Carlos. Carvajal praised during the meeting the strong relations of friendship between the Jordanian and Spanish peoples.

The meeting was attended by Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, the Spanish ambassador in Amman, and the delegation accompanying Carvajal.

Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi and Deputy House Speaker Isma'il Hijazi received earlier today the Spanish Senate president and the accompanying delegation.

Arab Action Needed for U.S. 'Provocation'

JN110736 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Apr 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Objectives of the U.S. Provocation"]

[Text] It is hard to believe that the current U.S. massing of war fleets and aircraft carriers off the Libyan coast is only aimed at terrorizing Libya or even at directing a retaliatory strike at the Libyan regime in reply to Washington's claims that this regime is responsible for the recent explosions in different areas of the world.

While the United States could not provide decisive evidence that Libya actually stood behind these operations, we do not rule out that the Israeli intelligence organ, the Mosad, or even the CIA, fabricated these accusations not only to harm the sovereignty of the Arab land in Libya, but also to terrorize the entire Arab people and the region's peoples, as well as to implicitly threaten the Soviet Union itself and remind it that the Mediterranean is a U.S. lake, and, consequently, to pave the way for peddling the U.S.-Israeli scheme hostile to the aspirations of the region's peoples. Such an understanding is affirmed by the fact that the U.S. moves are taking place a few hours following the U.S. President's campaign against Al-Qadhdhafi. This means that the preparations for the provocation took place a long time ago, especially since President Reagan said that the information on Libya's involvement in the incidents is not complete.

Our conviction that these are actually the real objectives of the current U.S. military provocations in the Mediterranean is further affirmed by the fact that the Israeli prime minister said a few days ago that his country is ready to support any U.S. aggression against Libya. Moreover, the United States based its condemnation of Libya on contexts and sources which are only known to the U.S. Administration itself. Israel's mere readiness to proceed along this course prompts us to search for the real reasons that concern Israel and not to believe the U.S. allegation that this move is aimed at combating terrorism.

While denouncing these U.S. concentrations against the Arab people in Libya and condemning the military provocations that threaten to endanger the security of the entire region, we urge the world states to intervene and stop this U.S. threat against a small Arab country. This threat is made by a superpower that possesses enough arsenals of weapons and hardware as well as military expertise to expose the Arab people in Libya to severe calamities, suffering, and huge human losses, especially since no one would criticize Libya for defending its honor and national dignity to the last man.

The Arab world is required to quickly end its state of relaxation, estrangement, and collapse. Undoubtedly, the cool reactions of the Arab states when Libya was subjected to U.S. aggression a few weeks ago encouraged the U.S. Administration to repeat its threats to the security of this part of the Arab land. The only difference is that this time the United States fabricated what it considered to be proof of Libya's involvement in acts of violence in several parts of the world.

Hence, the Arab peoples, who realize the real objectives of these provocations, are required to immediately and decisively move to halt this U.S. threat which is aimed not only at Libya but also at the Arab peoples whose submission to the U.S.- Israeli plans on the future of this region is desired.

AL-RA'Y on Danger of U.S. Strike at Libya

JN110927 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Apr 86 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "The Retaliatory Strike"]

[Text] With a worrying and astonishing impudence, U.S. sources have begun to talk about a U.S. retaliatory strike currently being prepared against Libya. The same source quoted President Reagan as approving a strike in principle.

In the meantime, the U.S. Administration is attempting to create an atmosphere which would accept the expected military measure. It is making efforts to convince the European states that Libya is responsible for the explosions to which U.S. interests have been subjected recently.

Frankly speaking, the principle of retaliatory strikes means the cancellation of the UN role in solving disputes through peaceful means as well as resorting to the law of the jungle. The United States should rather go to the United Nations if it has complaints about Libya and should not promote a dangerous principle by preparing for an aggression on the pretext of retaliation and combating terrorism.

International laws condemn all forms of terrorism. There is nothing that prevents the pooling of international efforts, through the United Nations, to take measures which would end terrorism. Moreover, the UN Charter contains several types of punishment that could be applied to those parties engaged in terrorism or supporting it. It is clear that the United States has no right to direct a retaliatory strike at Libya or other countries. It should be said that such a strike is no different from any other terrorist action and it might even be more serious because it is considered systematic terrorism led by one of the world's two superpowers.

Since the United States used to call for rationalism and self-control in handling international disputes, it would be better for it to be committed to what it is calling on others to adhere to. It would also be better for it to practice rationalism and self-control in its conflict with Libya and to avoid any action that might worsen the situation in the region and cause an uncontrollable wave of terrorism.

It should be noted that the bad U.S.-Libyan relations are not the only ones of their kind for the United States in the international arena. Consequently, directing a retaliatory strike at Libya will open the way for similar actions against other countries, which is bound to seriously threaten world peace.

We all condemn terrorism, but at the same time we condemn retaliation. Regardless of inter-Arab differences, there is no doubt that the Arab countries view any retaliatory U.S. strike at Libya as an aggressive act that would harm Arab-U.S. relations and keep a long-awaited stability away from this region.

Group Claims Kidnapping of French Teacher

NC101717 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1655 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] A previously unknown organization calling itself the Islamic Siffin Organization [Munazzamat Siffin al-Islamiyah] has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of French teacher Michel (Brillant). A man claiming to represent the organization has contacted a foreign news agency in West Beirut and said that a statement will be issued later on, after the interrogation of Brillant has been concluded, as he put it.

Said 'in Good Health'

NC101920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] An unsigned statement written in Arabic and dated today says that French teacher Michel (Brillant), who was kidnapped in Beirut 2 days ago, is in good health and that the conditions for his release will be announced later.

The brief statement and a copy of (Brillant)'s Lebanese residence permit were sent to a foreign news agency in Beirut.

Al-Asad 'Empowered' To Free French Hostages

NC101529 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The wife of kidnapped French journalist Jean-Paul Kaufffmann has disclosed that she met with Minister Nabih Birri, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din, and Shaykh Fadlallah last year, and that she asked them to secure the release of her husband. In a statement to the *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* magazine, Mrs Kauffmann said that she had despaired of any action by the French Government. She pointed out that her only hope is mediator 'Imran Adham, who is of Syrian origin. In an interview with the same magazine, Adham said that the kidnapping drama has entered its final chapter and that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is fully empowered to end the operation in accordance with specific conditions which have been agreed upon.

Kidnapped Britons Reportedly in 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp

NC111301 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Voice of Lebanon [VOL] has learned that the British citizens who were kidnapped in West Beirut are now at the 'Aun al-Hulwah camp in the hands of the revolutionary organization of Socialist Muslims. The contacts between British Ambassador John Gray and Mustafa Sa'd support this information. Sa'd has been assigned by the organization to convey the kidnappers's demands to the British ambassador. According to our source, the British Government will send an envoy to the area to negotiate with the abductors.

VOL had earlier reported that the health of British citizen alec Collett was poor; he suffers from kidney disease.

Irish Teacher Kidnapped in West Beirut

NC111228 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Ireland today joined the list of countries whose citizens have been kidnapped in West Beirut. The REUTER news agency has reported that an Irish teacher was kidnapped in West Beirut today while on his way to work at the American University.

Birri To 'Forcibly' Oppose New Maronite Leader

NC101601 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] In an interview to be published by the *AL-HAQIQAH* newspaper tomorrow, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, emphasizes that he will forcibly prevent the imposition of a Maronite president on Lebanon if President Amin al-Jumayyil's term ends before a political solution to the Lebanese crisis is found. Birri points out that he has the names of non-Maronite candidates who will offer themselves for election to the post of president.

Birri says that the Amal movement's 6th congress has created a qualitative change in the movement's organizational structure by separating the Political Bureau from the Executive Committee and creating the studies center. Minister Birri stresses that if the Israelis withdraw he will not permit a return to the state of affairs that prevailed before 1982.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Soviet Ambassador

NC101818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov this evening in what appeared to be a farewell visit. Asked when he will definitively leave Lebanon, Soldatov pointed out that every ambassador eventually leaves, adding: This is not surprising when the ambassador involved has spent approximately 12 years in Lebanon. Soldatov said he hoped that the president would succeed in bringing about stability for a united, independent, and sovereign Lebanon.

Initial Attempts To Form Strike Force Fail

NC110815 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Despite the meetings held by the National Action and Coordination committees, as well as their joint session in the office of Syrian chief observer 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani, the conferees have not reached agreement on the formation of a so-called strike force for the camps. The Amal Movement is to be excluded from this unit, which, according to prior arrangements, will consist of 200 men from various organizations and parties.

Sources close to the conferees ruled out any agreement on the creation of this force before the beginning of next week — that is, if things improve. However, the situation on the ground is not as they would like it to be. Fighting resumed at 2030 yesterday, and continued throughout the night into the early hours this morning. The clashes were centered in and around the Sabra and Shatila camps, and were heaviest along the Hayy Farhat, Riha School, Al-Dukhi, and Military College combat lines. The 6th Brigade sided with Amal in the fighting, which featured the rockets and use of rockets and artillery, and included attempts at infiltration.

Sources in the Palestinian National Salvation Front have said that contacts with Amal have not led to the removal of the movement's barricades at the entrances to the Sabra camp. This prevented the evacuation of the wounded and the supply of food and medicine, as Amal is besieging the camps.

Meanwhile, 'Atif 'Awn, chairman of the Amal Movement's Executive Committee, has announced that no one should count on having things return as they were before 1982. He also noted that the concept of self-security proposed by some is completely rejected.

For his part, Minister Nabih Birri has expressed his belief that the security force will try to discharge its duties for 2 weeks. At that point, joint committees will be formed in and around the Sabra and Shatila camps. Their task will be to resolve all disputes and to help improve the atmosphere.

Birri said: We deemed it appropriate to create a security force that would help stop the fighting and bloodshed. He denied that any meetings have been held between the Amal Movement and representatives of the pro-'Arafat wing of Fatah. He noted: I have personally received a delegation representing the DFLP. We have no objection to the DFLP holding indirect contacts in order to remedy the problem in the camps. He added: The DFLP, by virtue of its relationship with Fatah, has managed to halt the fighting more than once. He said: We have been told in a roundabout way that the pro-'Arafat Fatah organization would like to establish a political relationship with Amal. However, we did not welcome this, and do not want any political relationship with 'Arafat's supporters.

Phalangist Political Bureau Discusses Issues

NC102003 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] On the 12th anniversary of the Lebanese war, the Phalangist Party has said it sees no difference between what happened in April 1975 and what is happening in April this year, other than the fact that the roles and places have changed without any change in the causes.

The party noted that the camps war has not changed, that the theory of the Palestinian armed struggle from the south is surfacing again, that the Lebanese remain factionalized, and that the state is not functioning. It pointed out that the sole difference is that the Amal Movement has replaced the Phalangist Party in confronting the camps. The party said that the only flaw in its objection to the presence of armed Palestinians more than 10 years ago was that it came first.

The Phalangist Party's Political Bureau, which convened under the chairmanship of Dr Elie Karamah today, called for taking note of history. It recalled that the war in Lebanon cut short the Arabs' war with Israel and that it started when the Palestinians entered the south and opened fire on Israel, disregarding the fact that there was no Lebanese or Arab decision to do so and no unified Arab strategy.

The Phalangist Party stressed that there is a desperate need to settle the current dispute over the authority and leadership in the country and to draft a new unified Lebanese decision on the main problem; namely, the stand on the Israeli occupation of the south, the Palestinian armed presence, and the theory of armed struggle, which has surfaced again in the capital and the south. The Party said that dealing with these two issues is still difficult because of flaws in attempts at reconciliation. These flaws are as follows: Disregard for legitimate institutions and their replacement by organizations, a congress, and people whose views hardly reflect the will of the Lebanese. They are attempts by some local and external forces to exploit the collapse in the homeland and state institutions in order to change the Lebanese homeland, and the failure to confront the primary problem; namely, the wars in the south.

The Phalangist Party called for consolidating the reorganization of relations among the various Lebanese groups and guaranteeing their full participation in making national decisions and managing the state's affairs. It stressed that the Lebanese communities can only unite under state and government institutions.

The Phalangist Political Bureau discussed the acts of intimidation against the eastern areas, the last of which took place in Juniyah. The Political Bureau said that the objective of these acts is to force the Christians to accept a homeland and a way of life that they cannot accept under any circumstances. The bureau added that the Phalangist Party supports the Christians and shares their stand. The bureau urged security groups to intensify their surveillance and vigilance. It expressed concern over what happened in the township of Bsaba in Iqlim al-Kharrub, wondering whether this is not a link in the chain of community displacement and separation that has been taking place in the mountain areas and the south in recent years.

Finally, the Phalangist Party described as important the Vatican's recent move to help Lebanon in its ordeal because the Vatican expresses the commitment of the Apostolic See to the Lebanese issue. The party said that all quarters support this move. It also said that, in addition to the help of the Vatican, Lebanon needs an understanding with Syria to define their relationship.

ASL Spokesman Denies Lahd Wounded in Ambush

JN111129 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope
in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] command has denied some reports that Staff Major General Antoine Lahd was wounded in an armed ambush in the town of 'Aytarun last Tuesday. The spokesman asserted that this report is totally baseless. The spokesman said that an explosive charge went off near a gas station in 'Aytarun as an ASL patrol was passing. The explosion caused no casualties.

Syrian Intelligence Personnel Wounded in Clash

NC101816 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Security sources have revealed that a clash took place yesterday at a roadblock manned by Junblatt's gunmen in Khaldah. The gunmen clashed with Syrian intelligence personnel when the latter tried to make an arrest. Three Syrian intelligence men were wounded.

Owner of Unexploded Sidon Car Bomb Arrested

NC101955 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A car bomb explosion in Sidon today left 3 dead and 33 wounded. Another booby-trapped car, which was set off to blow up 6 minutes after the first explosion, was defused. Muhammad 'Abdallah Hamad, the owner of the second car was arrested.

A package of dynamite, batteries, and detonators was discovered inside the car along with an envelope on which was written: "Comrades. The starting point is under the military office. Date 7/4/86." The envelope was also marked with times for detonating explosives. The times corresponded to the time of the first car bomb explosion and the time set for the explosion of the second car.

A photograph taken at an arts studio in (Ta'nayil) and marked with the number 4,389 to identify the negative, was found at the scene of the explosion of the first car. The security police arrested 'Ali Salman al-Ars, of Zifta township, who was taking pictures, but who did not have proper credentials or a press card.

Israeli Radar Shelled; Border Crossings Closed

NC110738 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Members of the national resistance have continued their operations in the last few hours. They used rockets to shell an Israeli radar station in (Burj al-Muru) in the area of Bint Jubayl, and employed 107-mm rockets to bombard a position held by Lahd's militiamen near the town of Sribbin. Their activities left several people dear or wounded.

Meanwhile, the occupation forces and the militas have gone ahead with their unjust practices. The occupation forces fired machineguns yesterday at three civilian vehicles attempting to pass through the occupied border strip. Five people were wounded. The occupation forces have also closed all crissing points leading to the border. Lahd militiamen have bombarded the main road linking Jba' and 'Arab Salim, as well as the area around Al-Nabatiyah.

Palestinians, Amal Clash Around Sabra Camp

NC102107 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The situation in the Palestinian camps remains volatile. According to the latest reports, Palestinians tried to get through the western side of the Sabra camp approximately a quarter of an hour ago. Clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets ensued between the Palestinians and Amal gunmen supported by members of the 6th Brigade.

Exchange Machinegun Fire

NC110836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] An exchange of machinegun fire between Amal and Palestinian gunmen has been reported along the Al-Dukhi and Al-Sharq Movie Theater axes. This followed the firing of three artillery shells at 0835 today.

Finnish Brigadier General To Command UNIFIL

AU101338 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Helsinki, April 10 (AFP) — Finnish Brigadier General Gustav Hagglund, 47, has been appointed commander of the 5,000/6,000 strong U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) with effect from April 17, it was announced here Thursday.

Netherlands' Van den Broek Meets With Al-Asad

JN101046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1130 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Hanz van den Broek, Netherlands foreign minister and the EC Council of Ministers chairman, and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Netherlands ambassador in Damascus. The talks revolved around the situation in the region.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN101350 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 10 Apr (SANA) — Hanz van den Broek, Netherlands foreign minister and EC Council of Ministers chairman, left Damascus today after a 2-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

In a pre-departure statement, Van den Broek expressed his pride at meeting President al-Asad. He said his talks with Syrian officials revolved around the current situation in the region, stressing that his contacts with regional states will continue for finding a just and comprehensive solution for the region with the participation of the EC countries.

Talas Meets With CSSR Foreign Trade Delegation

JN101259 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Frantisek Langer, CSSR deputy foreign trade minister, and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Deputy Defense Minister Major General 'Awwad Bagh, the chief of the Army Supply Office, and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus.

Talks during the meeting revolved around relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries and issues of mutual interest.

Kuwaiti Paper: Soviet, French Weapons Received

GF101740 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 Apr 86 pp 1, 19

[Text] Damascus — Arab diplomatic sources in Syria have said that Syria lately rejected offers by the DPRK and the GDR to dispatch scores of military experts and pilots to assist the Syrian Army in absorbing Soviet advanced weapons including submarines, T-80 tanks, and MIG-29, MIG-31, and Sukhoi-27 aircraft, which will be supplied to Syria shortly. According to recent reports, Syria has actually received a number of T-80 tanks and MIG-29 aircraft.

The sources added that Eastern Bloc countries have begun to present arms sales offers to Syria, especially in light of the escalating tension along its border with the Zionist entity and the possibility of an all-out Israeli attack on Syria.

The sources said that the Syrians prefer self-reliance with regard to military affairs more than any time before, especially as Syria does not expect an active Arab intervention on its side in the event of an outbreak of a new war with Israel.

Western sources in Paris have revealed that 30 Syrian pilots arrived in France late last week to undergo training on the advanced French Mirage-3 and Mirage-2000 aircraft following a huge French arms deal between the two countries. The sources added that French ships recently unloaded French-made air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles at the Syrian port of Al-Ladhiqiyah.

Reagan Reportedly Favors 'Reprisal' Against Libya

JN101327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] In the Mediterranean, orders have been issued from the U.S. Pentagon to 20 ships accompanying the 2 U.S. aircraft carriers to remain in the Mediterranean until further notice. Reports quoted U.S. officials as saying that the aircraft carrier *America* has canceled its scheduled visit to the French southern coast to remain on the high seas. The aircraft carrier *Coral Sea*, now anchored at a Spanish Port, has also postponed its return to the United States.

Observers linked this U.S. military procedure with President Reagan's statements yesterday attacking Libya. The observers asserted that Washington is preparing for a new aggression against the Libyan people. This was affirmed by U.S. television networks last night. U.S. television networks said that the United States is making preparations to launch what they called reprisal operations against Libya.

The CBS network cited an informed source at the White House as saying that President Reagan has endorsed the principle of a reprisal military operation against Libya. It said that the Pentagon has in fact selected military targets and training camps in Libya for such strikes.

AL-BA'TH on U.S. Preparations for 'Aggression'

JN110703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Eventual Aggression and Arab Prepararedness for Confrontation" *AL-BA'TH* says: The United States continues to announce that it is sending more warships to the Mediterranean basin while U.S. political activities have intensified in Europe and the Middle East to garner support for an eventual U.S. aggression against the Arab nation.

As usual, U.S. policy proceeds along two parallel lines, which complement each other. The United States is completing its military preparations while politically trying to neutralize as many Arab regimes as possible and gain the support of Mediterranean European countries.

To justify his military preparations against Libya, the U.S. President speaks about terrorism in an attempt to cover up for the institutionalized U.S. terrorism.

AL-BA'TH adds: Since the U.S. schemes are always made to serve Zionism, we in Arab Syria are confident that the entire Arab power will not be neutralized or deceived. We are also confident that the pan-Arab logic will have the upper hand against all the Camp David agents who have been recurited as tools in tne eventual aggression.

Damascus Warns Against U.S. Moves

JN111335 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The Reagan administration is seriously escalating its onslaught against the Arab nation with a view to imposing a U.S. political solution on the Arabs and forcing them to submit to Israel's aggressive, expansionist terms. The U.S. Administration has paved the way for the new onslaught with provocative, political moves represented by the current tours by U.S. Vice President George Bush, Richard Murphy, and Armacost of some countries in the Middle East and the dispatch of more warships and aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean Sea in a military show of force to spread an atmosphere of tension and terrorism in the region prior to aggression.

George Bush announced 2 days ago that the U.S. Administration is preparing for military intervention in the region and that it is not waiting for an invitation from anyone in order to carry out this intervention. Under these threats by Bush, the United States is massing the largest naval force in the Mediterranean and is dispatching some of its warships to the port of Haifa in an intentional heightening of tension.

The U.S. Administration has also leaked reports that the decision for military action agaisnt the Libyan Jamahariyah has already been made. In fact, U.S. officials have gone so far in their aggressive arrogance as to openly announce the decision for aggression and the details of the U.S. military plan, which is being coordinated with Israel and the Egyptian regime. This has made observers point out clearly that the U.S. preparations and military buildup are for new hostile operations in the region to achieve what U.S. President Reagan terms strategic consensus in the Middle East, in other words, making the Arabs mere tools for protecting Israel's security and expansion, as well as U.S. interests.

The U.S. Administration is committing a grave mistake when it makes its calculations on this basis. The United States has previously tried force and aggression in the region and reaped failure and disgrace. What happened to the U.S. military intervention in Lebanon is still vivid in our minds. The U.S. Administration should not ignore one basic fact, namely, that the dangers resulting from any stupid aggression will not be confined to the Middle East, but will include other areas and threaten world peace and security.

The Arab steadfast forces headed by Syria and the Arab masses will continue to confront imperialist and Zionist plots regardless of any pressure. In this firm, principled stand they depend on a solid base of self-confidence, the solidarity of the Arab masses, world public support for the just cause they are defending, and the support of world progressive, freedom forces headed by the friendly USSR. The Arab region will not be a closed zone for U.S. and Israeli plans as Washington and Tel Aviv imagine. The Arab national liberation movement and its masses are the decisionmakers. They alone can determine the course of events and developments in the interest of Arab objectives of liberating land and regaining rights.

Further Coverage of National Unity Crisis

Peres: Post-Rotation Still Open

TA101627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister and vice prime minister will meet tomorrow morning in Jerusalem to conclude the details regarding the government portfolio exchange which is part of the proposal to solve the Moda'i crisis. According to this proposal, Yitzhaq Moda'i will receive the foreign affairs portfolio next week and keep it until the rotation, and Yitzhaq Shamir will serve as finance minister during this period.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Mr Peres has said that the possibility that he will serve as both finance minister and vice prime minister after the rotation remains open and will be discussed in the future.

This evening the Likud ministers will convene to discuss and approve the proposal for solving the crisis. Minister Shamir's associates stressed that the 6 months during which Shamir is scheduled to be finance minister are very important, because they will be good preparation for his return as prime minister.

Labor Convention Supports Peres

TA102315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Labor Party Convention tonight took note of the prime minister's remarks that the party will fulfill all clauses of the coalition agreement and that whoever violates any of the agreement's clauses is jeopardizing the national unity government. Mr Peres' proposal received the support of most of the delegates, with only 8 out of about 3,000 delegates opposing it. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that Peres said we must continue the economic program, promising that he will be the servant of the growth stage just as he was the slave of the curbing stage. The first session of the Labor Party convention ended this evening. The party will have another session in a month to elect members of party institutions.

Likud Okays Portfolio Exchange

TA110555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A new political situation will begin emerging today after a series of meetings take place. The Likud ministers accepted the proposed portfolio exchange only after more than 3 hours of deliberations last night. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez, who spent last night at the foreign minister's office, is with us in the studio to report:

The affair lasted close to 4 hours. The star, Yitzhaq Moda'i, was the first one to arrive and the last to leave but refused to say one word, so we could not check with him on the numerous reports that the deal approved last night started to brew as early as the beginning of this week, perhaps even before the famous news conference in which he announced his willingness to submit his resignation. It seems that Moda'i decided to be careful about what he says this time after reaping the maximum benefit from the crisis. Ari'el Sharon also refused to answer our questions as to whether he recognizes his fatherhood over the musical chairs plan and upon arriving to the meeting merely expressed his confidence that his plan would be accepted.

The argument lasted over 3 hours. Upon emerging from the meeting after midnight, the Herut ministers hastily departed. Arens refused to comment and we failed to catch up with David Levi although we ran after him. We were later informed by officials in his office that he was still worried and feared that Shamir would be worn thin by the Treasury at a time when he should be keeping his strength for the rotation. Shamir himself sounded tired but quite calm.

[Begin Shamir recording] After a thorough discussion, the Likud ministers decided on an exchange between the Finance and the Foreign Ministry portfolios until the rotation occurs. I am very satisfied that through this decision we enable the continued existence of the national unity government. [end recording]

Shamir added: We did not take any dictate and we did not go back on our objection of the undermining of Mr Moda'i's status.

[Begin Shamir recording] We actually did not change his status. I think the status of a foreign minister is no less than that of a finance minister. [end recording]

In reply to my question Shamir said: No agreement has yet been reached about other appointments or changes.

[Begin Shamir recording] I will confer with Moda'i tomorrow. I will tell him some things about the Foreign Ministry and he will tell me about the Finance Ministry. We will yet hold quite a few meetings. I will also confer with the prime minister tomorrow and we will discuss the form and time of the exchange as well as other related problems. [end recording]

Shamir did not mince his words when he replied to our question as to whether he was happy about transferring from the Foreign Ministry to the Treasury.

[Begin Shamir recording] I have become used to the Foreign Ministry. I have been here 6 years and I like the job. It is not that simple to start in a new ministry. However, I hope the other Cabinet members help me to have this 6-month period without any difficulties or mishaps. [end recording]

Six months: Should we infer that it was agreed that upon the rotation of the premiership Moda'i will return to the Treasury, or did the compromise agreement include some understanding with the Alignment about the distribution of the portfolios after the rotation? Shamir and his colleagues all say: Nothing has been changed in the coalition agreement. Shamir reiterated time and again: An agreement is an agreement.

Moda'i Not in Finance After Rotation

TA111210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] As early as yesterday the prime minister made plain to the Alignment ministers that Minister Moda'i will not serve again as finance minister after the rotation. An agreement to this effect was reached between Peres and the vice prime minister. This has been learned by our correspondent Amnon Nadav.

Most members of the Liberal Party faction in the Knesset object to this agreement. Senior sources told our correspondent that Minister Moda'i was misled to believe that the finance portfolio would be given back to him. The Liberal faction will meet tomorrow evening to discuss the issue and the Likud faction will meet later. There are also members of the Alignment faction who object to the agreement.

The prime minister will confer this afternoon with the vice prime minister to discuss the portfolio exchange in the government. This morning, the matter was discussed by the Alignment ministers.

Press on Portfolio Compromise

TA110650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] Referring to the government crisis, *DAVAR* writes that a solution has been reached that obviates disbandment of the government. However, there can always be surprises in politics. At this stage, it is better to preserve the government through an arrangement that guarantees normal functioning and proper cooperation than to impose early elections on the country. However, if normal functioning and a joint policy cannot be guaranteed it would be better to disband the government.

HATZOFE wonders whether Shim'on Peres will be able to find a common language with Yitzhaq Moda'i in the job of foreign minister in view of the fact that he cannot accept him as finance minister. Minister Moda'i's temperament is different from that of Shamir, and the rancor in his relationship with the prime minister might lead to a far more serious crisis than the present one in the future. The angels of compromise had better look for more serious proposals to restore the modus vivendi in the unity government.

'AL HAMISHMAR also criticizes the compromise proposal, saying that the meaning of the appointment of Yitzhaq Moda'i as foreign minister is clear: The prime minister does not regard foreign policy as a very serious business and he is prepared to entrust it to someone he does not trust, as was proven in this latest crisis. The promotion of peace calls for subtlety, utmost flexibility, and foresight. Had Moda'i possessed all these qualities as finance minister Peres would not have demanded his replacement. If there is no last-minute development in the Likud we will be able to say: The unity government has been spared; the rotation has been spared; Shim'on Peres' credibility has been spared; Yitzhaq Shamir's upcoming premiership has been spared; Moda'i's status has been spared; everybody has been salvaged and spared; only peace, and the future of our children and ourselves have lost.

THE JERUSALEM POST believes that the positions of Shamir and Moda'i on foreign affairs are not too far apart. If Mr Moda'i also brings the diplomatic tact he has displayed in domestic politics to his new post, the country's foreign relations may end up in deep trouble. This arrangement might deal a heavy blow to the Alignment's hopes of continuing the peace process. Fortunately, Yitzhaq Rabin is to stay on as defense minister, and thus assure the Alignment's input on foreign affairs. Long thought to be rather to the right of Mr Peres on Arab policy, the defense minister emerged from the Labor Party convention this week as a force for liberalism in the search for peace. This alone is reason for optimism.

Finally, *HAMODI'A* believes it cannot yet be said for certain that when the time comes the rotation of the premiership will be carried out and that the Labor Party will not find another pretext to bring about elections if the rotation takes place. It would seem from the Alignment's willingness to give up on early elections at this point that it is not certain this is the right time from its point of view to disband the government.

Canada's Clark Arrives for Visit, Met by Shamir

TA101753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Charles Joseph Clark arrived in Israel this evening for a 4-day visit. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir welcomed him at the airport, saying that Clark's visit to Israel, following a similar visit to Jordan and Egypt, will help him better understand Middle East problems.

Meets With Peres

TA111333 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Canada's secretary of state for external affairs has said his country is interested in the economic development plan for the Middle East. In a meeting with Prime Minister Peres today in Jerusalem, Joe Clark asked for more details about the plan. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez notes that Canada is one of the seven Western industrialized states that Mr Peres wants to discuss the plan with. This discussion is to take place in the meeting in Tokyo next month, and these states are expected to finance it.

The Canadian minister praised the prime minister's statement regarding recognition of the Palestinian nation. Mr Peres told his interlocutor that Israel should continue to cultivate an atmosphere of openness in the territories and should allow the inhabitants to run their own lives. He also said the negotiations with Egypt can be concluded in the near future, and that efforts are being made, via U.S. representatives, to further the dialogue with Jordanian and Palestinian representatives.

Shamir Meets With Armacost, Ghali on Regional Issues

TA101234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Report by foreign affairs correspondent Gid'on Remez]

[Excerpt] There have been a large number of visitors in the Foreign Ministry today. U.S. Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost met this morning with Yitzhaq Shamir, and among other things, clarified that despite the remarks the U.S. vice president made in Saudi Arabia, the United States does not have a new initiative for the Middle East. Most of the talk was devoted to U.S. activity in Europe aimed at encouraging the Europeans to act against Libyan terrorism. Shamir protested the fact that the U.S. State Department had warned senators not to come here on visits. Armacost apologized for this, saying that this resulted from a mistake and a misunderstanding. They discussed the possibilities of continuing to encourage tourism, so that it is not harmed.

Afterward Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali, whom the foreign minister had not seen for a long time, met with Shamir. The latter expressed his pleasure over the actual meeting itself. Although they reached little agreement — not even on the importance of the Tabah problem and its place in the order of priorities — Minister Ghali did express his pleasure over having the opportunity to exchange ideas with Shamir.

Further Reportage on Egypt's Ghali Visit

In Favor of Non-Governmental Ties

TA110740 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 86 p 5

[Report by Dan Avidan]

[Excerpts] "We are not interested in limiting the relations and ties between Egypt and Israel to the diplomatic and governmental level, but in trying to expand them to include relations between non-governmental national organizations in both countries, such as the Histadrut," Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali stated in a meeting with Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar.

Ghali and Qeysar held their meeting at the V.I.P. lounge of the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv during the Labor Party convention.

Ghali queried the Histadrut secretary about the working conditions and wages of Arab workers from the territories employed in Israel. Qeysar explained to Ghali that workers from the territories are employed according to the work agreements prevalent in Israel and receive the same wages as Jewish and Israeli Arab workers employed in the same jobs. Qeysar also noted that workers from the territories may vote and be elected to the workers' committees in their working places but not to the trade unions because they are not members of the Histadrut.

The meeting was also attended by Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni and the director of the International Relations Department of the Histadrut Executive, Avraham Alon.

Interviewed on Bilateral Relations

TA111110 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 86 p 5

[Report on interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, by Dan Avidan on 9 April; place not given]

[Excerpt] Ghali begins by saying that he feels a great deal of warmth during his current visit in Israel. "I feel a climate of euphoria around me," he says. His talks with leading Israeli officials have been very candid and he sees this as the highlight of his present trip.

"Peace between us has been cold for the last 4 years. We are now using new heaters to thaw the freeze, and I am one of them," he notes. The minister points out that contacts between representatives of both countries have recently increased. "Minister Sharir and Knesset Member Abba Eban came to Cairo while Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil, and now myself, have come here. The machine is working again and the very resumption of contacts between leading Egyptian and Israel officials is very important to avoid misconceptions on one side about the other. Over the last 2 years there has hardly been any dialogue between us and this in itself impeded the warming of peaceful relations between the two countries," Ghali added.

Ghali draws an analogy between the renewal of the dialogue between Egypt and Israel and a car that had been stuck for a long time and is now again moving at 20 km per hour. If we solve the problem of Tabah, he says, the car will start moving at 40 km per hour, and as the process moves on the car will also pick up speed.

Nevertheless, the Egyptian minister warns that a solution of the Tabah dispute, which he sees as being within reach, will not change all the problems pending between the two countries overnight. A settlement of the Tabah dispute would improve relations between Egypt and Israel, but if Israel accepts just that and does not take additional steps to promote a comprehensive agreement in the region the process will once again be halted. The problem, Ghali notes, will be to maintain the momentum of the dialogue and the rapprochement once the Tabah problem has been solved since, according to him, the peace treaty is not only a signed piece of paper but a continuing process which should not be allowed to halt.

According to Dr Ghali, it is very important that Israel improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the territories and grant them political freedom of action. In this context, Ghali praised Peres' speech to the Labor Party convention in which the prime minister declared that the Palestinians are a nation. Ghali does not share the fear, in the wake of the murder of the mayor of Nabulus, Zafir al-Masri, that the concession of more political freedom to the inhabitants of the territories will lead to a strengthening of extremist elements who will silence the moderate majority.

In his opinion, there is no chance of including the Palestinians in the political process as long as Israel adopts heavy-handed policies toward the inhabitants of the territories, such as blowing up houses, carrying out administrative detentions, and perpetuating the occupation. "As early as in the autonomy negotiations we made it clear that as the condition of the inhabitants of the territories worsens so will the chances decrease that these people will agree to take part in political negotiations," Ghali says. He emphasizes that the quality of life of the Palestinians in the territories should be improved as an incentive for them to take part in the political negotiations. The implementation of a more liberal Israeli policy in the territories will deter extreme elements and will encourage moderate Palestinian elements to join the political process.

Dr Ghali does not believe that Mubarak's policy of support for 'Arafat places obstacles on the path to negotiations. He also does not believe that this policy has an adverse effect on Husayn's willingness to join the political negotiations following the freeze he imposed on political cooperation with the PLO leadership. Ghali explains that Mubarak's regime has been encouraging political rapprochement and agreement between Husayn and 'Arafat, and has been working on a political agreement between the PLO and Jordan similar to the agreement reached on 11 February 1985, because it believes it is impossible to include Jordanian and Palestinian representatives in the political negotiations in the absence of a Jordanian-PLO concensus.

Ghali points out that this has been Egypt's position since the beginning of the peace negotiations and that even in the Camp David accords it was suggested that the PLO representatives would have a place in the political negotiations. What is more important, Ghali adds, is that 'Arafat and Husayn should reach an either overt or covert agreement which would enable the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would take part in the political negotiations. Ghali reiterates that Egypt will not resume the autonomy negotiations if it does not receive a mandate to that effect from the PLO and if the adequate Palestinian and Jordanian representatives to such negotiations are not found. The idea to enforce the autonomy arrangements in the Gaza Strip first does not seem realistic to him as long as the PLO and the Palestinians object to it.

Referring to mounting terrorism in the Middle East, Dr Ghali notes that terrorism is an international phenomenon and is not confined to the Middle East. Consequently, he believes that the problem of terrorism in the Middle East may be solved only through collective agreements among the Mediterranean basin countries. The way he sees it, the United Nations could be the right forum for consolidating such agreements through the legislation of laws against terrorists and countries hosting them and by formulating agreements on cooperation to flight terrorism among the countries of the region.

At the end of the interview Ghali once again pointed out that he is optimistic about the chances of thawing the cold peace between Egypt and Israel and about making progress toward a comprehensive agreement in the region, which would be a basis for broader cooperation between Egypt and Israel. According to him, the message he relayed to Prime Minister Peres from President Mubarak includes unambiguous assurances about Egypt's adherence to the peace treaty with Israel and its willingness to expand contacts and bilateral relations. According to him, the right framework should now be found for expanding contacts and the dialogue between decision-makers in Cairo and Jerusalem.

Ghali contends that Egypt and Israel have recently not paid sufficient attention to the peace process. Hence, he believes the resumption of the dialogue will be a lengthy process, but he is confident that the efforts now being exerted in this direction will bear fruit. Nevertheless, Ghali says he cannot understand Israel's complaints about the small number of Egyptian tourists coming to Israel while it does not complain to the Greek authorities, to cite just one example, about the small number of Greek tourists coming to Israel compared to the vast number of Israeli tourists visiting Greece.

According to him, one of the main reasons Egyptian Copts abstain from coming to Israel is that the latter has agreed to transfer the tenure of the Bi'r al-Sultan Monastery from the Coptic Church to the Ethiopian Church. Ghali promises that as soon as the problem of the Bi'r al-Sultan Monastery has been solved thousands of Coptic piogrims will come to Israel and they will be followed by many other tourists.

Ghali once again points out to the warmth accorded him by Israel's leading officials, but admits that operative issues, such as removing the obstacles impeding a solution of the Tabah dispute and other problems in Egyptian-Israeli relations, were not discussed in his meetings. Ghali adds that he is leaving Israel with a feeling that his visit has contributed to creating a new momentum in the dialogue between the two countries.

Ends Visit, Comments on Talks

TA101914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Butrus Ghali has ended his visit to Israel as a guest of the Labor Party convention with a meeting with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. Before he left for the airport to return to Egypt, he told our correspondent Aharon Barne'a that he believes the reports he gives to President Mubarak on his talks in Israel will be in a spirit that promotes the peace process. Over to Aharon Barne'a:

[Begin recording] [Barne'a] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali worked hard over the last 48 hours in Israel: a long series of meetings, four of them with Prime Minister Peres, two with the president and the foreign minister this morning, and one with the defense minister, which just ended. He also met with Minister Weizman, Minister Burg, and Labor Party and Histadrut leaders. When he left his last meeting a few minutes ago, prior to leaving for the airport, he told us the following:

[Ghali — in English] I will return to Cairo. I will give reports of this to President Mubarak and I will tell him that we find that both of our two countries have a very strong political will to reinforce peace, to create a new momentum in favor of peace, and to solve the...

[Barne'a — interrupting, translates and continues] Ghali said he will tell Mubarak that both countries have a very strong political will to strengthen peace, to initiate a new momentum, and to solve the problems pending between the two countries. This will enable them to reach the comprehensive peace that is the common goal of both sides, and of everyone.

Butrus Ghali said he hopes that the reports he gives to Mubarak about his talks in Israel will promote the peace process in the very near future. [end recording]

Peres, Shamir Meet With Egyptian Charge Basyuni

TA110805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister, the vice prime minister, and a team of ministers held a meeting this morning about an issue related to the relations with Egypt rather than to the coalition. This is reported by our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, who adds that the issue on the agenda may have been the question of Tabah or the plan for self-administration for the inhabitants of the Gaza District. The meeting was also attended by the Egyptian charge d'affaires, Muhammad Basyuni.

Messrs Peres and Shamir may confer on the question of the coalition before noon today. They will have to deal with the agreement on a portfolio exchange which had been formulated in writing earlier.

POST Reports Burst of Israel-U.S.-Egypt Talks

TA100921 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] U.S. envoy Richard Murphy spent two hours discussing the Tabah border dispute with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd Al-Majid yesterday, two days after President Mubarak let Israel know he would soften Egypt's stand on Tabah.

The talks in Cairo were only part of a burst of apparently American-led diplomatic activity aimed at getting stalemated peace efforts moving again.

Mubarak met earlier this week in Cairo with visiting Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Abba Eban. The MK [Knesset member] gave Mubarak a message from Prime Minister Peres, asking that jurists in the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks refrain from taking hard-line positions.

Mubarak promised to give instructions to this effect to his delegation head. At the same time, he expressed hope that Peres would tell Israeli Foreign Ministry jurists to soften their stand as well.

The two countries' delegations are to meet next week in Cairo to seek agreement on the terms of reference of the arbitration of the Tabah dispute.

During his stopover in Israel, Murphy promised Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, that if next week's talks do not succeed, the U.S. will step in to help the sides reach agreement.

In Israel, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told the Labor Party convention last night that only through "regular contacts, discussions, and meetings" could the obstacles to peace be overcome. Egypt, Ghali said, is convinced that "there is no alternative to peace."

Both Israel and Egypt must work together to confront the "effective alliance of radicals" which promotes world-wide terror, Ghali said. There are moderates in both Egypt and Israel as well as extremists in both countries, he said.

Ghali praised last night's speech by Defence Minister Rabin and Peres's speech of the night before, saying they had been a "source of hope and encouragement." Peres had said Israel recognizes the Palestinians "as a nation" and urged them to enter a dialogue with this country.

Reportedly Preparing Gaza Autonomy

TA110525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Israel, the United States, and Egypt are preparing autonomy for the Gaza Strip. This, from the Voice of Israel's political reporter Shim'on Schiffer. Prime Minister Peres discussed the plan with Secretary of State Shultz in Washington. The details are being worked out at various levels in Jerusalem, Washington, and Cairo. In the political platform approved by the Labor Party convention, there is no mention of the southern Gaza Strip as being vital for Israel's security.

Murphy 'Empty-Handed' on Tabah

TA110515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. diplomat Richard Murphy has returned to Israel from Egypt empty-handed. He had been meeting with Egypt's President Mubarak in connection with the Tabah issue. Political reporter Shim'on Schiffer reports that according to political sources, the Egyptians are not prepared to accept U.S. help in determining the questions to be put to the arbitrator.

Prime Minister Peres and Minister Weizman are scheduled to meet this afternoon with Murphy. Talks between Israeli and Egyptian delegations are set to resume next week.

Craxi Sends Peres Message on Mideast Economic Plan

TA101815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi says he is examining the practicality of Prime Minister Peres' ideas for a Middle East development plan. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this is contained in a message handed to Mr Peres by the Italian Socialist Party leaders who arrived in Israel for the Labor Party convention. The message states, among other things, that the two countries share responsibility for finding solutions in the region.

MK Dinitz Visits Sweden To Discuss Peres Plan

TA110640 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Knesset Member Simha Dinitz begins an official visit to Sweden today, at the invitation of the Swedish Government. Dinitz is carrying a message from Prime Minister Peres to the Swedish premier on political developments in the region and the premier's "Marshall plan" for the Middle East.

Shamir Receives Romanian CP's Stoian

TA110850 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met yesterday in Jerusalem with Ion Stoian, the Romanian delegate who arrived in Israel to participate in the Labor Party convention.

Stoian, a Politburo member and chief of the Romanian Communist Party's Foreign Relations Sector, reiterated Romania's traditional position of support for a peace conference with the participation of the PLO, and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Shamir said that Israel is proud of its ties with Romania and appreciates the contribution President Nicolae Ceausescu has made toward the peace process, but he expressed reservations over Romania's support for the PLO. He said that support for the PLO conflicts with Romania's opposition to international terrorism and its condemnation of the Rome and Vienna airport attacks.

Chief of Staff Levi Notes Problems Facing IDF

TA101707 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said today that during the next year the IDF will face three main problems: economic difficulties, routine security matters, and the possibility of war. According to the chief of staff, the IDF is facing financial difficulties even in essential sectors. However, we must not overlook the fact that the IDF's job is to defend the country rather than, as he termed it, drain it economically. The chief of staff was speaking with soldiers in the Jordan Valley, and our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor brings an excerpt of his remarks:

[Begin Levi recording] We have an ongoing struggle, which did not start just this year. It so happens that this is the beginning of the fiscal year, but nothing dramatic took place on 1 April except for wisecracks. There is a continuation of economic difficulties and of coping with routine security matters; this is not merely a slogan, but is expressed in my talks with every company and battalion commander. Through what they do and tell me, I hear about these issues, both the economic hardship and routine security matters, as well as the possibility of war. [end recording]

Labor Convention Considers Foreign Policy, Economics

TA110705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] The Labor Party convention, which ended its first session last night, approved a moderate foreign policy programme and enunciated a worker-oriented socioeconomic approach somewhat at variance with the one being pursued by its representatives in the Knesset.

The socioeconomic programme will be voted on at the convention's second session in the middle of next month. At that time it will also debate the plank on religion and the state, and will elect a new central committee.

The entire foreign policy programme, as drawn up by the preparatory committee, was approved late Wednesday night. The most heated debate centred on the question of settlement in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, with the majority voting against including it in the areas to remain under Israeli sovereignty in a future peace settlement.

Otherwise, the foreign policy emphasis was on the necessity of interim arrangements in the occupied territories and the Labor Party's willingness to meet with all representatives of the territories. Prime Minister Peres entered the debate only once, to explain that Israel recognized the Palestinian people, as mentioned in the Camp David accords, and to stress that the Labour Party rejected the prospect of a Palestinian state.

The debate on the socioeconomic programme was dominated by anti-capitalists, anti-Likud and particularly anti-Moda'i sentiment. Economic Minister Gad Ya'aqobi lashed out at the Likud ministers who, he said, had opposed the economic stabilization plan when it was first tabled and were now pretending to defend it against Labor.

The plan, Ya'aqobi said, was drawn up by the Labour Party and could not have been implemented without the strong support of Peres.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Qeysar also lambasted the Likud's economic performance and mocked the proposal that Foreign Minister Shamir replace Moda'i as finance minister. "As far as I know Shamir doesn't understand economics and has never tried to," Qeysar said.

Referring to Moda'i's assertion that Peres does not understand economics, Qeysar said: "Now we will not only have a prime minister who doesn't understand economics, but also a finance minister who doesn't understand the subject."

Perhaps the most important decisions adopted at the conference were those which radically changed the party's method of electing its public representatives. Henceforth, Knesset members will be elected directly in the central committee and in the party branches, instead of receiving their place on the Labour list from an appointments committee.

New Aircraft Detection Systems Installed

TA110930 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Excerpt] Sophisticated systems that make the identification of low-flying enemy aircraft, beyond the capacity of human sight, possible have recently been mounted on a substantial number of the "Chaparral" and "Hawk" missile batteries used in IDF antiaircraft units. This is regarded as a revolution that provides an answer to the threats posed by low-flying aircraft, and even more so helicopter gunships. This was revealed by the commander of IDF antiaircraft units, Brigadier General Yariv Eytan, in an exclusive interview with *MA'ARIV*.

This is the first time the Air Force has allowed the media access to the commander of the antiaircraft units and released the information about the new sophisticated systems, which improve the efficacy of Israel's air defense in the face of the threat presented by low-flying aircraft.

Brig Gen Eytan further disclosed that the IDF's antiaircraft deployment is capable of combating surface-to-surface missiles as well, and that the IDF has also devised methods to solve the problem of the Syrian SS-21 missiles.

Bir Zayt Professor, Publisher Fined for Fatah Links

TA110643 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Ron Jourard]

[Text] A Bir Zayt University faculty member has been fined NIS 15,000 — one of the largest fines ever imposed by a West Bank military court — for providing services to Fatah, the leading faction in the PLO.

Associate Professor Amin Farhan Abu Lail, 43, was convicted last Thursday in the Ramallah Military Court, it was learned this week. He was also given a three-month sentence but was released immediately, since he had been in jail since his arrest in January. The court said Abu Lail's publishing company, Dar al-Kalam, was a Pliaison office" for Fatah and provided work for Bir Zayt graduates who belonged to the group. Last year he sold the business to Fatah during a trip to Amman, the court said.

Over 50 Arrests for Robbery, Smuggling of Weapons

TA091821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The police have arrested more than 50 people in Arab villages in the Galilee and the Triangle, as well as 1 Jew in connection with the robbery of weapons from IDF bases in Samaria and the smuggling of arms from Lebanon. The commanding officer of the Valleys Subdistrict, Assistant Commander Yosef Wasserman, said that to date 9 rifles, 9 pistols, 3 submachine guns, and 250 hand grenades have been seized. Some of the weapons reached PLO members in Samaria through several suspects from a village in the Janin District. Some weapons were stolen from private residences in various locations.

Molotov Thrown in Al-Birah; Students Detained

TA101242 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Apr 86 p 4

[Report by Yitzhaq Ravyiyah]

[Text] A Molotov cocktail and stones were hurled yesterday from the women's teachers seminar in Al-Birah at passing vehicles. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. The IDF detained 10 students from the seminar on suspicion of having thrown the incendiary device.

Curfew on Balatah Refugee Camp Lifted 10 April

TA101525 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1448 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The curfew imposed on the Balatah refugee camp this morning in the wake of rioting by masked individuals was lifted a short while ago. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that except for several gatherings by youths trying to cause agitation in local schools and in the Nabulus Al-Najah University, the memorial service held to mark the 40th day since the murder of Zafir al-Masri proceeded in relative quiet.

Economic, Population Statistics on Territories

TA101247 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr p 16

[Report by Aharon Pri'el]

[Text] Approximately 90,000 inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza are currently employed in Israel.

The Bank of Israel has recently completed a study on economic development in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza which indicates that between 1982 and 1984 the number of residents of the territories working in Israel increased by approximately 14 percent, but a slight drop was registered in 1985.

The survey was conducted by Dan Zakay, a senior economist in the Bank of Israel's research department. It points out that since the beginning of the 1980's, farming in those areas has suffered a slowdown, the GNP has only increased by approximately 1 percent a year, and for the first time there was evidence of unemployment in Judaea and Samaria at the substantial rate of 3.7 percent in 1984 and 5.3 percent in the first 9 months of 1985.

The economic decline stems from a drop in demand both on the local market and for exports, resulting from economic stagnation in Jordan, the Persian Gulf countries, and Israel, as well as from the fact that Jordan itself is currently producing agricultural and industrial goods at competitive levels. The net unilateral money transfers from abroad, which had previously accounted for a significant part of the resources, have also dropped by 3 percent a year, mainly due to economic stagnation.

The population continues to increase rapidly, primarily due to the high birthrate. Over the past 2 years the population has grown even more because the emigration of the inhabitants of Jordan and the Gulf countries has largely stopped.

At the end of 1984, the population of the territories stood at 1,297,000, of whom 787,000 lived in Judaea and Samaria and 510,000 in Gaza District. The population growth rate between 1982 and 1984 increased to 2.8 percent, compared to 2.1 percent between 1980 and 1982 and 1.8 percent in the second half of the 1970's. This rate is still lower than that of the Israeli Arabs, which stands at 3.1 percent, but it is higher than that among the Jewish population of Israel (1.8 percent).

Poll Shows Ebbing Support for Kahane's KAKH

TA110720 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The tide of voters for MK [Knesset Member] Meir Kahane's KAKH Party has receded considerably from a high of 9 per cent in August 1985 to 3 per cent in the poll conducted last month by the Smith Research Centre among 1,245 Jewish voters. But this is still more than twice the percentage that supported him in the 1984 Knesset elections.

In the 1984 elections, KAKH received 25,000 of the over 2,000,000 votes cast. This was 1.2 per cent of the total votes cast and gave Kahane his Knesset seat. Despite the recent drop in the polls, he nonetheless has as much support as SHAS [Sefaradim Shomrey Tora, Tora Observing Sephardim] and more than Shinuy.

The election results indicated his votes came mainly from the poorer development towns and the poor districts in certain cities. For example KAKH received 6.8 per cent of the vote in Hazor, 5.6 in Bet She'an, 4.6 in Netivot, 4.5 in Shelomi, and 4.3 in Bet Shemesh.

His strength remains in the same quarters — the development towns and the poor districts. Demographic data indicate that at present nearly 90 per cent of his supporters are Jews originating in Islamic countries. Among Western Jews his support does not even approach the 1 per cent needed to get Knesset representation.

Nearly all the voters for KAKH in the sample were under 39 years old. Being young, most of them were educated in Israel. Yet nearly 60 per cent had less than 12 years of schooling, a far higher percentage than among the supporters of any major party. A very high percentage of the KAKH voters appear to have been school drop-outs or graduates of low-level vocational courses.

A large majority of KAKH supporters are males, nearly half of whom defined themselves as religious or ultra-Orthodox while most of the remainder defined themselves as traditional (masorti). There were practically no secular Jews among Kahane supporters in the poll. This finding is of considerable significance, because they are more similar in profile to supporters of the religious parties than to supporters of parties like Tehiya and the Likud. While half of KAKH's gains in the March poll, compared to the 1984 vote, came from religious parties, mostly SHAS.

The employment situation of the KAKH voter is also noteworthy. While in the general poll 22 per cent expressed a fear of losing their jobs, a clear majority of KAKH voters in the poll expressed fear for their jobs in addition to those who had already lost their jobs.

Thus the portrait of the hard-core KAKH supporter reveals a young, under-educated male of Islamic country background, whose situation in the labour market is precarious, and who lives in a poor neighbourhood or in a development town which suffers from high unemployment. In brief, they are the disaffected, for they are at odds with Israeli society today.

Unlike virtually all other voters, KAKH supporters feel that the government is not succeeding in dealing with the economy and is, in general, a failure. Over all ministers, they prefer Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz of SHAS and Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon of the Likud; they dislike Prime Minister Peres the most.

Large majorities of KAKH supporters resemble Orthodox religious voters, in that they support religious values as the basis for Israeli law, see the expansion of religious influence as a good thing, and oppose secular Jewish positions generally.

One of the important findings of the survey is how the support for Kahane differs from that of the other parties in the centre and right of the Israeli political spectrum. Tehiya supporters are much like Likud supporters in most of their characteristics; they appreciate the government's economic programme, giving it reasonably high marks and appreciate its key ministers, including Peres.

Tehiya supporters simply have stronger positions on issues related to the Arabs. Their supporters do not defect easily to Kahane. They are part of the mainstream of Israeli political life. The KAKH supporters are distinctly outside it and hostile, with a religious twist. Because there is a broader population which supports strong positions vis-a-vis the Arabs and suffers economic uncertainty in these times, they could potentially feed on a much larger population.

'Inbari on Peres' Shifting Outlook on Palestinians

TA101144 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Apr 86 p 6

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "The Husayn Option Is Dead; Long Live the Palestinian Option"]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' declaration at the opening session of the Labor Party Convention that he recognizes the Palestinians as a nation goes well beyond a semantic public relations gesture; it carries far-reaching political implications.

After waiting two years for the Jordanian monarch to show even a minute sign, Peres is substituting a Palestinian option for the Jordanian option.

Peres' declaration was made on the very day on which Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin allowed political rallies in the territories to be held with the participation of such Palestinian figures as Mustafa al-Natshah, the deposed mayor of Hebron, and Hanna Sanyurah — who had heretofore been considered "enemies" — alongside Israeli persons.

There were two primary reasons for the prime minister, and apparently also the defense minister, to change their minds: King Husayn's inability to make an Al-Sadat-like breakthrough in the direction of Israel; and the failure of his anti-PLO policy, as demonstrated in the large anti-Jordan demonstration at Zafir al-Masri's funeral, and even before that, in his failure to garner from the inhabitants of the territories the kind of support he sought in his speech.

The first sign indicating a change in Peres' positions came when he changed his stand on holding new elections to the municipalities in the territories, to which he was completely averse prior to the murder of Zafir al-Masri. Peres served as defense minister during the controversial 1976 local council elections; now he is telling his associates: We made a mistake we will not repeat this time.

Now Peres no longer thinks those elections were a mistake, and if this writer may add his 2-cents worth, I would say: The mistake was that Israel failed to pursue its policy of bolstering the political backbone in the territories, and instead forsook the mayors.

It seems that the war cry: "Beware of the PLO!" no longer scares Peres, and that the foundations of Israeli-PLO cooperation in the territories have already been laid. The aid plans conflict with Jordan's traditional policy of attempting to perpetuate this preference for the East Bank over its Western sister. Here Peres sees that the old Jordanian option is gradually, and by force of circumstances, turning into a tacit conflict between Israel and Jordan.

Egypt's support for the economic development projects for the territories creates another axis in the Palestinian problem: Egypt-Israel-PLO against Jordan. The United States also supports this new axis, naturally, so one may safely assume that Jordan will ultimately have to discard its old policy and renew its partnership with the PLO.

African Labor Ministers Side-Step Trade Union Split

AB081743 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 8 (AFP) — Labour ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Tuesday [8 April] accepted a proposal to set up a committee of "wise men" to resolve the conflict that has paralyzed the OAU's umbrella labour organization for more than a year.

The move was calculated to stop the conference from getting bogged down in controversial debate over the badly-split organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU). The OATUU, set up as a specialized agency of the OAU in 1973, broke into two at an extraordinary conference of the body in Accra last February, with dissident members pulling out to form a rival organization.

They accused the OATUU leadership of gross financial mismanagement, though some sources say the differences stemmed from an ideological divide that is at the root of Africa's political polarization.

The coordinator of the African group at the governing body of the International Labour Organization [ILO], Ethiopian Ambassador Kassa Kebede, proposed that the OAU Labour Commission, as the ministers are known, set up the committee of "wise men" to resolve the crisis ahead of the ILO's 72d congress in Geneva next June. The conflict within OATUU was both "unfortunate and deeply embarassing" for Africa at a time when it needed to speak with one voice, he told the labour ministers.

Mr Kassa suggested that an open debate would lead to further controversy, without necessarily resolving the issue. It would also be unfortunate, he added, to go to Geneva while African workers remained divided, especially since the forthcoming session of the ILO would discuss the long-delayed restructuring of the UN agency as demanded by most African countries. Furthermore, the June session would be the first to be addressed by a current chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, and the president of the African National Congress of South Africa, Oliver Tambo, Mr Kassa said. This was important for the OATUU in view of its past struggle in support of the liberation fight in southern Africa, he noted.

Most delegates who spoke at Tuesday's plenary supported the proposal, and it was decided that five African regions meet to name a representative each to the committee of wise men, in which the OAU and the African group in Geneva would also take part.

However, Nigeria called on the conference to ensure that the countries named to the committee had no "vested interest" in the OATUU's fate, or were involved in spearheading the revolt in the first place.

The only dissonant voice came from Niger, whose delegate appeared to favour the de-facto split in the organization, and suggested that the crisis was purely and simply over the issue of mismanagement. The conference in Accra early this year democratically elected a new OATUU bureau after more than half the members had rejected the "poor management" of the men who had led the organization, the Niger delegate said. The old team had failed to present an audited financial statement though the body's membership had been demanding it since January last year, he claimed.

The OATUU secretary-general, James Denis Akumu of Kenya, against whom much of the criticism at the Accra meeting was directed, has insisted that the split is really over member unions' affiliation to World Trade Union bodies. Under present OATUU rules, they may not join such bodies as the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) or the Prague-based World Confederation of Zaire Unions (WFTU).

Mr Akumu, who has led the OATUU since its inception, has blamed American-inspired interference in the body for the split, and insisted that the Accra conference was presented with proper financial accounts.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Foreign Minister's Visit to Yugoslavia

For Belgrade TANJUG coverage of the visit to Yugoslavia of Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, including talks with Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc, see the Yugoslavia section of the 10 April Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Holds News Conference 9 April

LD102241 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2049 GMT 10 Apr 86

[News conference given by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 9 April after meeting with military commanders in Tripoli to prepare plans to confront recent U.S. threats — recorded]

[Text] [Question in English] The United States is saying that Libya may be behind the recent wave of attacks. What is Libya's response to that?

[Answer in Arabic with simultaneous English translation] This is an old story which the world has been listening to for a long time, and the world has been [word indistinct] for some time. The world has no evidence or any proof of this old story. It is merely to justify aggression against an independent state to make it lose its independence.

[Question] Are you worried about the probability of the U.S. 6th Fleet returning?

[Answer] We have now finished preparing military plans for confrontation in light of recent U.S. anti-Libyan statements. The United States will be militarily defeated and will fail for the second time. This is an issue which has already been settled: If an aggression is committed against us then we will spread violence against the United States and against its civilian and military targets in all the continents of the world. This issue has already been decided. But the important thing is that from now on we will call on all the peoples of the world to expel the United States from the United Nations and from the UN Security Council. It should have no right to occupy a permament seat in the UN Security Council because a country which occupies a permanent seat in the UN Security Council should preserve world peace whereas the United States is a crazy country which threatens world peace; it now has no right to occupy a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. Efforts should be made to expel it from the UN Security Council unless the American people bring down Reagan and the whole crazy U.S. Administration.

[Question in English] Who could be behind these attacks against U.S. targets? Could Libya be behind the attacks?

[Answer] The enemies of the United States — all peoples on earth — are behind these actions.

[Question] Does this include Libya?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the United States has turned Libya into an enemy but we have not yet issued orders for such action. When we issue such an order — if a new aggression is committed against us — then we will issue such an order to all international forces which helped us and to the forces of the Pan-Arab Command to start violence against the United States everywhere in the world. If a new aggression is committed then all the threats which I have told you of in previous news conferences will be implemented, including making the Mediterranean into a war zone — which will include southern Europe — and sea and air transport in the Mediterranean will be stopped.

[Question] Can you explain to us what the United States aims to achieve by its political, economic, and military attack on the Arab region in general and Libya in particular?

[Answer] Its aim is to subjugate the Arab nation and to make Israel into the strongest power in the region. It wants to subjugate the Arab homeland to neocolonialism and to continue its siege of the USSR. Its strategy requires that all the regions which stand in the way should be subjugated to U.S. influence. Fortunately this brings us and the USSR together because we are fighting for our independence; but at the same time we are doing the USSR a service because we are fighting its enemy which is advancing at our expense toward the USSR.

[Question by TASS correspondent in Russian followed by Arab translation] Mikhail Gorbachev presented a new initiative for establishing peace in the Mediterranean through the withdrawal of the USSR and U.S. fleets. What is your position on this initiative? Why in your opinion did the U.S. reject this initiative?

[Answer] We supported it from the beginning; we support this proposal. This initiative indicates the USSR's peaceful intentions and our friend Gorbachev's wish to remove the danger of war from the world. This shows the difference between a superpower which feels its responsibilities toward world peace and which is the opposite of the irresponsible behavior of the U.S. Administration — a behavior devoid of any feeling of responsibility toward world peace. Togther with the peoples of the Mediterranean we will support the USSR proposal of withdrawing the superpower fleets from the Mediterranean. As for why the United States rejected it, it is known that it is primarily to protect the Zionist entity [words indistinct] and to punish the Mediterranean Arab countries. Therefore, to safeguard imperialist interests, the United States does not care about world peace.

[Question in English] Will the Soviets defend you militarily if the 6th Fleet returns? Will the Soviets defend you militarily?

[Answer] Generally we are friends with the USSR and there is an agreement between us and the USSR to consult each other during serious crises to coordinate our efforts.

[Question in English] In case of a U.S. attack, do you think the USSR will give military support to Libya?

[Answer] If the battle is against the U.S. fleet or bases in southern Europe we will not need foreign military help. However, if the war escalated then naturally the USSR would not stand idle if a war was spreading further afield and was being waged by a superpower. Anyhow, any country that helps the 6th Fleet, be it European or Arab, will be involved in the coming war.

[Question in English] After the 6th Fleet left here it went to the bases in Spain, does that mean that Spain is now vulnerable?

[Answer] If war breaks out Italy, Spain, and the Mediterranean islands and any Arab ports the 6th Fleet may put pressure on will be within the circle of military operations.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] The United States wants to sacrifice the interests of Western Europe for the sake of its own interests. U.S. interests prevail and it wants the Europeans to sacrifice their interests. This conforms with the policy of hegemony and exerting control over others which is an imperialist policy. The United States wants Europe to succumb to its will so it emerges as the winner and other people are the losers. However, the European peoples are aware of this and have rejected this foolish request presented by Reagan who is even more foolish than the request.

[Question in English] Reagan is asking the Europeans to join sanctions against Libya again, if they do that how will that hurt Libya?

[Answer in English] I have answered this in Arabic. Europe would be the loser if it answered America's call. However, Europe will not do that because Europe knows that the United States wants to sacrifice its [Europe's] interests for the sake of U.S. interests. Generally, if the American security all over the world it should be clear from now that the American Administration is responsible for that and not us in case it carried out an attack on our homes and on our families. [sentence as heard]

[Question] How would the Europeans be the loser if they joined in the economic sanctions?

[Answer] Because they have large economic interests now and in the future regarding Libya. Libya is a country very rich in gas, oil, and other natural resources; it has huge projects it wants to build and the European companies can benefit from these projects.

[Question] What is the significance of the simultaneous U.S. aggression against Libya and the current Zionist threats against Syria? Do you expect a confrontation against the two countries to occur simultaneously?

[Answer] Naturally the Israelis are the U.S. forward base and we consider them to be one target, however, they could not destroy the great Arab nation.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] The confrontation with the United States will briing the day of Arab unity nearer and will push the masses toward revolution against any regime which does not support this confrontation. And if war breaks out the armies and the youth, and the masses will rise in mutiny against all regimes along all the borders common to Libya and Syria.

[Indistinct question in English]

[Answer] Losses are not important to us. What is important is that the line of death has been baptized by U.S. and Libyan blood.

[Question in English] One more question: In May they are going to hold a summit meeting in Tokyo and Reagan is coming with a proposal to accuse you of international terrorrsim and to propose economic sanctions against Libya; France, Germany, England, and Japan will discuss this. I would appreciate it if you could comment on how Japan [as heard] will act.

[Answer] We welcome the convocation of this conference and we are prepared to participate in it because we are sure we will never be condemned in this conference, and that Reagan will be condemned. He has now admitted before the world that he practiced international state terrorism against an independent state.

[Question] You have offered to mediate; you have said you tried to contact the Americans to see if you could come to some agreement with them. What do you have to offer? What are you offering the Americans in the way of an agreement with them?

They say they want to get rid of you totally. What do you suggest as an agreement with the United States unless it has declared that it will abandon the policy of state terrorism as an agreement between the two?

[Answer] There are no negotiations with the United States unless it has declared that it will abandon the policy of state terrorism.

[Question] What do you say to people who say that the colonel has sent a letter or some kind of a message [words indistinct]?

[Answer laughing] If it exists let us see it. We challenge them to publish this letter. We defy them and challenge them to publish it.

Southern Europe To Be Included in Counterattack Plan

LD111504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution made a statement to JANA today and said that Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah rejects with unswerving courage the unjust and insolent military threats which do not scare it at all as the targets defined by the aggressors in front of the whole world are pure civilian targets which are completely free form any military presence. And since the threat emanated this time from the whole of NATO and is aimed at hitting at our homes and sons, the whole of southern Europe has been included today, Friday, within the Libyan counterattack plan without any discrimination.

Sources Cited on Reagan Planning 'Aggression'

LD101501 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Reagan Decides To Launch Aggression on Libya" — JANA headline]

[Text] Washington, Rajab 30, Apr 10 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — U.S. television network, CBS, reiterated last night that Reagan decided to wage a military aggression against Libya.

Quoting a source very close to the dark house, the above network has not reported any clarification as to how this aggression is going to be carried out, but it reveals that this operation is necessarily not going to be launched from U.S. aircraft carriers which are still at the Mediterranean Sea.

The network, however, discloses that this operation might be materialised through the U.S. bases in West Europe.

In the meantime, Voice of America has said today the U.S. war department, the Pentagon, has issued its orders to U.S. aircraft-carrier, *Coral Sea*, which is now off the Spanish town of Malaga to be on standby and stay at the Mediterranean Sea for an unspecified time. Earlier, it was decided that it should soon return to the United States.

Sicilian Group Supports Expulsion of U.S. Bases

LD101212 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, Rajab 29, Apr 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the Basic People's Congress in the town of Catania in Sicily Island south Italy have stressed its belief in the third universal theory and its immortal humanitarian dicta.

The masses of this congress which has been established of late following their first meeting have announced that they are ready to propogate the thoughts of the leader of revolutionary thoughts of the leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, expressing their conviction that the Basic People's Congresses are the true framework of direct democracy.

They have shouldered their responsibility to undertake the mission of instigating the masses of Sicily Island to struggle for the expulsion of U.S. military bases being an encroachment upon the freedom of the Italian people and threatening perpetually its safety and (?security).

On this occasion in their telegram to the leader of the revolution the masses of this Basic People's Congress have concerned their full solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in bravely combatting imperialist plots. The telegram reads:

"We hold that the third universal theory is the road for direct democracy and the achievement of peace and the progress of peoples's".

Spokesman Denies Attack Planned Against Spain

PA101643 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1618 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Madrid, 10 Apr (EFE) — The Libyan people "have never thought of attacking Spain or any of its towns but of attacking U.S. bases" located in Spanish territory, a spokesman of the Libyan People's Bureau (Embassy) in Madrid told EFE today.

The spokesman denied the reports published today in several Spanish newspapers about an alleged attack by the Libyan regime of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi against Spain "if the United States militarily attacks Libya."

"Al-Qadhdhafi," the spokesman said, "would be willing to attack the U.S. bases because 99 percent of the people who live in them are North Americans, but we would never harm the Spanish people."

The Libyan spokesman reiterated: "We have never thought of attacking Spain because the relations between the two countries are very close."

The attack would take place, he indicated, if the U.S. forces return to the Gulf of Sidra. "At that time, the Libyan people would have to defend their sovereignty and their honor."

Jallud Receives Soviet Central Committee Member

LD110944 Tripoli JANA in English 0829 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 1, April 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received yesterday afternoon Mr Konstantin Katushev, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of State Committee for Foreign Economic Contacts who is currently on a visit to Al-Jamahiriyah.

QNA: Officials Confirm Unity Plan With Sudan

GF101414 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Apr (QNA) — Two Libyan officials have confirmed reports concerning a Libyan-Sudanese unity plan. They described it as a first step toward a comprehensive Arab unity aimed at creating a pan-Arab entity based on cooperation and development.

In a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Colonel 'Abd al-Rahman al-Ubayd, secretary general of the Libyan Armed Forces' General Staff, said that the unity plan was presented to Sudan by Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, immediately after [Sudan's] uprising, but the volume of duties shouldered by the transitional government precluded its introduction, he added.

Col al-'Ubayd denied any link between the intensification of Libyan contacts and efforts and the trend toward ending Sudanese-Egyptian integration. He noted that his country hopes that the next step on the road to Arab unity will be a merger with Egypt after "it abandons Camp David."

In a statement published in the Al-Shariqah-based newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, Ibrahim Jad, a Libyan political leader, said that his country has informed Sudanese officials of the resolutions adopted by the people's congresses allowing residents of Sudanese provinces adjacent to Libya to enter Libya, reside, and move freely within it.

Blast in Greek Cafe Reported; Damage Reports Differ

NC111031 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] AFP has reported that a huge explosion destroyed a popular cafe full of U.S. officers and troops in Nea Makri, which is north of the Greek capital, Athens. The agency added that the violent blast killed a large number of U.S. soldiers and left dozens of others wounded. The explosion also reached the gate to a U.S. military base, which is only a short distance from the cafe, causing severe damage.

This terrifying explosion created a state of confusion and chaos among area residents and in the streets leading to the cafe. The French agency also pointed out that the blast resulted in a great deal of material damage, and that the competent authorities have not yet been able to estimate the amount. The agency reported that the windows of a nearby hotel were shattered by the explosion, which rocked the entire area.

[Athens Domestic Service in Greek at 1500 GMT on 10 April carries an item on the same incident, which reads: "An explosion caused by a homemade device occurred at dawn today in the (pub ville) on the coast of Nea Makri. The blast caused only material damage, and shattered a number of windows in a nearby hotel."]

SUDAN

Defense Minister Reportedly To Retire

JN101120 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 10 (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah will not return to the People's Armed Forces after the expiry of the transitional period, the daily *AL-AYYAM* reported here today.

I will retire and I will not practise any political activities after the holding of the constituent assembly, first meeting current Apr 26 *AL-AYYAM* added quoting Major Gen. 'Uthman 'Abdallah.

Daf'allah Endorses New Police Pay Scale

JN041455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Apr (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has endorsed a new pay scale for the police force after it was reviewed by the Service Affairs Office to maintain the balance between the police force and the People's Armed Forces as it was in the 1976 pay scale. Police officers tendered their resignations at the beginning of this week protesting their service terms. The officers withdrew their resignations after meeting with the prime minister and the interior minister, who showed understanding of their demands.

Further Reportage on Libyan Proposal for Unity

TMC Chairman Expresses Support

LD101718 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, has emphasized that without unity this nation cannot be of significance. He explained that when unity is based on a popular foundation it is bound to succeed.

Receiving the Libyan Arab unity delegation last Tuesday, Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his solidarity with and support for the unity proposal, put forward by the brother leader of the revolution, describing it as a practical proposal to achieve a cohesive and substantial Arab unity. In his statement about the proposal for Arab unity by the Libyan Arab unity delegation, Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab said that the question of Arab unity is the objective which all Arab forces are seeking and if there existed Arab unity then not so much would have been lost.

Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his thanks and appreciation to the brother leader of the revolution and said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was personally concerned and came to the Sudan to support the popular revolution. He added: In fact, as I stated before, we have never found a people who adopted a better stance than that of the Libyan Arab people and their leadership. Their moral and material support in terms of the aid convoys and in the participation in projects and in coordination in international stands and the revival of joint projects, all this clearly projects the extent of the ties between our people in the Sudan and the Jamahiriyah. Expressing his hope in the realization of these projects, Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab asserted anew the principles and firm stand of the Sudan with the people of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the imperialist conspiracies.

Further on Settlement Rights in Libya

EA101114 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 10 — The popular committees leadership in Libya has issued a decision giving Sudanese citizens the right to settle, sojourn and to possess lands in Al-Kufrah region, south west of Libya, as a practical example for the proposed Libyan unity project between Sudan and Libya, Libyan brotherlines office secretary here Ambassador Jum'ah al-Ghazzani announced Thursday. Libya, in its turn, is expecting a similar decision considering the Sudanese bordering region to Libya, Darfur region, north west of Sudan, from the Sudanese Government, Al-Ghazzani said.

On the other hand Libyan delegation member, currently visiting the Sudan, said Rashid told the daily *AL-AYYAM* issued here today that the proposed unity project was widely accepted by Gen Siwar al-Dhahab and the Sudanese people. He further added that the project will be laid down for the coming elected constituent assembly — beginning sessions current 26th April.

Merger Discussed With Officials

JN110939 Khartoum SUNA in English
0919 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 11, (SUNA) — Trade unionist movement leadership Thursday discussed with the visiting Libyan delegation a proposed Libyan merger project sponsored by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and economic sanctions called for by the United States against Libya.

Sudan Workers Trade Union Federation SWTUF Chairman (Muhammad 'Uthman Gamma) who was speaking to SUNA yesterday said the meeting had mainly tackled the Sudanese-Libyan merger project declared by the Libyan leader, we explain to the delegation that the matter will be discussed thoroughly by the [words indistinct] our different trade unions in order to achieve its planned goals, he said. [as received]

The Libyan delegation which comprises 11 members representing peoples congresses, armed forces and popular committees arrived here last Sunday to take part in the country's celebration of April popular uprising 1st anniversary.

Communist Party Official Criticizes Army Trend

JN101205 Khartoum SUNA in English
1040 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 10, (SUNA) — The leader of the Communist Party Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud has lashed out as a contradiction to public consensus the trend aiming at the reinstatement of some members of the Transitional Military Council in their previous military units, the mouth piece of the Communist Party *AL-MAYDAN* reported here today.

Nuquad has further called for the reinstatement of the veteran elements fired by ousted President Numayri from the Army, the daily *AL-AYYAM* added.

AL-MAYDAN went on quoting Nuqud to say that the unity and the nationality of the Army necessitate the liquidation of all Numayri's regime's impact and the reformation of the destruction manipulated by deposed President Numayri in the Army national institutions.

Egyptian Ambassador Speaks on Numayri's Asylum

JN071032 Khartoum SUNA in English
1020 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 7 (SUNA) — Egypt's Ambassador to Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah stated that he had made contacts with the miniter of interior and verbally asked the attorney general to hand him over the cassettes that was said to be registered in the voice of ousted Numayri, who is now benefiting of a political asylum in Egypt, and any other documents showing that the toppled president is conducting a political activity against the Sudan's Government from inside Egypt. Musharrafah, who was speaking to the daily *AL-AYYAM* published here today, said if this is proved we will withdraw the right of political asylum given to ousted Numayri.

Meanwhile, he hailed the success of the democracy process now being practiced by the Sudanese people en the current elections, affirming that the success of this experience will positively boost the Sduanese-Egyptian relations. He also expressed satisfaction over the civilized style represented in the disciplined election process carried out by the Sudanese people.

Egyptian Envoy Comments on Military Support

EA092341 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1735 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Summary from poor reception] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — Husayn 'Abbas, Egypt's ambassador to Sudan, speaking about Egyptian arms that have arrived in Sudan, has said that they are within the framework of the military support being offered by Egypt to Sudan. "He explained that this support is deemed to be an extension of the military support being offered by Egypt, and does not fall within the framework of the joint defense agreement. It stems from Egypt's belief that this helps in the security of Sudan, and that the security of Sudan is part of the security of Egypt. The ambassador added that three Egyptian aircraft have arrived in Khartoum loaded with various types of arms and ammunition, and full equipment for about 2,000 soldiers. He said two more aircraft loaded with arms, ammunition and equipment are expected to arrive in the next 2 days, bringing the total number of aircraft to five."

Envoy Address Not Shown on Egypt Television

JN101156 Khartoum SUNA in English
1026 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 10, (SUNA) — The Egyptian television refused to transmit the Sudanese Ambassador to Cairo Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif's address on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of April popular upheaval, Sudanese national newspapers read in their issue of Thursday.

The dailies said preconditions, as not mentioning anything concerning the ousted President Numayri or the malpractices of his regime were imposed on the ambassador's address.

Not only that but the Egyptian television also refused to transmit a film on April uprising.

Numayri, who was toppled in April 1985, is taking refuge in Egypt since then, and the Sudanese Government does not stop asking the Egyptian officials to hand him over to stand trial for corruption, fraud, tyranny, illicit wealth and other charges.

SPLA Officer on Intervention in Internal Affairs

EA091641 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA high command and deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics, has commented on the news broadcast by the BBC on 8 April 1986, quoting the official Sudanese News Agency which had reported that the Sultanate of Oman would supply the Khartoum government with military assistance, of which one buffalo military transport plane had already been delivered.

In this regard, Maj Arok deployed what he called the response by some Arab and Islamic countries to the lies of the Transitional Military Council which has been soliciting for foreign assistance by portraying the conflict in Sudan as one between Africans and Arabs on the one hand and Islam versus Christianity on the other, at a time when the SPLM-SPLA has made it abundantly clear in its document and on several occasions that it is fighting for peace, freedom, justice, democracy, and equality with respect to rights as well as duties among all Sudanese citizens.

Maj Arok went on to say that in its principles, objectives, and policies the SPLM-SPLA absolutely condemns racism, sectarianism, and all forms of religious bigotry regardless of where it emanates from. These practices the SPLM-SPLA would fight against to the last man, he added.

Criticizing what he considered was an unwarranted meddling into Sudan's internal affairs, Maj Arok said that the Government of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Sultanate of Oman and those of other countries that have intervened and continue to intervene in Sudan should take their hands off Sudan and instead deal with the country as a single entity if they are genuinely interested in the good of Sudan and its people.

In conclusion Maj Arok stressed that it was vital for the Sudanese people to be fully alert and vigilant so as to be able to frustrate all the attempts aiming at the Balkanization of Sudan and its transformation into another Lebanon.

TUNISIA

Mzali Confers With Cape Verde President

LD110224 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Mr Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of interior, this evening in the Al-Sa'dah Palace talked with President Pereira of Cape Verde.

After the talks they presided over an extended working session that included the members of the two delegations.

TAP has learned that the talks concentrated on friendship and relations of cooperation, and the means to consolidate them and give them more [words indistinct].

Paris Interviews Tunisian Ambassador

LD071728 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Hedi Mabrouk, Tunisian ambassador to France, carried in the "24 Hours in Africa" program; date and place not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Where do you Tunisians stand with regard to relations with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi?

[Answer] We have had problems, as you know: We are trying to overcome them. We put all the good will needed into this, and as you know, contacts have been made and we hope they will yield results. We are not motivated by aggressivity; we have only one objective, to be able to genuinely devote ourselves to the development of our country and obtain progress in the social, economic and cultural fields. We want to devote ourselves to this.

[Question] Do you have the impression of being caught between the United States, the Western world, on the one hand, and on the other, Col al-Qadhdhafi.

[Answer] Not at all. We have purely and simply a feeling of gratitude toward the United States. It helped us greatly while Tunisia was fighting for independence. This is something we cannot forget. There is, therefore, this link of friendship between us and the United States, and we are faithful to it. This does not prevent us from cultivating fraternal relations with all those of the same religion, with all the Arab countries, of which Libya is one. Unfortunately, there has been this tragedy, as you know, which caused the mass exodus of a large number of our citizens. There have also been other initiatives which did not favor fraternal relations, but these were not made by us.

[Question] Talking about the United States, a lot has been said recently, including here at Paris Radio, about a project for a U.S. monitoring station [base d'ecoute]. Is this true or false?

[Answer] When you think that Bourguiba has devoted 50 years of his life to truly affirm Tunisian sovereignty, one cannot conceive that he could really sell off one single square millimeter of Tunisian territory. The question is absolutely unimaginable and inconceivable; I am well placed to speak about it because I was personally entrusted [as heard] before the reconversion of the Bizerte base was started. The Bizerte base is currently an industrial base where, evidently, our Army is present, but there is not one single foreign soldier there, and there will be none.

[Question] Has the United States never asked for this? You may have refused it, but has there never been such a request arriving at a ministerial or presidential office in Tunis?

[Answer] Our cooperation cannot in any case be placed at such a level with either the Americans, the French, or with any other Arab country. We believe in our sovereignty in an obsessional manner and this sometimes causes us some difficulties in our relations with certain countries.

[Question] Tunisia celebrated the 30th anniversary of independence on 20 March. According to many observers who know your country well the political situation in Tunisia is tense; one may even say that your country is in the eye of the storm [words indistinct].

[Answer] It is a matter of knowing what one wants. When there was a single political party we were criticized because there was a single party. Now there is a political pluralism, which enables everyone to express his or her views and which truly allows for the emergence of nuances in the behavior, assessment and analysis of the situation. Because one is not used to seeing Tunisia in this light, but to seeing Tunisia as a monolith, one immediately seems to think that problems are hatched and that we are in the eye of the storm. The question does not arise. We are purely and simply a pluralist, democratic country where many people express their views, and one gives the impression of having some difficulty in maintaining the same line [orientation]. [sentence as heard]

[Question] There have, however, been blunders at certain times. There was a censorship of the press...

[Mabrouk interrupts] Censorship, well, you know that we are one of the few countries, if not the only one, where there is truly a blossoming, a beautiful term, even if the articles do not always have a beautiful fragrance. We are perhaps the only country in the region to have so many newspapers, including newspapers of the opposition and newspapers which are far from being obliging.

[Question] There will be Tunisian parliamentary elections in November 1986. Is this vote going to mark a new stage in Tunisian political life? Some political parties reproach your government for curtailing their maneuverability margin.

[Answer] It is to some extent a tradition with the parties in general before elections. They always try to justify beforehand the difficulties they might have in getting the desired support. What I can tell you is that the elections are conceived, and will be carried out in a democratic spirit completely devoid of the idea of achieving anything other than the objective of democracy and of free expression for everyone.

[Question] An election code is being prepared and this code worries the opposition parties [words indistinct].

[Answer] There are several ways to conceive an election code. Here in France one is well placed to speak about it. It is a topic which always gives rise to controversy, regardless of the voting system.

[Question] One last question Mr Ambassador: In the economic field Tunisia has been hit by the fall in oil prices, and its agriculture is not doing very well. Must Tunisians expect harsh austerity measures in order to recover?

[Answer] May I point out to you that Tunisia is also one of the few countries which has not had to postpone the deadlines for repaying its debts. This gives some indication of its health, its economic health. We are not dragging our feet when it comes to repaying our debts. And this is quite exceptional in our world. So, if we turn to our economy, obviously there is a difficulty which, as you say, comes from the fall in the price of oil, which also comes from the fluctuations of the dollar. Incidentally, this has its advantages in other areas. But what is obvious, and we are well aware of this, is that we have always calculated the limits of our possibilities as far as our resources are concerned, and we primarily base what we do on a policy of imagination, initiative and dynamism in the plans we conceive, and we are succeeding in this. This is proved by the fact, as I have just said, that we are actually a country that pays its debts, where extreme poverty is not the order of the day — except when some people with a sullen imagination come up with some problem and make a big song and dance about it. We undoubtedly have economic difficulties, but who doesn't? Even the richest and most powerful countries have them, but we are in a position to face up to them, and I can assure you that our development plan is being fulfilled with absolutely no difficulties.

[Question] Just one small question about tourism: Is the tourist industry doing well at the moment in Tunisia, because in France you have started a big promotion campaign for Tunisia — we notice it on the metro, on the television and radio.

[Answer] It's going very well. It's going well, firstly, because we are a hospitable country, because we are a fraternal country, because we are a country where we really try to offer hospitality and all that is most open and pleasant to those who come to our country, and also because we are making a great effort at investment in hotels and hotel operation. Despite all the difficulties which arise from time to time, and which are due to an incorrect interpretation of a given phenomenon — here I digress: There has been much talk, for example, of incidents that occurred in Zarzis involving our Jewish fellow citizens, whereas we are a country that is really attached to the unity of the national community in which, for us, Muslims and Jews enjoy equal citizenship. Despite all these pitfalls and despite these interpretations, which are quite often excessive, I can assure you that the planes and the hotels are full and Tunisia is happy to welcome those who want to visit Tunisia. Why don't you join them? You will be most welcome.

[Correspondent] [laughter] Fine. Thank you very much, Mr Ambassador.

SDAR

APS: Communique Issued on UN Talks With Morocco

LD101649 Algiers APS in English 1445 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] SDAR, 10/04/86 (APS) — The preliminary talks between the Polisario Front and Morocco are an exploratory stage designed to make the two sides start direct negotiations — as provided for in Resolution 40/50 for the finalisation of the cease-fire conditions and the modalities of the referendum for selfdetermination in Western Sahara without any administrative or military constraint, a communique released by the Ministry of Information announced.

The communique said the talks which started on Wednesday at the UN headquarters follow upon the adoption by the UN General Assembly of Resolution 40/50.

The head of the Saharan delegation to the talks Mahfoud Ali Beiba reaffirmed his government's commitment to the peace plan worked out by the OAU and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution 40/50 which he said, is the outcome of the efforts made by Africa and the international community to restore justice and peace in Western Sahara, the communique said.

Diplomatic Relations With Guatemala To Begin

LD102252 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Another victory for the Saharan cause: Guatemala has recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The two countries have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from today. This was announced in a communique by the Saharan Ministry of Information. Sixty-four countries have now recognized the SDAR.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Reports on Constitution, Drought, Somalia

EA101432 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The fourth regular session of the WPE Central Committee opened today at the Central Committee hall with a central report presented by the WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

In his central report, the comrade secretary general pointed out that among the various important issues that the Central Committee will seriously examine is the scrutiny and assessment of the draft constitution which was presented by the Constitution Drafting Commission. He pointed out that after it has been debated by the people and been improved as a result of their constructive opinions, the draft constitution will be ready for its scientific historical mission.

In his report the comrade secretary noted that it was possible to create the material basis to enable the working people to become direct participants in political power as a result of the social and economic changes achieved in various sectors. He noted that as the efforts to prepare the draft constitution for the Peoples Democratic Republic of Ethiopia were extensive, and as this document is decisive in directing and establishing the Republic, great weight has been given to the preparation of the draft constitution.

In his report the comrade secretary pointed out that even though, due to improved weather conditions, this year's production was an improvement over last years, the demand for more food is still greater than that supplied by the country's production and emergency aid programs that are being carried out in the parts of our country which have been continuously hit by drought.

In his report, the comrade secretary general pointed out that with the help of the Ethiopian relief and rehabilitation commission and other foreign donor organizations, 4,119,201 people have received food aid and other help over the last 2 years at emergency aid stations established in 12 regions in the country. He noted that at present 157,654 elderly people are being taken care of at various shelter camps.

The comrade secretary general pointed out in his report that at present 180 bulldozers have been purchased and deployed in resettlement areas for development activities and 400 tractors purchased from foreign countries in addition to the 800 tractors assembled in the country are being sent to resettlement areas for the same purpose. In this respect, the comrade secretary general said in his central report, the assistance given for implementing the resettlement program and assisting our compatriots by the EEC, UN organizations, the Canadian and Italian Governments, the USSR, the GDR, Revolutionary Cuba, the DPRK, Czechoslovakia, and from the socialist bloc and other countries is exemplary.

The report pointed out that in the activities aimed at collectivizing the peasants in villages and improving productivity and changing social life, 2,839,293 people have been collectivized in Arsi, Shewa, and Harerge regions.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that in order to alleviate the transport problem 50 regional passenger buses have been bought and deployed in various regions. To alleviate the public transport problems in Addis Ababa, 50 additional buses (?will be deployed soon).

Regarding Revolutionary Ethiopia's relations with neighboring countries, the comrade secretary general pointed out in his report that the efforts being made to abolish the enmity with Somalia and create a constructive relationship is a sign of our need for co-existence and he added that since goodwill has been seen on Somalia's part, this beginning has given us great hope and our party and the Revolutionary Government will truly push forward toward this end.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that the hosting of the conference in Ethiopia by the concerned parties from Sudan clearly shows our strong interest in good-neighborliness and he added that since true peace and development can be achieved through cooperation and a relationship based on good-neighborliness, Revolutionary Ethiopia will continue with its efforts to carry out its obligations toward this end.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that there must be a means whereby North and South Korea can jointly host the 1988 Olympiad in order to achieve a better result. If Seoul is allowed to be the sole host of the Olympiad, the issue will make no contribution to pacifying the already tense situation in Korea and the whole region and consequently, Revolutionary Ethiopia will not be participating.

The central report presented by the comrade secretary general was unanimously adopted by the members of the session.

Members of the session also listened to the Central Commission report presented by WPE Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Control Commission Comrade Alemu Abebe and approved it unanimously.

SOMALIA

DFSS 2d Congress Adopts Political Program

EA101530 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Report on Political Program of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, adopted Second DFSS Congress. Read by Mahmud 'Abdi 'Ali of the DFSS Central Committee — recorded]

[Excerpts] The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] Political Program is the front's third program so far and was adopted in March, 1986. During the second congress which took place between 19 and 25 March 1986, the following proposed changes were laid down in the Political Program. The first part of the Political Program is:

A. Internal Policy:

The front's internal policy includes the following points:

1. The elimination of the dictatorship of Mohamed Siad Barre and the restoration of the freedom of the Somali people.

2. The establishment of a democratic administration which adheres to the following principles:

a. The banning of laws and regulations and of activities and circulars calling for the suppression of the people by the dictatorship.
b. The establishment of a national democratic constitution which will prepare for free elections leading to parliamentary democracy.
c. The reorganization of the Armed Forces so that they can participate in developing and defending the nation.
d. The strengthening of the rights of Somali citizens and assistance for their full participation in the political and social life of their country.

3. The protection and strengthening of the Islamic faith which is the pilar of Somali society.

4. The removal of U.S. and South African [as heard] military bases and the freeing of Somalia from foreign military bases.

5. The safeguarding and strengthening of the sovereign Somali people.

6. Combatting nation-wrecking practices such as tribalism and [word indistinct].

7. The immediate unification of the Somali opposition forces, namely the Somali National Movement SNM and the DFSS.

8. The removal of any sort of inequitable agreement entered into with any party, government, or body, be it political or economic, which might compromise the independence and dignity of the Somali people. Clear examples of such agreements include those establishing the U.S. imperialist and the heinous South African [as heard] military bases in Somalia.

9. The caring for and aiding of Somali people who have become refugees as a result of the constant fighting.

10. The implementation of administrative decentralization [last two words in English] which works for balanced development in the regions.

B. External Policy:

The external policy of the DFSS is based on the principles set out below:

1. The country should follow a policy of neutrality.

2. The promotion of mutual understanding, stability, and lasting peace in the Horn of Africa.

3. The establishment of good relations with all nations and peoples in the world with the exception of South Africa and Israel and the re-establishment of relations with progressive nations which were severed by the Siad Barre regime.

4. The establishment of good relations with the progressive nations of Revolutionary Ethiopia, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the PDRY.

5. The support of the liberation struggle of Palestine and the condemnation of the Camp David accords.

6. The undertaking of a progressive policy and stand against oppressive and exploitative policies which merely serve imperialism.

7. The support of all liberation movements such as the ANC, SWAPO, and Polisario.

8. The active participation in all the activities of governmental organizations such as the [word indistinct], the OAU, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference, and the Non-Aligned Movement.

9. The condemnation of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the call for the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea to be a nuclear-free zone.

C. Economic Policy:

The economic policy of the DFSS is as follows:

1. The establishment of an economic policy free from foreign capitalism.

2. The establishment of an economic program which will contribute towards :

a. Reorganizing production and promoting industries.
b. Increasing and improving agricultural production.
c. Improving livestock production, marine, and mineral resources.

3. The establishment of a settlement program for nomads.

4. The improvement of the standard of living of the people, [words indistinct] placing special emphasis on helping farmers and pastoralists.

D. Social Policy:

The social policy of the DFSS is based on:

1. The eradication of such evil practices as tribalism, bribery, nepotism, and (word indistinct).

2. The granting of full independence to the justice department in order to allow justice to take its rightful course.

3. The placing of additional emphasis on improving the educational system in order to advance Somali society.

4. The fostering of an awareness of health education and an increase in the number of hospitals in order to alleviate health problems.

5. The education of the public by the media on practices that will lead to national advancement.

6. The safeguard of society's cultural heritage.

UGANDA

USAID Authorized To Resume Operations in West Nile

EA102117 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The government has granted permission to the United States Agency for International Development, USAID, to resume aid activities in West Nile. This was announced by the permanent secretary to the office of the prime minister, Mr Bangirana, at a meeting with the mission director of the USAID in Uganda, Mr (Aldin Coker), last Tuesday [8 April]. They discussed emergency (? aid) assistance to Uganda. According to a statement issued after the meeting, a team of nine people was due to leave for West Nile yesterday for a study tour. Under the West Nile project the USA is to provide $3.5 million to assist previously displaced people and [word indistinct] to rehabilitate agricultural production in Arua and Moyo Districts. Mr Bangirana further announced an emergency meeting with nongovernment organizations aid coordination committee will take place on the 17th of this month.

CAMEROON

East German Joint Commission Session Ends

AB101520 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The 3-day third session of the Cameroon-East German Joint Commission ended yesterday in Yaounde. The session, which had been co-chaired by Cameroon's foreign minister, William Eteki Mboumoua, and the East German vice minister of commerce, Thomas Neuber, saw sensitive discussions between the two sides.

In the cultural and scientific fields, the two parties decided to elaborate together the cultural and scientific cooperation program for 1986-87, to come in force after an act that will serve as a base for relations in these fields. Both parties expressed interest of initiating the signing soon of a cooperation treaty in (?sports).

Progress was also registered in negotiations that will end with an accord on air and maritime traffic. On economic and financial cooperation, both sides exchanged views on projects in agriculture, animal breeding, health, city planning, telecommunications and infrastracture. The fourth joint session will be held in Berlin at a date to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

CAR

Bangui Trial of Student Activists Ends

AB101838 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT 10 Apr 86

[By AFP Special Correspondent Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Excerpts] Bangui, 10 Apr (AFP — The successive hearings of the 10 CAR students being tried for "threatening the security of the state," ended on Thursday [10 April] at the Bangui Special Tribunal where the accused continued to plead their innocence and before the intervention of the public prosecutor scheduled for Friday.

Throughout these 4 days of hearing, the students, who are either supporters or members of the National Association of Central African Students [ANECA], were determined to show that their action was "purely of a union nature" but not political, as certain "university authorities" have accused them.

On Thursday, the last of them, Jean-Benoit Ngonda, president of the ANECA, wanted to demonstrate that in fact the trial was nothing but an "attempt aimed at eliminating the leaders of the ANECA." The bureau of the students union, which was elected last February, has never been recognized by the authorities in charge of the university. For Mr Ngonda, who says he was elected by 92 percent of the voters, this trial is above all "that of the ANECA and its president."

Throughout the hearing, the accused have been supported by hundreds of students who are packed within and around the Palace of Justice and who loudly demonstrate their support for them.

The trial, of which the official media do not talk, has however created a great stir in Bangui. Since Wednesday, nonstudent spectators are attending it with increasing numbers each day. Hawkers have come to settle all around the Palace of Justice, which has been transformed into a real "court of wonders."

On Friday, the public prosecutor will take the floor. He has called several prosecution witnesses, including the rector of the university, who has systematically been accused by the students on trial.

GABON

New Measures Increase Control of Resident Aliens

AB101712 Paris AFP in French 1440 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Libreville, 10 Apr (AFP) — At the beginning of April, the Gabonese authorities introduced new measures for the delivery of residence permits to aliens resident in the country. These measures which, an official source affirmed, are aimed at ensuring a better control of the alien population and at safeguarding jobs for Gabonese, have aroused some anxiety in the chancelleries in Libreville and the companies which employ many workers. The obtaining the residence permit, whose delivery has been suspended for many months now, depends on an individual work permit delivered by the Ministry of Labor or on the presentation of a work contract countersigned by the same ministry. In addition, a deposit equal to the price of the return journey by plane plus 20 percent for incidental expenses is demanded.

Apart from these measures, the cost of the ordinary visa for visitors has been increased to 25,000 CFA francs (Fr 500); the permanent visa costs 50,000 CFA francs (Fr 1,000).

"These measures demonstrate the immigration policy of the Gabonese state," it is said particularly in the African chancelleries where, while "respecting Gabon's sovereign decisions," people say they are "worried" by the consequences they might entail.

"The price of the travel visas is going to drive away our compatriots who have a business here and who are obliged to travel often," an ambassador from an African country said. Another ambassador was afraid that "the cost of the resident permit, which is compulsory for each family member aged over 16, will be unbearable for certain independent workers."

"The international crisis is affecting Gabon like many other countries and, in this period of lean kine, our first concern is to safeguard jobs for the Gabonese," it is said in circles close to the presidency of the Republic. "We want to discourage the aliens who bring us nothing and who come to take the place of the Gabonese," said General Jean Boniface Assele, commander in chief of the police force. "We do not want to brutally drive the aliens out of Gabon as it was the case in some other countries. We are hospitable by nature and, in the face of these problems, we have chosen a more elegant solution."

Finally, Mr Assele refuted the idea that these measures are tainted with xenophobia. "We have about 130,000 to 140,000 foreign workers of 105 different nationalities for about 600,000 jobs. Which country in the world could tolerate this? As for us, we accept them but we simply want to be able to control them better as it is the case in France," he added in a reference to French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's general policy statement.

ZAIRE

Foreign Affairs Head, PRC Envoy View Relations

AB111040 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0946 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Apr (AZAP) — The excellent bilateral ties existing between Kinshasa and Beijing were examined on Wednesday [9 April] by citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Mr An Guozheng, PRC ambassador to Zaire.

The two men noted with appreciation the evolution of the cooperation between their two countries and its strenghtening in the right direction desired by the Executive Council and the PRC government in the best interest of the two peoples.

China is one of the countries that contribute most substantially to the economic development of Zaire, especially in the economic and agricultural sectors.

Scibe-Airlift Continues Kinshasa-Brussels Air Link

AB101245 Paris AFP in French 0817 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Apr (AFP) — A private company, Scibe-Airlift, continues to operate flights to Belgium in spite of the suspension of Sabena and Air Zaire flights along this route, it was learned yesterday in the Zairian capital.

Scibe-Airlift operates a flight on this route on Tuesdays, but it is expected to initiate a special Kinshasa-Brussels flight on Saturday in order to fly back school children returning to Belgium at the end of the Easter vacation.

Under the Belgian-Zairian air agreement, the air companies of the two countries are allowed daily flights but Air Zaire only operated two a week.

The Zairian company was planning to resume its flights to Paris which it abandoned many years ago as of 1 June, but since Monday, the French capital has replaced Brussels as Air Zaire's air terminal in Europe.

BENIN

Soviet War Veterans Delegation Arrives 8 Apr

AB101948 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In 1 month's time, the entire world will be celebrating the 41st anniversary of the end of the Second World War — 41 years since humanity [words indistinct] international stability due mainly to the Soviet Union's victory over fascism [words indistinct]. As a prelude to this anniversary celebration, a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans arrived in our country yesterday in order to show its friendship with Beninese war veterans.

The Soviet delegation, which is headed by Major General (Usan Decov), chairman of the [name indistinct] branch of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, met this afternoon at the Veterans' House [Maison des Combattants] in Cotonou with the Beninese Association of War Veterans and Victims.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives U.S. President Reagan's Letter

AB101516 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The chairman of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and president of Burkina Faso has just received a letter from President Ronald Reagan in reply to a letter written to him by Captain Thomas Sankara expressing Burkina Faso's concern over the threat of war posed by the American maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. Burkina and its revolution, which are solidly committed to all policies of peace in the world, cannot remain indifferent to the worsening situation, Capt Thomas Sankara explained in his letter, thus calling for general detente.

In his reply, U..S. President Ronald Reagan explained that the U.S. ships were using the international waters normally without any intentions of war and that peace will be preserved as Burkina Faso's concern is shared by many countries in the world.

Sankara Receives CEAO Secretary, Guinean Envoy

AB102200 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of Burkina Faso, this afternoon received successively the Secretary General of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] Mamadou Haidara Toure, and the Guinean ambassador to Burkina Faso residing in Bamako, His Excellency Mamadou Marz Diallo. After the audience, Toure, the CEAO secretary general, spoke to the press about the purpose of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Toure] The 11th summit of heads of state of the Community greatly honored me in appointing me the head of the institution. It was then only natural that I should paymy first visit to the president of the country housing the headquarters of the organization and who, as you are aware, is the outgoing current chairman of the CEAO conference of heads of state. In fact, this is what prompted my visit to the president of Burkina Faso this afternoon.

[Unidentified reporter] You are a Malian and you have succeeded a Malian as the head of this institution, that is the CEAO, which has just emerged from a political situation well known to everyone and which, unfortunately, is facing a very serious financial situation. Can we say that the new secretary general has come to assume office with new ideas and perhaps new methods to manage the institution?

[Toure] In fact, you are right to say that it is necessary to tackle the CEAO problems in such a manner that the proper ways and means be found to help the organization regain its reputation. I think that you are aware that I have just assumed office and that I cannot tell about my ideas concerning the organization and the new methods I am planning to adopt since an honest person can only talk about what he knows. I am not very familiar with the CEAO and I find it difficult, as you are interviewing me now, to tell you about the prospects, the methods I will adopt, and the policy to be implemented. I can only tell you that I officially pledged to do my best so that my mission may be successful and so that I can live up to the expectations of our countries' top officials, and therefore, of our peoples. [end recording]

As for His Excellency Mamadou Marz Diallo, he brought a message from Guinean President General Lansana Conte to his Burkinabe counterpart, as he told the press after the audience.

[Begin Diallo recording] I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the comrade CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso for the reception he accorded me. Although he is very busy, he agreed to receive me as soon as I arrived and this is due to the preferential links existing between him and his brother, President Lansana Conte of Guinea. My visit falls within the framework of the friendship and fraternal relations linking our two peoples, governments, and particularly our two presidents. I brought a message from the president of the Republic of Guinea, Gen Lansana Conte, to his brother and friend, Capt Thomas Sankara, CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso. It is a friendship and fraternal message because our leaders always try to strengthen the friendship and fraternal links existing between our peoples. It is in this regard that consultations are necessary between the leaders to help exchange views and constantlyimprove the quality of our relations. In short, this is what brought me here. [end recording]

GHANA

PNDC Secretary Receives Visiting DPRK Delegation

AB101944 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] A three-man DPRK delegation today called on Ato Dadzie, a secretary at the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Secretariat. The delegation was led by the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of the DPRK Kim Yong-sop.

Mr Ato Dadzie said although Ghana and the DPRK are both developing countries, the DPRK has made significant progress scientifically and economically under the chuche idea and this makes it necessary for Ghana to draw inspiration from the DPRK now that the country is trying to resuscitate the economy. Mr Ato Dadzie called for increased cooperation and interrelationship between Ghana and the DPRK in the spirit of South-South cooperation. He observed that there is more room for cooperation in terms of trade. He said the final document on trade, prepared by the Ghana Government, has already been sent to the Government of the DPRK for confirmation to bring into existence a formal trade protocol.

Mr Kim Yong-sop said the DPRK will do its best to uphold the friendly relations between the two countries. He said the number of high delegations to the DPRK on economic and political matters after the December 31 revolution indicates the growth in relations between the two countries. Mr Kim said the visit of the delegation has enabled it to see the level of development in the country.

Mr Nathan Kwao of the PNDC Secretariat in his contribution said it is the delight of any nation when other countries show interest in its welfare. He said the pursuit of international peace and security is vital to developing countries at this stage of their development. He said Ghana and the DPRK should join forces at international conferences to stress on the need for peace.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet Receives Burkinabe, Guinean Envoys

AB101200 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
10 Apr 86 p 10

[Text] "Friendship should be strengthened and confirmed. And it is only through constant contacts that we can achieve this objective. It is in this spirit that I have come with a message from Captain Thomas Sankara to President Houphouet-Boigny." This was stated to the press by Juste Tiemtore, minister and general coordinator at the Presidency of Burkina Faso, who was received early yesterday evening by the head of state at his private residence at Cocody.

President Sankara's special envoy did not disclose the contents of the message. He indicated, however, that it concerns the strengthening of cooperation between Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. The Burkinabe envoy said that the delivery of this message also enabled him to convey to the head of state the thanks and gratitude of the brotherly Burkinabe people for his decisive and remarkable participation in the recent summit of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] held in Ouagadougou on 26 and 27 March.

Mr Juste Tiemtore also said that the discussions centered mainly on various questions that can enable our two countries to strengthen their age-old friendship. The envoy of the Ouagadougou government added: "We particularly envisaged the harmonization of the contacts which can unite us."

It is known that toward 1989, our country will supply electricity to Burkina Faso. In response to a question as to how he appreciated this form of cooperation, the Burkinabe statesman replied: "Although I did not discuss this with President Houphouet-Boigny, we think that it is the wish of our two peoples that this proposed interconnection of the electric power networks will be realized and I hope that the technicians in charge of this project and the ministries concerned will put their heads together and decide the ways and means to immediately implement this project."

Mr Tiemtore was accompanied by Mr Fidele Kientega, head of the Political Department at the Presidency; Mrs Anne Konate, secretary general of the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation; and His Excellency Frederic Korsaga, Burkinabe ambassador to Ivory Coast.

The head of state, who had a particularly busy day on Wednesday, 1 hour later granted another audience to Mr Alexandre Nunes Correia, minister of public health, member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC, and special envoy of General Jao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

After the audience, the health minister told journalists that he discussed bilateral issues with President Houphouet-Boigny. Guinea-Bissau and Ivory Coast share the same ideals of peace and justice. They therefore want to work hand in hand for a bright future. Thus in the field of health, Mr Correia disclosed that some joint projects are being realized.

LIBERIA

Reaction to Student Injuries at Demonstrations

Government Denies 'Allegations'

AB102217 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has denied allegations that 100 students were injured by soldiers using shotguns and whips at the student demonstration last month which resulted in the closure of all secondary schools in the country. We get details from James (Massa), in Monrovia, cabled to the Voice of America.

[(Massa)] The Defense Ministry Thursday described as false, malicious, and baseless statements by students that they were shot at during the demonstrations last month. A statement from the Ministry of Defense said no student or any citizen was shot during or after the March 18 demonstrations. However, the statement admitted soldiers had flogged students to get them off the streets. The statement said the whippings began after the students went on a rampage forcing their colleagues at the private schools out of classes and smashing windows and vehicles. The authorities said 25 soldiers were injured by the students during the rioting. The head of the student committee of the Monrovia Consolidated School System, Kai Morris Toteh, (?said on Wednesday that more) than 100 student demonstrators had been seriously injured by [words indistinct] and blasts and severe whippings. He said nearly 10,000 students had taken part in what he described as a peaceful demonstration in support of a teachers' strike for back pay and restoration of a transportation allowances.

Commission Submits Report

AB102055 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] As you may have heard in the news the special 9-member Executive Commission of Inquiry appointed by President Samuel K. Doe to probe into the circumstances surrounding the recent student demonstrations of the Monrovia Consolidated School System on March 18 has submitted its report to the president. The presidential press secretary said the report, which was presented to President Doe, included recommendations pertaining to matters involving the teachers, students, and the Ministry of Education. The report also touched on other matters aimed at improving the educational system.

Meanwhile, President Doe promised that the government would give every (?inch) of the recommendations the desired attention. President Doe also promised that appropriate measures would be taken in keeping with the recommendations of the committee to avoid the reoccurrence of a situation like that of last month, March 18 incident. No detail was given about the report.

In another development, President Doe has appointed Mr A. (Nanlo Manley) as the superintendent of the Monrovia Consolidated School System. His appointment takes immediate effect. In a letter to Mr (Manley) today, President Doe challenged him to design strategies and implement policies that will instill discipline into the system and restore dignity to the schools' working system. Mr (Manley) replaces Mr (Walmer) K. Freeman. No reason was given for Mr Freeman's replacement. His replacement comes in the wake of recent student demonstrations last month.

MALI

President Traore Receives Ould Taya Message

AB102125 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, and president of the republic, received in audience this afternoon the Mauritanian Foreign Minister Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Minnih. The Mauritanian minister was the bearer of a message from President Maaouiya Ahmed Ould Taya to President Moussa Traore. At the conclusion of the audience, the Mauritanian minister told reporters that the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mauritania and Mali was at the center of his discussions with Gen Moussa Traore.

[Begin Minnih recording] I had the honor to be received by President Moussa Traore to whom I delivered a personal message from his brother and friend, President Ould Taya. The message concerns the excellent relations existing between outtwo countries. [end recording]

The Mauritanian minister extended to the head of state an invitation from his brother and friend, President Ould Taya to pay a visit to Mauritania soon. The invitation was accepted with much pleasure. Present at the meeting were the permanent undersecretary, Dr Ngolo Traore; the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye; adviser on diplomatic affairs, Tidiane (Dikko), and the Mauritanian ambassador, (Saf Ould Biye).

NIGER

Niger, Burkina Joint Commission Meeting Ends

AB101330 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] After 2 days of consultations and deliberations, the Burkinabe and Niger ministers of interior ended their meeting in the Entente Council conference room in Niamey. It was in the presence of Amadou Fiti Maiga, the minister delegate for interior, Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, the Burkinabe minister of interior and security, and (Ahmed Abdoulaye), (?subprefect) of [place-name indistinct].

A final communique was issued during the closing ceremony. Recommendations were also made. Following are the recommendations read by (Ibrahim Koma), the director of the Population Bureau at the Ministry of Interior:

The Burkinabe and Niger delegations, considering the historical and indelible bonds of brotherhood and good-neighborliness which have always existed between our two peoples; considering the firm will of our two states and the legitimate and nationwide desire to strive for peace, solidarity, and good relations; considering the need to strengthen the existing bonds between our two countries in an international context marked by (?traps) and provocation and the desire to consolidate our cooperation in all fields; recommend:

1. The organization of concrete periodical consultative meetings at all levels. This is the ideal framework for talks to settle all border conflicts.

2. The signing of bilateral agreements in order to facilitate the transhumance of livestock between our two countries with herders carrying health documents, the demarcation of cattle trails, and protected zones.

3. The regular exchange of information on the new regulations being introduced by the two sides and likely to have a repercussion on our respective populations.

4. The creation as soon as possible of a joint commission on (?border demarcation).

5. The organization of joint inspection tours by the two ministers to inform the populations along the borders.

6. The holding without delay of the Grand Niger-Burkina Faso Joint Commission on Cooperation.

Issued in Niamey on 9 April 1986

Kountche Receives Burkinabe Minister

AB101717 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] General Seyni Kountche, the Niger head of state, this morning granted an audience to Ernest Nongma Oedraogo, the Burkinabe minister of interior and security.

At the end of his visit, Ouedraogo, who was accompanied by Fiti Maiga, his Niger counterpart, told newsmen about his discussions with the head of state.

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] You know that we have been meeting — my friend Fiti Maiga and myself together with a delegation of technicians and administrators — since Monday in order to find suitable solutions to some problems concerning the protection of our common border. The deliberations have now concluded and we have come to brief President Kountche on the outcome of the meeting.

[Unidentified reporter] During your deliberations, it was suggested that a commission, made up of officials of both countries, should be formed to demarcate our common border. What can one really expect from this commission?

[Ouedraogo] But, as you know, it only concerns the authorities. But as for the people themselves, they practically don't understand us. Some of them are in Burkina Faso and have their farms in Niger. What we are saying is that they can have their farms in Niger. Since the farms belong to them they belong to them. Some people are in Niger and have all their relatives in Burkina Faso. The work of the commission will therefore be to lay the demarcation posts. But before then, there is a whole process, a whole procedure to go through. It is in this light that a first commission will meet in Ouagadougou in May, next month, in order to prepare this. On this topic, President Kountche has just requested us to accelerate the deliberations so that the posts may be laid as quickly as possible. He has also promised to contact his brother, President Sankara, in order to tell him what must be done and what can be done in order to accelerate the process. [end recording]

NIGERIA

TRIBUNE Criticizes U.S. Action Against Libya

AB100944 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Writing under the caption, United States and Terrorism, the *NIGERIAN TRIBUNE* describes the recent clashes between America and Libya at the Gulf of Sidra as blatant provocation of Libya by the United States. It wonders why it is only the United States and its allies that have refused to recognize Libya's claim to the Gulf of Sidra. The *TRIBUNE* notes that it is characteristic of America to disrupt the political stability of countries that fail to submit to U.S. whims and caprices, which are the cases in Nicaragua and Angola. The paper therefore advises the Reagan administration to agree to a settlement by taking the issue to the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

Akinyemi Urges African Effort To Solve Chad Crisis

AB102150 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has called for continental action to prevent a permanent demarcation of Chad. He told airport correspondents in Lagos this evening on his return from Congo that current events indicated the beginning of a permanently divided Chad. Professor Akinyemi, who had talks with the Congolese president, Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso on the Chadian conflict, however reiterated that peace in the war-torn country could only be achieved by the Chadians themselves. The minister stated that from the experience of other countries, a divided Chad would be a negative development in Africa. According to Professor Akinyemi, protocol is one of the major problems hampering the peace process in Chad. He said that both Nigeria and Congo shared identical views on the Chadian issue.

Import Licenses Under Romanian Agreement Canceled

AB102208 Lagos Domestic Service in English
100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Import licenses marked valid under the Nigerian-Romanian technical agreement have been canceled. The director of domestic trade, Federal Ministry of Trade, Colonel L.J. Odeleke, said in a statement in Lagos today that the public will be duly informed of any review of the action.

NATIONAL CONCORD Advocates Rescheduling of Debts

AB100940 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* calls for the rescheduling of the country's debts, in view of the latest development in the oil market, and persistent falls in the international price of the Third World's commodities. It appeals to creditors to assist the country in bringing the economy back to a sound footing, in recognition of the role Nigeria played in the world market.

Finally, the *CONCORD* also wants the Federal Government to be more prudent in the management of the meagre foreign reserve as well as assessing the authenticity of our debts.

ANGOLA

30 UNITA 'Bandits' Reported Killed in Uige, Huambo

MB100645 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The Angolan armed forces carried out military offensives in Uige and Huambo provinces in the last 5 days which resulted in the killing of 30 UNITA bandits. Six other counterrevolutionaries were captured in the (?lue-untale) region in Huambo province where 200 light and heavy weapons and other assorted war materiels were seized.

BOTSWANA

Masire, Chiepe Return From Frontline Summit

MB091139 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived in Gaborone yesterday from the 1-day summit of the Frontline States in Luanda.

Mr Masire was also accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, and joined other Frontline leaders in Luanda to discuss problems faced by southern Africa, particularly the question of Namibian independence and South Africa's apartheid policy.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Report Natal Fighting, 11 Bodies Found

MB110528 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Faction fighting has flared again in Natal. Details are sketchy but police say they found 11 bodies when they went to investigate reports of clashes between the Makhanya and Pondo factions in the Umbumbulu district. Police say firearms, knives, and knobkerries had been used in the clashes.

Recover 6 Bodies, Deny Earlier Count

MB110642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0638 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 11, SAPA — Police used a helicopter yesterday to recover the bodies of six victims of bloody faction fighting between two tribal groups in the Umbumbulu area south of Durban.

The six bodies were found in a deep gorge in the Zelibonfu reserve at Umbumbulu. Police said the men were killed on Sunday [6 April] during fighting between the Makanya and Embo factions.

The two tribal groups have been at loggerheads for decades. In February the two groups clashed and seven people were killed, including three policemen.

Police said weapons used in the clashes firearms, knobkerries, knives and spears. No arrests have been made yet.

A police spokesman denied earlier reports that 11 people were killed in clashes between the Makanya and Pondo factions.

PAC Denies Nel Charges; Confirms Libyan Training

MB101555 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] has denied claims that 150 PAC guerillas were trained in Libya and then sent to South Africa to kill black leaders. The allegations were made yesterday by South African Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel.

Speaking in New York, PAC leader Gora Ebrahim has disputed the claims saying it is not the policy of his organization. He has accused Mr Nel of trying to join what he called the anti-Libyan, pro-Reagan band wagon rather than by making objective analysis of the situation. However, Mr Ebrahim confirmed that Libya does train PAC fighters but he would not say how many or for what purpose.

More From BBC Interview

MB101737 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa's Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel claimed yesterday that two guerrillas of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, PAC, captured over the Easter weekend had been trained in Libya. He also claimed that they were on a mission to assassinate prominent black leaders and to mobilize black university students. He accused Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of trying to export what he called his madness to South Africa. Julian Bojer asked Gora Ebrahim, the PAC's representatative in London, what information he had about the two detainees:

[Begin recording] [Ebrahim] well, we have been informed that two members of the military wing of the PAC, that is APLA, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, have been arrested in the Western Cape Area. We have been told that these people have been arrested, have been tortured, and have not yet been formally charged.

[Bojer] Where do you get your information from that they have been tortured?

[Ebrahim] Well, this, we have our own source of information from inside the country. Even last year, we also claimed that five of our people who were arrested and charged for bringing in weapons and distributing it [as heard] to the people, were also tortured and that was proved when the court sentences were being given out, two of them could not even be brought to court to hear their sentences because they were hospitalized.

[Bojer] Now, Mr Nel said that these two PAC members were on a mission to assassinate prominent black leaders who were ...

[changes thought] they saw as collaborating with the South African Government, is that true?
[Ebrahim] Mr Nel, it is surprising, has now come out of a cocoon which they themselves had sown around themselves when they had decided not to give any statement or publicity with regard to the PAC. There was, as you know, a conspiracy of silence against the PAC. All of sudden, when there is an international outcry and hysteria against Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of Libya, he now comes out and associates these two people with Libya. We would like to categorically state here that we have relations with Libya because Libya is an integral member of the OAU and also a member of the OAU Liberation Committee, and as such, we have relations, but we have not trained people and sent them into South Africa for what Mr Louis Nel says — that is to go and assassinate prominent persons. That is not the policy of the PAC, it never was and it is not now either.

[Bojer] But, do you train your men in Libya?
[Ebrahim] Yes, we have had people trained in the past.

[Bojer] What kind of training is this?
[Ebrahim] Like any other training that we receive from anywhere else and that is to carry out the armed struggle to which the PAC is committed.

[Bojer] Would you see the PAC as being politically aligned with Libya — with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi?
[Ebrahim] I think if you study the history of the PAC, you will find that it is the only national liberation movement in South Africa that never aligned itself with anybody, neither the East nor the West. We believe very strongly in nonalignment and we have pursued that policy, but we will take assistance whereever we can get, including Libya. [end recording]

'Most Wanted' ANC Refugees Remain in Maseru

MB101600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Maseru, April 10, SAPA — The four ANC political refugees most wanted by South Africa failed to leave Lesotho today following a breakdown in arrangements by Lesotho Government officials for their departure.

The four had been in detention at the Central Prison in Maseru since the beginning of March for interrogation. They were released only yesterday to enable them to make preparations for their departure for Zambia.

The men arrived at Moshoeshoe 1 National Airport near Maseru accompanied by security police but found that only one of them had been issued a United Nations travel document. They all decided to remain in Lesotho for another week pending the final processing of their travel documents. Officials would not identify the men.

UDF: Whereabouts of Mkhuseli Jack Unknown

MB101201 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 10, SAPA — The whereabouts of the spokesman for the Port Elizabeth [PE] Consumer Boycott Committee [CBC], Mr Mkhuseli Jack, are unknown.

A spokesman for the United Democratic Front said since the police tried to find him on Tuesday [8 April] night he had been "on the run."

Attempts to contact Mr Jack over the past two days in order to see whether the CBC would accept an invitation to discuss the boycott with PE city councillor, Mr Harold Davidson, and others — which Mr Davidson made in a letter in the *Evening Post* on Tuesday — have proved unsuccessful.

A relative of Mr Jack said yesterday that he had not slept at home on Tuesday night. According to him, police visited the house three times that night looking for him.

Yesterday, police held the acting president of the PE Black Civic Organization and UDF vice-president, Mr Henry Fazzie, briefly for questioning.

In an earlier interview this week, Mr Jack indicated that the CBC was prepared to give "seminars" explaining why it believed boycotts were an effective strategy.

He said he would explain to them why the CBC was "not worried about loss of profits" when lives were being lost and how the boycott would apply pressure on the government, by demonstrating that "politics and the economy are inter-related."

Mr Jack added that he believed the boycott strategy would "snowball" around the country.

Police Pick Up Jack

MB111418 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth boycott leader Mkhuseli Jack is reported to have been picked up by police. A spokesman for the UDF [United Democratic Front] says police picked up Mr Jack about noon today in downtown Port Elizabeth. He had been in hiding since Tuesday following reports that the police were looking for him.

Earlier this week boycott organizer Henry Fazzie was picked up for questioning and later released. Both Mr Jack and Mr Fazzie were banned last month. However, their banning orders have since been ruled invalid.

Radio Reports Reagan Praise For P.W. Botha

MB100657 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] President Ronald Reagan of America has praised the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, for his reform initiative. Mr Reagan said in an American television interview that it was clear that Mr Botha, in his words, found the policy of apartheid repugnant. Mr Reagan compared Mr Botha's attempts to bring about changes as soon as possible with his own struggle over policy with the American Congress.

Mr Reagan said it was clear that here were two definite political groups in South Africa. One group clung stubbornly to what he called outdated practices, while the other, to which Mr Botha belonged, has taken decisive steps toward reform. Mr Reagan confirmed that his administration was trying to bring responsible white and black leaders together to work out a future dispensation for South Africa.

SAPA reports that Mr Reagan's remarks follow renewed attempts by anti-apartheid groups to introduce punitive measures against South Africa. The American assistant secretary of state for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, earlier told a Congressional hearing that apartheid was dead and it would be futile to impose additional sanctions against South Africa. He added that it was his government's policy not to put additional pressure on the South African Government in favour of policy changes and that such pressure would encourage intransigence.

George Postpones Shack Demolition Pending Talks

MB100624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2315 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, April 9, SAPA — In a dramatic last-minute reprieve today the George municipality agreed to stay the demolition of a Lawaaikamp workers hostel pending discussions with a township committee over grievances last night.

The reprieve comes amid rising tensions a week after the municipality fired 215 black workers living at the hostel and employed coloured labourers in their place.

At the meeting, which finished about 10 pm, the council provisonally agreed that no further demolitions would take place in Lawaaikamp. This included the hostel, said Mr George Kellerman, National Party MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for George, who played a key role in setting up the urgent negotiations.

Mr Kellerman said the council held a second exclusive meeting late tonight to draw up a draft agreement which would include proposals for a cessation of violence in return for concessions on the rental payments and "the squatting problem."

These proposals would be presented to township leaders at the first opportunity, he said.

The decision to talk followed discussions yesterday between Mr Kellerman and George's mayor, Mr Casper Heunis, and a visit to the riot-torn township by Mr Jan van Eck accompanied by a foreign television crew early yesterday

Lawaaikamp residents have refused to pay rents until living conditions are improved while the George municipality has set an April 16 deadline for the payment of outstanding rents and the demolition of all "illegal" contructions.

Residents face a 100 percent increase in plot rentals, effective from May 1, because of "rising administrative costs."

Commenting on his return from the township yesterday, Mr Jan van Eck warned that if the George city council carried out its plans it would provoke "a major political explosion."

Mr Van Eck said he had found the township in an advanced state of neglect and decay. "Mountains" of rubbish made roads almost impassable and all toilets in the threatened corrugated iron hostel were blocked.

A major security force presence was being maintained, he added.

"How they can threaten to increase the rents is totally beyond me. The place hasn't been serviced for ages," he said.

Mr Kellerman said the rent increases would form part of the written agreement to be put to township leaders.

"I cannot say more about the council proposals as they are still drawing them up," he said

Gives Lawaaikamp Week To Consider

MB110453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2226 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — George municipality has given Lawaaikamp township's 5000 residents a week from today to reply to a "package deal" or they will be served with demolition notices.

This was revealed by George's town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, tonight as the community's leadership already indicated unwillingness to negotiate.

The "deal" was drawn up by the municipality at an urgent late night meeting between top local officials, policemen and members of the parents representative committee.

It followed the narrowly averted demolition of a township hostel where 215 sacked municipal workers lived and the employment of coloured labourers in their place.

Mr du Plessis said the proposals included a guarantee that residents would be granted "undisrupted occupation" of the township until December 31 provided they applied for property at the new "self-help" Sandkraal township site before then.

The municipality would then restore essential services to Lawaaikamp and repair riot damage.

In return, residents were expected to pay outstanding rent "or make satisfactory payment arrangements" and register all "structures" before May 31, an extension of 45 days on the previous deadline.

The council remained adamant that from June 1, plot rentals would increase by almost 100 per cent (R13.45 to R25), to cover "rising administrative costs."

Residents were asked to give the municipality an undertaking to "stop all rioting and intimidation" and to allow the free flow of traffic.

Mr du Plessis said the government indicated its approval of a housing scheme at Sandkraal to be completed in June next year.

Township leaders were now expected to consult with their people and report back in seven days.

Mr Kenneth Siboto, Lawaaikamp township's spokesman, expressed "deep anger and disappointment" with the council's attitude and said residents refused to move unless housing was provided.

Winterveld 'Back to Normal' After Stayaway

MB100826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0818 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — Winterveld seemed back to normal today as thousands of workers from the area streamed back to work and children went back to school after yesterday's stayaway.

But another Bophuthatswana township, Ga-Rankuwa, today woke up to a two-day stayaway call to attend the funeral of a resident shot by police about a week ago. The call was made by the Ga-Rankuwa Youth organisation.

Mr Nelson Ntatamane, 29, was shot by police at the Ga-rankuwa shopping complex while he was enforcing the consumer boycott. He will be buried today at the local cemetery.

In Winterveld, police and army personnel were still patrolling the area after the cancellation of a mass funeral yesterday. No new date for the burial of the eight victims has been announced, but they may be buried over the weekend.

The mass funeral was called off when Bophuthatswana police released the body of Mr Thomas Lusenga, 66, while seven others were kept at the government mortuary. The body was later taken away by the police.

Police used teargas to disperse a group of people gathered at a soccer field where the funeral service was to take place. They were apparently not aware of the cancellation of the funeral.

500 Attend Ntatamane Funeral

MB101432 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — About 500 people today attended the funeral of a Ga-Rankuwa man who was shot by Bophuthatswana police last week.

Mr Nelson Ntatamane (29) was shot at the Ga-Rankuwa shopping complex while enforcing the consumer boycott.

The funeral went off peacefully and police kept a low profile. But afterwards they manned a roadblock stopping all cars from [entering] the cemetery. People were told to walk home and avoid walking in groups.

The family of the dead man alleged police last night disrupted a night vigil. Teargas was fired in the house and some mourners were injured and some arrested.

Police comment could not be obtained. The divisional commissioner of police in the Odi, Moretele Districts, Col M.A. Molope, was said to away in Mmabatho today.

Eyewitness Describes Bophuthatswana Shootings

MB101307 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, April 10 SAPA — Five youths were allegedly shot by Bophuthatswana police in Ga-Rankuwa yesterday while they were "cleaning out a hut" in a backyard, according to an eyewitness.

She said she had been walking out of the yard in the late afternoon, when a private car and a Bophuthatswana police van pulled up outside the house in zone 1.

She said a number of police alighted and without identifying themselves strode into the yard and just started firing at the boys in the yard.

She said the boys, Bernard Sibiya, Jacob (Ndobe) Mhlaba, Patrick Khoza, Moss Makgato and a youth she only knew as Sehlangu, were hit by at least seven rounds of gunfire. Two were hit in the legs and another in the hip.

They were then forced to walk to the police van and are presently under police guard in Ga-Rankuwa hospital

No immediate police comment was available.

Funeral Disrupts Atteridgeville Schools; Van Burned

MB101437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1403 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — A van belonging to the Atteridgeville town council was set alight by youths today after the disruption of all secondary and primary schools shortly before the funeral of an unrest victim.

Mr Frankie Martin died on Monday at the Kalafong Hospital after sustaining severe injuries during a petrol bomb attack on his home. Three other people were injured in the attack.

Mr Thomas Kekana, spokesman for the northern Transvaal region of the Department of Education and Training (DET) today confirmed the disruption of classes in Atteridgeville.

He said more than 6,000 pupils were affected by the disruption.

"Pupils attended classes normally in the morning but left the school premises after 45 minutes apparently due to the funeral taking place in the afternoon."

He added that attendance figures in the neighbouring troubled township of Soshanguve was about 95 per cent.

'Destitute' Whites Seeking Welfare Group's Aid

MB101456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — Destitute white families from Pretoria have been besieging a welfare organisation for assistance.

A spokesman for the Pretoria-North-based "werk en oorleef" organisation said so far this month 550 families sought aid. On one day this week 50 families sought help.

A Pretoria-North couple have been sleeping outdoors for weeks now. They let their children, aged 13, six, three and two, sleep in their small family car — which they call "home."

They asked not to be named because they feared they would be separated.

Mrs Kleintjie Pereira of "werk en oorleef" ("work and survive") said people, some of whom had held executive positions, flocked to the organisation in desperation.

She said one jobless man still boarded a bus daily sc his neighbours would not know that he was out of work.

The organisation supplied people with food and assists them in finding jobs.

The state supplied basic foodstuffs, while individuals also donated foods.

Mrs Pereira said clerics had failed to attend special meetings and it appeared that the churches were not prepared to help bearing the burden.

But help sometimes came from unexpected quarters. Recently a headmaster from the Pietersburg district offered free board to any child sent to his school.

Metal Union Plans Rallies Supporting Wage Hike

MB100603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0443 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 10, SAPA — The Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) today announced the holding of rallies throughout South Africa to discuss demands for a mininum national wage increase affecting about 350,000 people in the metal industry.

In a statement, MAWU said it had called the rallies "because it believes all metal workers should be aware of these negotiations."

Mr Bernie Fanaroff, national organising secretary for MAWU, said this morning that the union would be handing out pamphlets "on an extensive scale" to inform workers of rallies.

The main rally will on Saturday [12 April] at 9:30 am at the Huntersfield stadium in Katlehong and Mr Fanaroff said buses had been arranged to run between the stadium and Germiston station. Transport to and from the station would be free, he said.

Other rallies will also take place on Saturday as Sebokeng, near Witbank, Pietermaritzburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

Mr Fanaroff said the purpose of the rallies was to explain to workers what the negotiations involved and to discuss their demands. It was also intended that the rallies should mobilize all workers in the metal industry.

The negotiations with the Steel and Engineering Federation of South Africa are to take place on April 15.

Mr Fanaroff said a hall near to where the negotiations were to take place had been hired on that date so that workers could get "continuous mandates from the shop steward representatives."

Le Grange Addresses Assembly on Range of Issues

Calls CAPE TIMES 'Mouthpiece'

MB101703 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1629 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 10, SAPA — After a proud record of over a century, the *CAPE TIMES* was failing its readers and becoming a mouthpiece of the United Democratic Front and the African National Congress, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Speaking in the budget debate, he referred to recent "biased and slanted" reports in the Cape Town morning newspaper and said he would not give its editor the satisfaction of claiming that the government had closed his newspaper.

The newspaper would write itself to its own death.

It was no secret the *CAPE TIMES* was in financial difficulties and the newspaper knew it was in trouble with its readers and its advertisers because it was losing its credibility.

"Unless it drastically changes its biased and slanted attacks on the government ... it will follow the same path as the *RAND DAILY MAIL* and the *SUNDAY EXPRESS*," Mr le Grange said.

Referring to recent reports on the Guguletu funeral on March 15 of seven alleged ANC members shot dead by police, he said the *CAPE TIMES* had been in trouble "right from the beginning of this matter".

In spite of the fact that all the facts of the shootings would be tested in an open court, Mr le Grange said he had made every effort to provide Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Green Point) with details.

The honourable member had still gone to the *CAPE TIMES* with "stinging allegations" about the matter.

"I am not surprised the member raised questons and also not surprised at the front page coverage the *CAPE TIMES* gave it," he said.

The minister said it was also clear the *CAPE TIMES* editor had "lost control over his staff,"

After the Guguletu shootings, a reporter on the newspaper, Mr Tony Weaver, had granted an interview to the BBC, telling "millions of people" that according to eyewitnesses the dead men were innocent — some of them on their way to a shop or to seek work — and that police had planted weapons on the bodies because they had known the men were innocent.

The minister said this was "shocking" in view of the reporter's professional responsibility to be objective.

"Was it not strange that the dead men were buried under ANC and South African Communist Party flags?" he asked. There were many other recent examples of the "slanted and biased reporting" of the *CAPE TIMES*.

After the Guguletu funeral, the newspaper had reported that 30,000 people had attended and that the black township had become a "virtual stronghold of the ANC," whereas aerial films of the proceedings showed that at no stage were there more than between 3,000 and 4,000 people present.

"It is unfortunate that this newspaper which has a proud record or over a century is failing its readers and advertisers and is becoming the mouthpiece of the UDF and the ANC, Mr le Grange said.

"I would like to tell the editor that his hopes of the government closing down his newspaper so that he could put the blame for its death on the state will never materialise... he is closing it down himself."

Says Police Will Defend Selves

MB101845 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 10, SAPA — Policemen would not hesitate to shoot people who attacked them with firearms or petrol bombs, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange said today.

"I will not allow policemen to go into townships inadequately armed. When firearms are used against us we will defend ourselves."

He said calls had been for made policemen to use methods other than firearms to deal with unrest situations but it was his duty to see to it that his men were adequately armed when dealing with dangerous situations.

There had also been calls for policemen to be given orders to use more restraint in dealing with unrest.

Police officers were never given instructions on how to deal with a particular situation — it was left to their own discretion.

"No person will be allowed to attack policemen with firearms or petrol bombs. If they do so they will be shot."

Mr Le Grange also warned that the government would not tolerate organisations such as the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] taking the law into thier own hands.

Denies 'No-Go' Areas Exist

MB101902 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 10, SAPA — There were no "no-go" areas in South Africa which had been "liberated" by revolutionaries and where police could not maintain law and order, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Speaking in the budget debate, he dismissed claims made earlier by PFP [Progressive Federal Party] members that there were such areas in the Republic.

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) has said there were unrest areas where the government had lost control but Mr Le Grange had asked him to name one and he could not, the minister said.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) had claimed he knew of "no-go" areas for police in black townships, adding that in Alexandra policemen and their families had had to be moved out because their lives were in danger, that rents were not being paid and that local town councillors had bodyguards and were "behind locked doors."

Mr Le Grange dismissed these statements, saying "we cannot let stuff like this go into the world ... its not true."

There were policemen and their families still in the townships, although some had been moved out because of arson attacks on their homes.

"There are no policemen who are refugees from revolutionaries in South Africa," he said, adding the Republic was not the only country in the world where policemen's home were attacked, citing reports from Northern Ireland recently.

"There are no no-go areas in South Africa for the SA Police," Mr Le Grange said.

The state would maintain law and order in every area of the country and if necessary, steps would be taken to ensure this.

The minister also dismissed claims that rents were not being paid in Alexandra, although lesser amounts had been paid during recent unrest in the township.

Also, there were no councillors hiding behind locked doors.

Mr Le Grange asked why the "real situation" in Alexandra was not being depicted to the outside world ... the fact that people were being killed as a result of United Democratic Front and African National Congress actions.

Responding to an appeal earlier during the debate by Mr Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) for "ludicrous" restrictions imposed by the police and magistrates on the funerals of unrest victims shot by police to be lifted, the minister said the PFP member knew the state had problems with these funerals, and that these would continue in the future.

"The honourable member knows these funerals are ideal political forums for some people."

Mrs Suzman had asked National Party MPs to attend these type of funerals, "but must we go and stand with her under the African National Congress and the red communist flags ... where are the honourable members for Yeoville (Mr Harry Schwarz) and Pietermaritzburg (Mr Graham Macintosh)?"

Viljoen Reiterates Commitment to Equal Education

MB081739 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 8, SAPA — The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today it had again become necessary to emphasize the government's commitment to provide equal education opportunities.

In a statement released in Pretoria, Dr. Viljoen said it was common knowledge "that some organizations and persons are intent on disrupting education and abusing school children for political purposes."

"In this process widespread use is made of unfounded negative criticism and slogan-mongering (e.g. gutter education.) There is also a total and deliberate disregard for any progress and positive development in education for blacks.

"Against this background I deem it necessary once again to emphasise the government's commitment to provide equal education opportunities, and the bona fide commitment of the Department of Education and Training to offer the best possible education to enable every child to develop to its maximum potential," Dr Viljoen said.

He listed the following as some of the latest developments in education for blacks:

— The DET budget increased from R143 million in 1978/79 to R1143 million in 1986/87 — an increase of over 700 per cent. This was tangible and "incontrovertible" proof of the government's commitment.

— Since 1982 no fewer than 89 new primary and 45 new secondary schools had been completed. In the same period more than 9000 classrooms were added to existing schools. Current building projects at 19 primary and 35 secondary schools would add a further 1016 classrooms, while 33 new primary and 45 new secondary schools were being planned for the immediate future.

— A bridging period for pre-school children was being planned to enhance school readiness and to ensure "successful progress in the formal school."

— A system of career-oriented education had been introduced this year. The purpose of this new development was to ensure greater diversification, "more meaningful subject and career choices and better orientation to equip pupils for meeting the challenges of a highly competitive techno-culture."

— Salary parity had been introduced for all teachers with at least three years post matric training. Vast improvements had also been brought about in salary scales of teachers with lesser qualifications.

— Free text books in all subjects had been supplied since 1979, free stationery as from 1986 and free prescribed books would be supplied as from 1987.

— The department was geared to meet the challenge of training an additional 69,000 teachers by the year 2002.

— The budget for teacher training had increased by 600 per cent in the past five years.

— Two new colleges of education were established in 1985, two in 1986, and another six would be built during the next five years.

— More than R4.5 million was made available for 7500 bursaries to student teachers in 1985/86.

— Courses aimed at improving the managerial skills of about 13,600 staff members in senior posts at schools were developed in conjunction with the private sector and introduced in 1985. This three-year project was the largest management development programme ever attempted in South Africa.

— More than 1,400 in-service training courses for teachers were offered during 1985. More than 50 per cent of the department's 46,000 teachers were involved annually in some form of in-service training.

— A specific programme (Project Alpha) had been developed to improve subject knowledge and teaching ability, particularly of secondary school teachers. In this programme free use was made of educational technology, including inter-active video.

"This is the first time that inter-active video is used on such a scale by an education department anywhere in the world," Dr Viljoen said.

All these developments were just a few of the many programmes and projects aimed at improving the quality of education "efficiently, responsibly, and at the fastest possible rate," he said.

"It is clear that acknowledgement of progress attained as well as the cooperation of all concerned are essential ingredients for these projects to come to fruition. It is essential that the motivation and self-confidence of pupils to make optimum use of the opportunities available should be reinforced in order to promote successful educaton.

"On the other hand, boycott actions, unfounded negative criticism, and the abuse of education for political purposes will only retard progress and lead to stagnation," Dr Viljoen said.

PFP Leader: Pendulum Swings to Revolution

MB101419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1407 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 10, SAPA — The revolution in South Africa had already begun and could not be turned back by the security forces, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Speaking during debate on the second reading of the budget, he said it was "almost past the hour" for the country to evolve a system for the genuine sharing of power.

"If the government allows South Africa to continue as it is, we South Africans — black or white — will be left with no options — only the gloomy prospect of being under one or other form of tyranny, decided not by ourselves but by other people."

Mr Eglin said the situation could still be saved if the government scrapped apartheid, embarked on a vast socio-economic reconstruction of society and negotiated a new, democratic and nonracial constitution in which all South Africans shared real political power.

"The government's action in these three areas will determine the pattern of life in South Africa for many years into the future."

These factors would determine whether the country had a government based on democracy or on tyranny, an economy based on private initiative or Marxism and a society that respected the freedom of the individual or placed people "at the mercy of the mob."

"This is what is going to be decided over the next few years or even the next few months."

Mr Eglin said that, apart from certain long-term factors that had led to unrest, the prevailing "mood of rebellion" in the country had been intensified by factors for which the government was entirely responsible.

These were the actions of the security forces, which had radicalised blacks still further and consolidated their hostility toward the authorities, and the failure of the government to fulfil reform expectations it had stimulated.

"The pendulum has already swung away from evolution to revolution over the last year," Mr Eglin said.

"One thing is certain. The revolt cannot be put down nor the revolution that is starting turned back by the police or security forces, no matter how well armed and equipped they may be."

"The more the government relies on repression or coercion the further it takes white South Africans into a state of internal siege and external isolation from which they will find it increasingly difficult to extricate themselves."

The cost to the economy and in terms of human lives would become "increasingly uncomfortable," while the options for a reasonable, negotiated settlement that would provide real protection for the rights of minorities would "simply fade away."

Referring to the programme of socio-economic reconstruction proposed by the PFP, Mr Eglin said the money allocated in the budget for such programmes was "hopelessly inadequate" and the mood of the government "far too complacent."

The PFP proposed a programme of:

— Massive upgrading of living conditions in the townships;

— Removal of all restrictions that denied full access to the free enterprise system, including bars on education, employment, ownership and entrepreneurship;

— Massive deregularisation to allow members of the country's Third World population to enjoy the opportunities of the Western economy and;

— "Positive action" to ease the process of urbanisation and to undo the "damaging inequalities" caused by years of apartheid and discrimination. This would include action in housing, education, training, services and land.

The programme would require large amounts of money but, with imaginative handling, it could become a major strategy for economic growth and the expansion of the nation's wealth, Mr Eglin said.

Ciskei Agrees To Furnish Information on Detainee

MB100706 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1917 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Bisho, April 9, SAPA — For the first time in Ciskei information has been furnished concerning a detainee held incommunicado under Section 26 of the National Security Act.

The information is about the mental and physical condition of an employee of the Domestic Workers Union in East London, Miss Zolelwa Mabuto of Mdanstsane.

This follows an application to the Ciskei Supreme Court by her father, the archdeacon of the St Francis Church in Mdantsane, the Rev Mabuto, for an order declaring that he was entitled to reports compiled by a magistrate in respect of his detained daughter, and directing the respondents to furnish him with the reports.

He cited the minister of justice, the director-general for justice and the chief magistrate of Alice, Mr A.S. Nkuhlu as respondents.

The matter came before the chief justice, Mr Justice D.S. de Wet and was postponed to April 25, but counsel for both parties subsequently reached an agreement.

By agreement, Rev Mabuto withdrew his application.

The respondents undertook to furnish him with sufficiently full and detailed information concerning Miss Mabuto's mental and physical condition and any complaints made by her to the magistrate.

In papers before court Rev Mabuto said in terms of a recent judgment by Mr Justice B. Pickard, he, as a father, was entitled to have access to reports concerning his daughters mental and physical condition. He said she was taken by Ciskei police from the Mdantsane bus on March 11. Police refused to divulge her whereabouts.

He was later told by his legal representatives she was being held at Ntpoleni police station near Alice.

Rev Mabuto said that on April 1 He was informed his daughter had been seen at the rooms of the Alice district surgeon, Dr I. Segers. A copy of the medical report showed she was apparently suffering from sinusitus.

To the best of his knowledge, she had not suffered from this in the past and he did not know what could have brought on the illness.

Mr Mabuto said his legal representatives had tried in vain to obtain reports compiled by the magistrate who visited her.

The magistrate refused to furnish the reports, saying reports compiled by the magistrate in terms of the National Security Act were treated as strictly as confidential by his office. He advised them to communicate with the head office.

Slabbert to UDF: Whites Must Move Beyond Apartheid

MB100557 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2326 GMT 9 Apr

[Text] Johannesburg, April 9, SAPA — Former Progressive Federal Party [PFP] leader Dr van Zyl Slabbert tonight told whites it was their responsibility to persuade others to accept a non-racial South Africa.

Dr Slabbert, speaking at a public meeting in Johannesburg to recruit whites into the United Democratic Front [UDF], said; "I believe that we must persuade other whites to come to term with a fully non-racial democratic South Africa. We hope to do so. That is our responsibility. It is our responsibility to pull them into the debate," Dr Slabbert told the predominantly white audience.

"We ask for the abolition of apartheid and a South Africa beyond apartheid," he said.

There were reports of a bomb in the hall and the organizers twice asked the 2000-strong audience if they would like to leave, but they declined.

Described by the African National Congress as "the new voortrekker," [pioneer] Dr Slabbert said he had canvassed the white electoral spectrum for 12 years.

He saw ""he fear and anxiety and hopes of the average white South African."

He said while anyone who said whites were irrelevant to the future of the country was under a dangerous delusion, "those who believe that life can go on as before are also under a dangerous delusion."

Dr Slabbert had become "convinced the present government has no intention of getting rid of the basic cornerstones of apartheid.

"as long as the government is not prepared to get rid of compulsory racial grouping there can be no peace in South Africa." he said.

"It is constitutionally impossible in the present tricameral Parliament to accommodate blacks."

Real changes in South Africa would come from outside Parliament, Dr Slabbert said.

"Looking back at the last three years, the pressures generated by black shchoolchildren, by the black labour movement, in the black townships, all have been greater than the pressure on the government from within Parliament," he said.

The formation of the UDF, with its "all or nothing" stand, was a response to the tricameral system, Dr Slabbert said.

The debate was not about pressures inside or those outside Parliament, but what kind of pressure was generated outside Parliament.

All South Africans were trapped in a spiral of violence.

"The violence of apartheid created the violence against apartheid. Only the government of the day has the power and the initiative to break this spiral."

Dr Slabbert called for the release of political leaders being held.

"Then only will the possibility begin to exist for negotiation with the real leaders of this country. Otherwise negotiation politics is futile," he said.

He said it was important to show "no racial groups has any special part in a non-racial South Africa."

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, urged Afrikaner parents to think of their children's future.

"Think of the future of that child and break away on the road of a new future for South Africa," Dr Naude said.

He added first they had to cross "your own Rubicon."

The national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said the UDF as an organization was at the forefront of united democratic opposition, and was determined to move forward.

He said whites were vital in the fight against white domination, and the front welcomed their participation even if "by doing so we open ourselves to criticism that we are embracing the sons and daughters of our oppressors."

The meeting ended with the singing of the anthem, Nkosi Sikelela Iafrika. [God Bless Africa]

Freedom songs followed as the spectators stamped their feet and left the hall passing a yellow and black banner of the "release Mandela" champaign.

Several policemen and vehicles were present in nearby city streets and police stood about outside the hall.

Cape Youth Congress Members in Hiding

MB110509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — The entire executive and many ordinary members of the New Crossroads branch of the Cape Youth Congress, (CAYCO), are in hiding following the arrests of senior New Crossroads activists, an assasination attempt on one of their executive members and repeated police attempts to detain youth leaders in the area.

CAYCO New Crossroads publicity secretary, Mr Monwabisi Tsewu, said from hiding today that on Wednesday [9 April] night, a microbus and a car, both with tinted windows, "buzzed" two CAYCO executive mmembers in the street.

At about 10 pm, another car, also with tinted windows and with its lights switched off, drove past a small group of CAYCO members returning from a meeting and opened fire.

"They fired three shots at us, but luckily, because it was dark, they missed us," Mr Tsewu said.

"The youth are not staying at their houses, they are on the move because the system (government) is after us.

"We are appealing to the system not to interfere with us, we are not killing people, we are too young to kill people"

At least 14 New Crossroads youths have been arrested in the past week and are facing possible charges of public violence, arson and murder.

The founding organiser of the CAYCO New Crossroads branch, Mr Howard Stofile, has been in detention for two weeks.

"These people are key members of the peoples' organisations in New Crossroads," Mr Tsewu said, "and by arresting them, the system is trying to cripple us."

Broederbond Again Denies Seeking ANC Talks

MB091148 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 9, SAPA — The chairman of the Broederbond [Brotherhood], Prof Piet de Lange, today again denied persistent reports that his organisation was seeking contact with the banned African National Congress.

Professor de Lange, who earlier in the week denied that his organisation was trying to set up a meeting with what he described as "a bunch of terrorists," today repeated that there was no truth in the report.

He added that if individual members of the Broederbond were seeking contact with the ANC without his knowledge, they were doing so in a private capacity and not on behalf of the organisation. It has also been reported that the ANC is to confer next week with leading South African clergymen.

General Coetzee Reports Increase in Terrorism

MB100743 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The South African commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, says organizations such as the banned ANC, the South African Communist Party, and to a lesser degree, the Pan Africanist Congress, have played prominent roles in threatening state security. He said in his annual report tabled in Parliament in Cape Town that the propaganda campaign included broadcasts to South Africa from Radio Freedom, especially from Ethiopia and Zambia, the dissemination of propaganda literature in South Africa and the painting of slogans on buildings.

Gen Coetzee said more than 10,000 incidents of unrest occured from September 1984 to June last year, causing damage of about $29 million. The unrest situation was aggravated by the interference of the Congress of South African Students in school matters and the resultant boycotts of black schools.

He said 86 acts of terrorism took place in the period under review compared with 56 in the 83-84 period. Gen Coetzee said the increase could be attributed to hand grenade attacks by terrorists on the homes of black policemen, community leaders and civilians.

Calm Returns to Lebowa; Extortion Reported

MB110506 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2233 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pietersburg, April 10, SAPA — There has been no official reaction from the Lebowa government to the destruction of the minister of education, Mr S. Kwakwa's, home and other acts of violence in the area in the past two weeks in which 11 people have died.

The situation, meanwhile, is calm in most parts of Lebowa, after a the recent wave of violence.

A newspaper reporter, Mr Lucky Khumalo, 21, died in detention at the weekend after being arrested with three members of the Azanian People's Organisation.

The Lebowa commissioner of police, Brig W. Beetge, says the death is being investigated.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been announced, but Mr Khumalo is expected to be buried in Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus at the weekend.

More trouble is expected in the Mphahlele area near Lebowakgomo, where youths held a mass strategy meeting during the week on a nearby mountain to escape police intervention.

It is alleged businessmen in the area have been forced by aggressive teenagers to pay out large sums of money, which is being used to bail out detained youths.

Detainees Group Says Detentions Rate Doubles

MB091151 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0949 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 9, SAPA — The rate of detentions was double that for the same period in 1985, the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said in its March reports.

The report said short term preventative detentions under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act is being used extensively as an interim substitute for emergency powers until new legislation is introduced.

"Both long term preventative detention orders and banning orders have been upset by the courts, but these measures still remain on the statute books and their continued use with modifications, is certain," it said.

The report said that during the 7½ months of the state of emergency the detention toll reached over 12,000. There are currently 290 people in detention according to official figures.

Of the political trials completed in March the DPSC said appeals against detentions and banning orders by 15 people were upheld, 71 people were acquitted or had the charges against them withdrawn, and 10 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year suspended to 12 years.

There are 32 people facing charges of treason in four separate trials.

Banning orders were withdrawn against five people, three banning orders expired on March 31 and the orders of four people are under application.

Three people were deported during the month of March, the report said.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 10 April

MB101751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — The following is the SA police 7 pm unrest situation report:

"During this morning a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a school in Thabong. Two black youths were arrested in this incident.

"During this morning a mob of blacks petrol-bombed a petrol delivery truck in Atteridgeville near Pretoria, causing extensive damage. Two black males were arrested.

"In the same area, police arrested four black youths for possession of petrol bombs.

"At Mnagweni, near Tonwani in the eastern Transvaal, this morning black scholars of the Phanbanisa school destroyed their school books as well as their school uniforms by setting them alight, causing extensive damage. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Yesterday evening, in the same area a mob stoned a petrol store, causing extensive damage. They were dispersed by police using birdshot. One black male sustained slight injuries and was arrested. Twelve black males, three youths and three black females were arrested in this incident.

"Early this afternoon, at Bethal, a mob of black arsonists petrol-bombed a delivery vehicle, causing extensive damage. no injuries or arrests were reported.

"during this afternoon, at Katlehong, near Germiston, a mob of black youths stopped a delivery vehicle in the area and thereafter set it alight, causing extensive damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Khuma, near Stilfontein, a mob of arsonists this morning set two private vehicles alight, causing extensive damage. One black youth was arrested in this incident.

"At Katlehong, this afternoon a mob of arsonists set a private vehicle alight, causing extensive damage. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"During this afternoon, at Langa, a mob of arsonists set a private vehicle alight, causing extensive damage. No injuries or arrests were reported.

Early 11 April

MB110609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0605 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 11, SAPA — The folloiwng is the overnight unrest report as issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria today:

At Kathlehong, near Boksburg, a bus and a private vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

In the black residential areas of Lamontville, Claremont and Kwadengezi, near Durban, there were a number of incidents during which buses were stoned.

At Sandkraal, near George, a private vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged.

At Parkdene, also near George, a private vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

At Joza, near Grahamstown, two private homes were damaged by petrol bombs.

At Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire.

At Mpumelelo, near Leslie, three development board vehicles and a private vehicle were extensively damaged when they were set on fire. In the same area, police arrested two men and a woman when they stoned a shop.

More on NP Analysis of White Extremist Threats

MB090547 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[By Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town — The National Party has slammed white extremists for shooting at innocent blacks in the Transvaal and accused rightwing organisations of fanning flames of hatred in South Africa.

It warned that if fullscale racial conflict occurred between whites and blacks, "neither South Africa nor the whites can survive such a conflict".

If the stirring up of racial hatred led to such a conflict, then the communist revolutionary forces would have succeeded in their goals, which were to deprive the West of South Africa's strategic mineral resources and to create their own revolutionary order from the ruins of South Africa.

At the same time the National Party has conceded that there are legitimate black grievances and that these had to be removed. Among major issues, the black education backlog had to be surmounted and blacks had to receive land ownership rights.

The frank statement by the National Party is contained in a front page editorial article entitled "Whither SA?", in the party's official magazine, *THE NATIONALIST*.

It said people felt insecure because they observed the disorder and unrest in certain black residential areas, because they experienced the orchestrated revolutionary pressure from Moscow and because they saw how even Western governments proposed financial, economic and political pressure in a way that suited the revolutionaries.

Naturally, the less sophisticated and less informed people were most susceptible to Marxist propaganda. For this reason, the black youth were particularly vulnerable to misuse by Marxists.

"Although the unrest is limited to black areas, it leads to an increasing sense to disquiet in the hearts of many whites. That is precisely what the revolutionaries want.

"What is more, they want white fears to turn to rage so that peaceful co-existence and co-operation between South Africa's population groups becomes impossible. That is why they plant land mines on white country roads and in white shopping centres."

"The revolutionaries succeed in this devilish goal among many whites. The result is seen when angered whites want to take the law into their own hands by deliberately shooting at innocent black people, as has already happened in Pietersburg, at Krugersdorp and elsewhere.

"It is seen when thousands of whites flock to Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB] meetings to revel with glee in the emotional racial hatred which gets fanned there.

"It is seen when the Conservative Party [CP] condones these excesses and wishes to enter an alliance with the AWB.

"That the AWB, the CP and other reactionaries fan the flames of racial hatred is not to be denied."

The CP and the AWB served on one another's executive bodies and were linked in their actions, the NP said.

By these actions, the two bodies played into the hands of South Africa's real enemies — the Russian revolutionaries who stoked racial conflict to achieve their purpose.

The NP warned against an all-out racial conflict in South Africa. It questioned whether 1.1 million men could maintain the economy and at the same time protect whites against millions of blacks armed by the communists and supported by others in the world.

"This is why the AWB and other reactionaries who fan racial hatred make themselves 'the usable idiots' to which Lenin referred in his revolution theories. That is the road of White suicide in South Africa." the National Party said.

The tide could be turned. Radicals in all population groups were in the minority. The overwhelming majority of black, brown and Indian people wished to work with reasonable, moderate whites in the interests of peace, prosperity and stability.

However, legitimate grievances of blacks regarding land had also to be remedied.

"As long as whites can own land anywhere in the country while black people cannot do so, there is reason for dissatisfaction."

The National Party was committed to equality in education and had extended the principle of land ownership to all population groups within their own residential areas.

There were 10 million blacks in South Africa, outside the national states, with no meaningful political say over their own lives, and this was reason for dissatisfaction. Therefore the NP was prepared to negotiate with all moderate black leaders to find a solution to this problem.

The article said that nobody in South Africa wanted to commit suicide, making co-operative co-existence the only alternative. Emotions had to be calmed and there had to be sober negotiation about the future.

"People must know and understand why the government is doing certain things and to where it is going with South Africa. This is one of the most important reasons why the National Party has decided to call a federal congress in Durban in August."

Commentary Praises Botswana for Anti-ANC Actions

MB091120 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Station commentary:"Neighboring states and the ANC and PAC"]

[Text] Reports that the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] terrorist organisation is to be told by the Botswana Government to quit that country are to be welcomed, as they constitute another major contribution to stability and progress in the southern African subcontinent. The withdrawal of the PAC from Botswana will signal another success in the moves in southern Africa to bring the region to a state of peace and tranquility in which development programs become possible.

The Botswana Government has already taken steps against the ANC terrorists. Elsewhere, South Africa's borders have also been relatively well secured against ANC assult. In terms of the Nkomati Accord, the ANC is not allowed to operate against South Africa and many ANC terrorists were told to leave Mozambique. Ever since, there has been a dramatic decrease in the number of ANC attacks coming from Mozambique. Swaziland has a similar arrangement with South Africa and on frequent occasion the Swazi authorities have clashed with ANC in that country. Lesotho is the latest country to oust the ANC. Zimbabwe has also promised to prevent ANC strikes into South Africa from Zimbabwe and is reported to have promised increased patrolling on its side of the border to stop terrorists crossing into South Africa.

The future is indeed an encouraging one, and stems from the growing realization in the southern African region that the only way the area can meet the economic demands of the times is for leaders to create conditions of peace and stability. Only then will economic interdependence become a reality, and only then will Western governments and businessmen have sufficient confidence in the area to provide it with aid and investments.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

COSATU Values Independence

Barry Streek reports on page 9 of the *CAPE TIMES* on 7 April that "the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) has bluntly told the African National Congress that it will demand its independence — even if this leads to conflict with the ANC." According to Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, " 'It was made clear to them. We explained to them that we want to retain our independence,' " he told the U.S. magazine *AFRICA REPORT*. Asked if this demand could bring the union in conflict with an organization that wants everything to fall under it, he replied: " 'it could.' "

Heard on Press Freedom

The paper's editor, A.H. Heard, also writing in *AFRICA REPORT*, said that "the press in South Africa had been subjected to enormous pressures by the government and the situation had become "virtually intolerable for those who believed in free expression." Although South African authorities claimed the press was free, " 'this claim evokes something of a belly-laugh among many journalists who realize that their freedom is severely qualified.' "

Unrest Claims 5 Per Day

"Violence in South Africa has claimed 1,416 lives in the past 19 months, according to figures released by the South African Institute of Race Relations. Since the ending of the state of emergency, the death toll has increased from just over three deaths a day to more than five," Gary Van Staden writes on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 8 April.

"Deaths caused by the security forces have decreased slightly, while black-on-black violence has increased." According to the organization's director, "the level of violence and death in black townships has gone up dramatically since the state of emergency was lifted about a month ago." A total of 171 people died in March compared to a previous high of 163 in Natal last August. Black-on-black violence increased from 33 percent in February to 36 percent in March.

Budget Under Fire

On the same page, David Braun reports that "the government's weeks-old budget is already running into trouble, with serious reservations on several of its aspects being expressed by the all-party standing committee on finance." The committee warned that if the problem of unemployment was not dealt with effectively, "the ability to end the unrest would be 'severely handicapped.' " The government's arbitrary 2 percent cut in all department budgets could seriously hamper the police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "The whole issue of privatisation was uncertain, particularly as to where it should occur."

Townships Not in Control

On page 4, the paper reports from Parliament that Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP from Constantia Roger Hulley has charged that the government "had already 'lost control of a number of black townships areas' " which provoked a clash with Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange. Hulley said that " 'the control they have hardly extends further than the short shooting range of a patrolling casspir as it moves through the townships.' "

Hulley said "other forces were gaining control over the townships." When asked for an example, PFP MP from Houghton Helen Suzman replied that there were plenty of places. " 'The minister is living on a different planet. He thinks he still has control.' " Hulley said.

STAR on Mrs Mandela

In an editorial entitled "Why Mrs Mandela is Wrong Too" on page 12, the paper notes that Mrs Mandela has called for "total mandatory sanctions. Mrs Mandela is committed, determined — and wrong." She argues that sanctions are the only way to end apartheid and that everyone in opposition is aiding apartheid or hypocritical.

Noting that it has "opposed sanctions vigorously, just as we have opposed apartheid for every day of the decades it has blighted this country," the paper says it would be helpful if Mrs Mandela admitted some agree with her principles but disagree on strategy. The paper reiterates that real sanctions will cause more polarization and less peace. It notes, however, that one of the worse things about the banning order on Mrs Mandela is that blacks, for whom she has become a symbol, do not know what she believes. "That is a formula for disaster."

State of Flux

In a second editorial, *THE STAR* says that while the way is being paved to end influx control, "it is important that the new system is widely acceptable and does not represent any political slight of hand." "The need for fingerprinting is extremely dubious and highly contentious. It should be reconsidered." The condition that under orderly urbanization an individual must have accommodation "smacks of influx control in disguise." Black housing cannot be so quickly provided. "The government would be well advised to drop the accommodation requirement and concentrate heavily on providing housing where it is most needed. Squatter villages are far from ideal, but they would very quickly demonstrate where the jobs market is and where housing is lagging behind economic activity. They are a lesser evil compared with influx control."

UDF Call To Whites

Gary van Standen reports on page 3 that organizations like the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organization are somewhere between the parliamentary system and the violent opposition where few whites have tred. However, with the resignation of PFP leaders Frederick van Zyl Slabbert and Alex Boraine, the UDF hopes more whites will head into this no-man's land. One of the UDF'S affiliates has launched a "call to whites" campaign in Johannesburg and has lined up Dr Slabbert and a UDF speaker to share the same platform. The organization hopes to answer concerns of whites and counter government charges the organization is only a front for the ANC. This is the first real step by the UDF to recruit whites into its ranks.

Councillor's Home Attacked

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 8 April reports on page 2 that the house and car of Councillor Johannes Mokgema, newest member of the Lekoa Town Council, were petrolbombed on Sunday night. Mokgema said "the attack would not stop him from fighting for the people's demands, including the one that house rent be reduced. Mr Mokgema said he did not know the reason for the attack because he had not been approached by anybody and asked to resign."

Lekhanya Warns Miners

A report on page 2 says General Justin Lekhanya, head of Lesotho's military government, advised Lesotho citizens working in South Africa mines "not to allow organizations representing them to jeopardise their livelihood." The "apparent call for Basotho mineworkers to be wary of trade union activity" was made by Lekhanya at a meeting at Thaba Tseka in the Maluti Mountains over the weekend.

Bela Bela Councillor Resigns

"A town councillor in Bela Bela township outside Warmbaths, Mr Simon Boredi Mmbabane, has resigned because of what he described as 'harassment'," says a report on page 3.

Price of Reform Rising

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* notes Helen Suzman's prediction of a "D-Day situation" facing Parliament, but doubts that the current session will result in any reform promises being fulfilled. "With the recession lifting slightly we doubt if this government will consider itself pressed sufficiently to move boldly. That has been the tragedy of South Africa. At every moment in our history when there is economic depression, there is unrest. As soon as the signs indicate a bullish period ahead, then white South Africa falls into its comforting complacency. The trouble with this response is that every time history repeats itself the price goes higher."

'Damp Squib' on Debt

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 8 April carries a report by Gerald Prosalendis on page 1 which says "D-Day for SA debt repayment could turn out to be a damp squib. The net amount that will flow from the country next Tuesday will be only about a half of the $420 million due as an initial installment towards settling foreign debt commitments. The amount that will leave the country on subsequent days is expected to be trivial, says an official source."

Prosalendis says it appears the market "over-reacted last month when the rand dropped sharply as dollars were bought," and that the 5 percent down payment is being "rolled over by foreign banks attracted by the high rate of interest being paid."

Furniture Prices Rising

Mike Collins reports on page 1 that furniture prices "are expected to leap by 20 percent before the end of July — with a further 15 percent increase to follow in the third quarter." Industry sources blamed the increase mainly on "rising imported timber and fabric prices" and urged consumers to make purchases "as soon as possible."

Gold Reserves Fall

Harold Fridjhon reports on page 1 that the "Reserve Bank's gold and foreign exchange reserves fell by only R532m to R3,804bn at the end of March, in spite of the bank's stock of bullion being diminished by 366,863 ounces." He adds that the Reserve Bank "appears to have dipped into its own holdings of dollars to meet the first repayment tranche because according to the bank's statement, its holding of dollars dropped from R1.05bn at the end of February to R571m at the end of March."

Rand Strength Questioned

Fridjhon reports in another article on page 2 that "doubts that the rand will be able to maintain its level of $0.48 are being voiced in some corners of the foreign exchange market." "One very knowledgeable dealer, who has been more right than wrong in the past, says the rand will shift back into a narrow range of $0.43-$0.44 in the not-too-distant future."

NP Efforts Failed

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* says the Nationalists "have failed, over a period of almost two years, to capture the political initiative. Every attempt at reform gets bogged down before it does any political good, and is vitiated by bureaucracy before it brings to black people any sense that their lot is improving." The push for "orderly urbanisaiton" is a case in point. Wise public policy would give priority to stabilizing the migrant population, instead of to "control measures like passes or identity documents." "It would mean letting people move about in search of work, to settle where they find it, to build their own shelters, and generally to devise their own answers to their own problems." The officials should be confined to helping, not hindering.

SAP Confiscate USSR Materials

"The South African police yesterday afternoon confiscated films which *DIE VADERLAND* took at the home of the Russian ambassador in Maseru. Also confiscated were publications on the recent communist party congress in Moscow — including the full text of the speech by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev," reports Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 4 April on page 5. The paper's two reporters were on their way back to South Africa following a lunch at the ambassador's home, the report says. The two, Andre du Toit and Eugene Gunning, had been specially invited by the ambassador to explain his country's policy towards South Africa and the region as a whole.

U.S. 'Waste' Rejected

In an editorial on page 10 the paper expresses appreciation to Minister John Wiley for refusing to allow America to dump its poisonous nuclear waste in this country. "We can think of other unwelcome poisonous waste which is dumped on us by the land of the stars and stripes. One of these is selective sanctions. The other is selective American morality regarding the politics of non-American countries."

Tutu Lacks Insight

A second editorial on the same page says: "We have never been impressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu's political insight. His public call for punitive sanctions against this country only confirms the shortsightedness we have always suspected." The reality which should be explained to the international community, the paper says, is that sanctions cannot be applied only to South Africa but effect the whole of southern Africa, and our neighbors are the first to admit this.

Namibian Education Furor

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 6 April reports on page 2 that many South-West Africans are angered at the "militant" statements by the territory's minister of national education, Mr Andrew Matjila. Herman Jansen, writing from Windhoek, says there are warnings of a "white revolution" if the whites are robbed of their rights to separate education. The reaction has come from the National Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) Matjila is quoted as having said at a teachers' workshop in the capital: " 'We in the cabinet stand for a single education department decentralized into regional offices, which will make provision for clearly defined provinces. Ethnicity, color, or race will play no deciding role in the admission of a child to a school.'" The report says many people are demanding the dismissal of Matjila.

Whites Feeling Fear, Irritation

In his "Briefly" column on page 12, Willem de Klerk writes that the so-called white backlash is being spoken about as though the whites, and particularly the Afrikaners, are falling back into conservatism. "What is noticable is that dissatisfaction is growing among Nationalists, not because the government is moving too fast, but because it is moving too slow. What is also true is that many whites are now displaying three attitudes: fear, irritation, and hopelessness." The fear, says de Klerk, is due to the feeling that the Republic is going the way of Rhodesia, that the Muzorewas will disappear and the Mugabes take over.

Our fear, he says can only be dispelled by comprehensive settlement politics which will be more effective than Ian Smith's. The irritation is cause by the feeling that, after all we have done, the blacks keep slapping away the hand we offer. He concludes: "The answer lies in initiative. Here initiative means taking a short cut to a just, total, comprehensive powersharing in the political arena. A short cut to the amputation of all that remains of apartheid. A short cut to a dispensation which will immediately be seen as something totally new to South African politics. There is still hope for such a path. First the short cut before the long road of constitutional solutions can be trod."

Tutu Sanction Call Criticized.

In an editorial on page 12 the paper says there was no surprise over Bishop Tutu's call for sanctions against South Africa. "Naturally, there was applause for his stand from the revolutionaries. But the fact that the world community, businessmen, black leaders of significance and reliable commentators have condemned his standpoint, says enough about the stupidity of what the bishop is calling for." We are, the paper says, astonished that an educated, crowned and intellectual person can so recklessly play with fire.

Give Indaba A Chance

A second editorial on the same page says all those who have the interests of KwaZulu and Natal at heart, as well as the broader interests of South Africa, welcome the indaba in Durban. The indaba, it says, offers the opportunity to give force to the declared stand of some that the same solution need not necessarily apply to all regions of the country. In addition, there are the important economic considerations of the regions, which are so closely linked, and the constitutional approach that a regional solution can eventually help in finding a solution to our constitutional problems. Then it becomes clear that the indaba must be given a chance.

Counterpropaganda Necessary

In an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 8 April asks: "What is this country doing to counter the continued propaganda campaign against it overseas? And what can it do to correct false perceptions? Since the beginning of this year it has often been said that South Africa deserves recognition for its reforms, but that the skills are lacking when it comes to marketing the idea." "Only intensive and continuous counterpropaganda can succeed in correcting the false image of this country," the paper concludes.

Hasty Reforms Needed

In its second editorial the paper says on page 8 that where reform is concerned, the question is no longer "whether", but rather "what" and "how". The political reforms being tackled by the government clearly have more than a mere political goal. The black community, it says, must be put in a position where it can become part of the greater, orderly South African society. If not, we will have to grow accustomed to the prospect that this country will have to live with today's abnormal conditions.

"In the light of this, can anyone still doubt that the government ought to proceed with its reform plans will all haste? The task is too important to drag out, because measures like the restoration of citizenship and the replacement of influx control by a policy of orderly urbanization are only two of the important matters which can improve the political climate sufficiently to allow the core issue of political involvement to be tackled with a greater chance of succes." This is why, the paper concludes, there is so much expectation for the second session of Parliament in 1986.

Vatican Letter on Apartheid

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 8 April reports on page 1 that Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, president of the commission for justice at the Vatican, has written a letter to Bishop Denis Hurley, president of the Catholic Bishops' Conference in South Africa, calling for an end to apartheid in theory and practice in this country. The letter says, however, that the abolition of the system should take place without any further violence, and calls on all ethnic groups to establish a new social system through negotiation. "The cardinal also says all imprisoned political leaders should be released." In an interview with *DIE VADERLAND*, Bishop Denis Hurley said this morning that the Vatican is concerned over the situation in South Africa. "The letter is in line with the Pope's recent statement that dialogue between the government and representatives of all population groups is necessary for a peaceful solution."

DIE VADERLAND on Fingerprinting

Editorializing on the proposed new identity document, the paper says on page 6: "Uniform identity documents for all South Africans, regardless of race or color, are certainly an improvement on the existing system. It should be welcomed, as it will replace the hated pass-book for blacks." But the paper questions the need for fingerprinting of people for the new document, and says the question is being asked whether this is not simply another way of exercising control over blacks. There are signs, too, it says, of great opposition to the proposed new system of fingerprinting even among whites. "In the present political climate among blacks, it cannot be ruled out that they will boycott the new document, with all the difficulities that this could cause. It would be a pity if a significant change was harmed through a fingerprint."

Reform, Change Imminent

A second editorial on page 6 says an impressive program of abolishing discriminating legislation waits for Parliament during its second session this year. There is reason to expect, it says, that after this session South Africa will never be the same again. "Those who observe with reason and fairness will have to admit that President P.W. Botha has brought more and greater change than ever before expected from a National Party head of state. Whether he and the government will be accorded the deserved recognition for this, is, however, uncertain."

The pity, it says, is that the changes cannot be presented as the result of public negotiation between the government and the black leaders. Change which is seen as one-sided adaptation allows the other parties to criticise and reject it. And the far-right white groups will also attack the changes as a dangerous weakening of the white man's position.

Uninformed Citizenry 'Dangerous'

In an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* of 7 April says in a rapidly changing situation nothing is as dangerous as an uninformed population. The authorities should be opening and not closing channels of information. "Which is why," the paper says, "it is to be regretted that attempts were made to prevent this newspaper from attending the funeral at Vosloorus where the Red flag was openly displayed over a coffin. And similarly, rolls of film and information material arising from an interview with the Russian ambassador in Maseru were confiscated by the South African police at the Lesotho border post." People can only make decisions about their future, the paper continues, if they have as much information at their disposal as possible. The authorities shoud support them in this, and not try to withhold information.

ANC Role Described

Another editorial on page 6 says a matter which cannot be ignored in the government's attempts at negotiation is the coming into being of more and more black alternative authority structures. "In some black residential areas this phenomenon is being applied as the so-called Mandela plan, with the creation of street committees which, through district committtee, work under a black civil organization."

In this way, the paper says, alternative structures are coming into being in the so-called liberated areas, where the rightful authorities in practice have no more control. In most cases, there is a link through these organizations to an affiliate of the United Democratic Front which has the same goals at the banned ANC. "It is notable that it is gaining more and more public recognition at black gatherings. In practice therefore, the ANC has already become part of the internal political debate. This the government will also have to take note of."

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Mnisi Defends Refugee Policy

MB07[illegible]51 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 160[illegible] GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, says Swaziland is now in a dilemma on the question of refugee asylum in the country as a result of political difficulties and communication breakdown among neighboring countries. He was addressing the UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees] new representative in the country, Mr A.F. Farah, who had called at the minister's office to present his credentials this afternoon.

The minister noted that some neighboring countries have a flair for pointing fingers at the kingdom, arguing that the country is hiding rebels when the Government of Swaziland thinks it is harboring genuine refugees. He quoted the case of Ethiopian football players who decided to remain behind when their team flew back after a match in the country, and said although Ethiopians could think Swaziland is to blame, the country had absolutely nothing to do with the players' decision to seek refuge in the country.

Mr Mnisi assured Mr Farah that the Government of Swaziland shall do its best to assist him at all times.

In reply Mr Farah hailed the Government of Swaziland for a job well done, pointing out that he has been led to understand that refugees in the country have been allowed to go to school and are engaged in agricultural projects. Mr Farah has worked for 2 and a half years with Afghanistan's 500,000 refugees in 300 camps. He will be in the country for 3 years.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda: RSA Training Zambian 'Terrorists'

MB091830 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, disclosed in Lusaka today that South Africa was training Zambian terrorists following the crushing of the (Muchala) band. The president, who said the Zambians being trained had not yet (?returned), made the revelation at State House when the visiting Chinese journalist, Mr (Li Chen Nying), called on him. Dr Kaunda, who had been asked for his assessment of the situation in southern Africa after the Frontline meeting in Luanda yesterday, said the military training of some disgruntled Zambians was part of South Africa's destabilization of neighboring countries. Giving the background to the present problems in the region and how the Reagan administration was aggravating the situation, Dr Kaunda said that nonviolent change in South Africa was an impossibility because the racists were already killing black people. Dr Kaunda said nothing short of economic sanctions would bring peace to South Africa, adding that he opposed [word indistinct] for saying that blacks in that country would suffer the consequences of the sanctions.

DAILY NEWS Urges UN Review of U.S. Angola Role

MB100712 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[*ZAMBIA DAILY NEWS* Comment]

[Text] The summit meeting of the Frontline heads of government in Luanda yesterday took place at a very crucial time in the ever deteriorating security situation in the region. The meeting took place at a time when American military involvement in Angola is increasing fanning an international conflict in region. For countries whose security is threatened by the new development, especially the decision by the American Government to step up military support for Angolan rebels, it is necessary that the heads of government meet to harmonize their response and defenses.

That the meeting took place in Angola at this crucial time, is also a significant display of solidarity of the Frontline States with the people of Angola, whose sovereignty is threatened by American machination to dislodge their government. The events now taking palce in this region point to a very dangerous development. Only recently, the American Government decided to arm Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel, with sophisticated weapons such as Stinger missiles. As if to ensure that the blow that would be launched by the rebels is total and absolute in toppling the Government of Angola, the Reagan administration is presently considering to give similar arms to another rebel, Holden Roberto.

The American move has the intended effect of escalating the war in Angola and consequently diverting attention from the Namibian independence and South Africa apartheid problem. Perhaps, it is intended, but most likely underestimated, that American arming of rebels in Angola can only force the Angolan

Government to seek more assistance from friendly nations.

The resultant internationalization of the conflict in Angola cannot be expected to end there. In fact, if it is now American policy that a government which is opposed to its policies should be dislodged by fanning rebellion, there can be no assurance that the same policy would not be applied to other neighboring states which support the Government of Angola. Should the Frontline States draw the conclusion that the American move is an act of hostility against them, President Reagan would have himself to blame.

People of goodwill should exert pressure on the Reagan administration to refrain from pursuing a dangerous course it is taking. The Frontline States should now take the matter to the OAU and the Security Council of the United Nations, for what we have in our hands is not just a matter of American clandestine aid to rebels of a nuisance value, but a planned direct military intervention in the affairs of an independent and peace-loving state.

The dangers of the American action do not end with the intended result of destabilizing Angola, but also of provoking an international conflict in the region. All these are charges which the United Nations ought to look at so that it is make clear to all who is threatening peace and security in this part of the world.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From Frontline States Summit

MB090626 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Leaders of the Frontline States met in the Angolan capital, Luanda, yesterday for talks which centered on the threat to the security of southern African states posed by the Pretoria regime.

The chairman of the Frontline States meeting, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, said the white minority regime should immediately stop its destabilization acts against independent African states.

Dr Kaunda also urged the South African Government to free the jailed ANC leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela. On Namibia, the Zambian leader challenged the Botha regime to begin full implementation of UN Resolution 435. The resolution calls for the United Nations supervised election for the independence of the territory which is illegally occupied by racist South Africa.

The Angolan president, Comrade Dos Santos, also urged the meeting to come up with measures that will ensure the speedy execution of the just struggle of oppressed masses in Namibia and South Africa. He accused the Reagan administration of frustrating Angola's development by supporting the renegade UNITA bandits of Jonas Savimbi.

The Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe, attended the 1-day summit. He was accompanied by the minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa; the acting foreign affairs minister, Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwi; and senior army and air force commander. Comrade Mugabe and his delegation arrived in Harare this morning.

Mugabe Will Not Mediate Between MNR, Machel

MB091912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1838 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 9, SAPA — Zimbabwe would help South Africa to get the MNR rebels and the Mozambique Government to agree to talks, a process that could end in the overthrow of the Machel government, the Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said today.

He was replying to a question by Mr Bill Irvine (Marlborough), who wanted to know if there was any substance to reports in the overseas press that Zimbabwe was acting as "a mediator between these people fighting in Mozambique."

Mr Mugabe replied that if the destruction of Mozambique National Resistance bases could be construed as mediation, then this was certainly the case.

He said his government accepted that it had been party to maintaining the stability of the Mozambique Government.

But the government could certainly not help achieve the purpose of some Western nations and South Africa to get the MNR and President Machel's administration to talks.

The action which certain powers wished to see carried out in Mozambique would lead to the eventual downfall of the government of Mr Samora Machel, Mr Mugabe said.

Says RSA Seeks Overthrow

MB091824 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the Pretoria regime's basic strategy in the destabilization of Zimbabwe is to create both political and economic chaos in the country leading to the overthrow of the government.

In an interview published by the *ZIMBABWE NEWS* in its latest issue, Comrade Mugabe says Pretoria has tended to pursue a strategy of destabilization that varies in tactics from country to country in southern Africa. Comrade Mugabe said in Mozambique they have found a ready-made group of bandits in the MNR, which is an original creation of Mr Ian Smith's rebel regime of Rhodesia. The prime minister said the MNR is trained, armed, and equipped as well as reinforced with mecenaries in its acts of banditry. In Zimbabwe, the campaign began when they tried to infiltrate commando groups, both black and white, trained in South Africa, that had been annihilated. [as heard]

Comrade Mugabe said once this tactic failed, the Pretoria regime relied much more on the economic destabilization of Zimbabwe by abetting attacks on the railway system that serves Zimbabwe, its oil pipeline and the road infrastructure. This has affected Zimbabwe but with the joint efforts of the Mozambican and Zimbabwean military, the country has managed to protect its outlets to the Port of Beira. Now racist South Africa is retraining dissidents, arming them and giving them directions to harrass Zimbabwe's people and to commit acts of murder.

RSA Paper Says Libyans Bound for Harare Thwarted

MB091855 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Apr 86 p 1

[*THE STAR*'s Africa News Service]

[Text] Harare — A mystery group from Libya tried to board a Harare-bound aircraft at Athens over the weekend, using false South African passports.

The bizarre incident on Saturday has generated intensive investigations by the authorities in at least four countries. They are believed to be examining a number of theories, including the possibility that this was an attempt by Libyans or African National Congress members to enter South Africa to commit acts of insurgency.

Another possibility since discounted is that the group planned to attack the United States' embassies in Harare or Pretoria.

The group who tried to board the Air Zimbabwe flight at Athens on Saturday [5 April] were turned away because airport authorities became suspicious of their passports, according to sources. They were not detained, however, and are believed to have returned to Libya.

Full details of the incident have not yet become available.

It is not clear whether or not those in the group were Libyans.

Several aspects are puzzling authorities. Chief among these is the purpose of the mystery group in trying to board the Air Zimbabwe flight. The flight leaves Athens at 10.30 pm local time and flies non-stop to Harare, arriving at 5.20 am Zimbabwe time on Sunday. It appears unlikely — though not impossible — they planned to hijack the aircraft because if they were Libyans they would presumably avoid attacking a Zimbabwe plane for fear of angering the Harare Government, with which Libya maintains friendly relations. Libya has a diplomatic mission in Harare.

As the flight is non-stop to Harare the group could not have planned to get off elsewhere. And with South African passports they would have been barred from entering most African countries.

Even Zimbabwe would not have allowed them in without visas and it is not known whether they had them.

However, as transit passengers to South Africa they would have been allowed to remain in the transit lounge at Harare Airport until they boarded a connecting flight.

The first flight they could have taken to Jan Smuts is an Air Zimbabwe flight leaving at 8.30 am, three hours after their arrival at Harare.

If their fake passports had got them through the immigration formalites at Jan Smuts they would then have been free to travel anywhere in South Africa. How they would have got weapons — assuming their purpose was insurgency — is one of the unanswered questions.

Another puzzling aspect is why they were not arrested at Athens Airport once the suspicions of the authorities there had been aroused by apparent discrepancies in their passports.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 APRIL 1986

Libya

A Foreign Liaison Bureau statement carried by JANA 13 April denied U.S. claims that Libya was connected with recent "terrorist attempts and operations," contending that Libya is against all terrorist operations, hijackings, and killing of innocent people. However, if Libya is attacked, it will "reply forcefully against all targets which constitute rear bases to the aggression," the statement added. As Libya is small and does not possess nuclear weapons, "its means of repelling aggression is the revolutionary force in all regions of the world" and "it will fight with this force until official terrorism comes to an end." The statement also called on the Arab nation to take part in the war if Libya is attacked, to destroy U.S. interests, and to impose a political and economic boycott on the United States.

Libya is facing an enemy that extends from Tel Aviv to Washington via NATO, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio contended in a 12 April report, adding that Libya may have to use Warsaw Pact forces to confront this "aggressive alliance."

A Syrian official statement broadcast by Damascus radio 13 April announced Syria's intention to "participate alongside the Libyan Jamahiriyah" in confronting U.S. "aggression." Syrian officials discussed the crisis with the Libyan Foreign Liaison secretary in Damascus the same day, the radio noted. Meanwhile, Col al-Qadhdhafi received an Algerian envoy who affirmed his country's support for Libya, according to Tripoli radio. An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio announced Iran's "decisive and all-round support" for Libya, warning that Iran considers any aggression against Libya as an aggression against itself.

Israel

Government Crisis Resolved — The government crisis was resolved following The Cabinet's approval 13 April of a Likud decision to have Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i and Justice Minister Moshe Nisim exchange portfolios for the "entire remaining term" of the coalition government, according to Jerusalem radio. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed satisfaction that Likud is no longer insisting on its right to reinstate Moda'i after the rotation, the radio noted. Likud decided on the portfolio shuffle after meetings 13 april failed to approve earlier plans to shuffle Moda'i with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir or with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon, according to the radio, which noted that Peres was opposed to Sharon being appointed finance minister. In a 14 April interview with IDF radio, shamir, in response to "rumors" that the latest agreement on Moda'i will be "open for discussion" after the rotation, said he is "not thinking about it," because of his awareness that the alignment would "very strongly" object to it, adding, however, that the two sides may agree to such a change should the "need arise."

Gaza Plan — Asked about a reported Israeli-U.S.-Egyptian plan to introduce self-rule in the Gaza Strip, Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of government activities in the territories, told Jerusalem television 12 April that he knows nothing of any such plan, adding that the Israeli authorities have no intention of changing the "basic structure" in the territories. Nevertheless, *HA'ARETZ subsequently cited the London paper THE SUNDAY TIMES*'s 13 April report that Peres has devised a "secret plan" for a joint Israeli-Egyptian administration in Gaza.

Syrian Alert

The Syrian armed forces have been placed on military alert in view of the possibility of an "imminent and large-scale Israeli aggression," the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* stated in a report cited by WAM 13 April.

Jordan

King Husayn visited Saudi Arabia over the weekend, Amman television reported, noting that his talks with King Fahd covered the Arab situation, ways to unify Arab ranks, and the Iran-Iraq war. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri held talks with his Syrian counterpart in Damascus, Amman radio disclosed.

Lebanon

A Palestinian spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused the Amal Movement of violating the cease-fire and attacking the Palestinian camps in West Beirut over the weekend, sparking off clashes in which 3 Palestinians were killed and 17 were wounded. The fighting escalated after Fatah official Raji al-Najmah was kidnapped by "Arab intelligence elements" cooperating with the Amal Movement, the radio said. An Irish teacher at the American University of Beirut was kidnapped in West Beirut 11 April, Voice of Lebanon radio noted earlier. The same day, Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley intervened to secure the release of the French teacher kidnapped in Beirut 8 April, the radio reported.

On the political level, the Voice of Lebanon broadcast an 11 April statement by the Lebanese forces Executive Committee which cited "irrefutable evidence" that Syrian intelligence was responsible for recent car-bombs in the Christian sector and called for a dialogue between Lebanese Christians and Muslims "without any trustees or mediators."

Iranian Relations With France

Messages received from President Francois Mitterrand and other French officials call for normalization of bilateral relations, according to IRNA and Tehran radio reports on French Deputy External Relations Minister Andre Ross' talks in Tehran over the weekend. Ross held meetings with President 'Ali Khamene'i's senior adviser, as well as with the foreign minister, prime minister, and Majlis speaker. Nevertheless, Iran is awaiting a "practical measure" from France before ties can be normalized, IRNA reported, citing the prime minister, who stressed the need for France to revise its stance on the Iran-Iraq war, the payment of debt, and its support for "terrorist groups."

Iran-Iraq War

Artillery duels in the western battlefronts 12 April resulted in at least 100 Iraqi casualties, according to a communique cited by IRNA. The communique added that Iranian artillery fire inflicted "heavy damage" on the Iraqi Banmil oil refinery. Another communique cited by IRNA reported Iran thwarted an Iraqi counterattack in the Sumar region 11 April, and repulsed "many" others in the southern battlefronts.

On the Iraqi side, "massive" Iranian personnel and materiel losses resulted from a "lightning" Iraqi attack in Hawr al-Hawizah 13 April, according to a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique noted that two "large maritime targets" off the Iranian coast were hit by the Iraqi air force 13 April, and reported that Iraq foiled an Iranian counterattack in the northern battlefronts, killing 12 Iranians and wounding others.

In earlier action, INA, cited a military source, reported that 720 Iranians were killed and "hundreds" were wounded after Iraq "liberated" a border post in the central sector 12 April. A communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 12 April reported that three Iranian boats were destroyed and 20 Iranians were killed in the East Tigris operational sector. Three Iranian counterattacks were foiled in East Maysan late 10 April, resulting in "heavy" personnel and materiel losses to the Iranians, according to another communique carried by the radio.

On the political level, Iranian official Javad Larijani stressed Iran's desire for a settlement of the war during his "surprise" meeting with the FRG economics minister in Algiers 13 April, DPA reported. Larijani indicated Iran's interest in a European role in "guaranteeing" a peace plan, stressing that the United States and Soviet Union would play no part in such a settlement.

DRA

The army delivered a "crushing and irreparable" blow to the counterrevolutionaries during operations in Khowst District 11 April, killing 700 "savage rebels" and confiscating a large amount of weapons, including 7 SAM's, Kabul radio reported. The radio also admitted that "criminal" counterrevolutionaries launched a mortar attack on Herat city 12 April, killing 3 and injuring 18 others.

Pakistan

Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto escaped an "assassination attempt" in Lahore during the night of 11-12 April, after armed men entered a house where she had given a news conference earlier, AFP reported, citing a Pakistan People's Party spokesman. The spokesman added that Bhutto was in a neighboring house at the time of the attack and escaped. Another AFP report revealed that one of those participating in the attack, identified as a former Army major by the People's Party, was captured. He said he was "acting alone," and denied the action was an attempt upon Bhutto's life.

In a related development, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the current government should remain in power until the next elections and warned against "any rioting or disturbance" that may cause "law and order" difficulties during the preparations for meetings and processions, according to Karachi radio.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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'Arafat: Iraqi Efforts Put Iran in Dilemma
JN120734 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said the Iranian leadership is now in a dilemma. He added that this leadership and some Arabs believed that Iraq could not stand in the face of the brutal and intensified Iranian offensives. 'Arafat said that the Iraqi people and their Armed Forces had proved their ability and genuineness, which surprised all enemies of Iraq because all Iranian offensives relying on human waves were foiled. This came in an interview with the Iraqi paper *AL-THAWRAH* published today.

Yasir 'Arafat touched on Palestinian relations with Jordan and Iraq. He said: The PLO's relationship with Jordan is genuine and cannot be harmed or diminished. On the PLO's relationship with Egypt, he said the Egyptian stand, since President Mubarak assumed power, is in line with the PLO's demands.

With regard to the PLO's relationship with the big powers, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian-Soviet relationship is normal and strong. The PLO, he added, is proud of many friendships in West Europe, which strongly supports the Palestine cause.

With regard to the U.S. stand, Yasir 'Arafat affirmed that the Palestine cause will continue to be a disturbing one for President Reagan and his administration.

'Arafat to Invite Palestinians to PNC Session
GF111258 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
10 Apr 86 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Amman — *AL-BAYAN* has learned that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, will extend an invitation in a few days to all Palestinian resistance factions to attend a new PNC session in order to regain Palestinian national unity. This step comes as a response to the appeal made by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to the Palestinians to hold a unified PNC session in the Algerian capital.

Well-informed Palestinian circles have told *AL-BAYAN* that the appeal by the Algerian president, which came following his return from Moscow, reflects a Soviet, Syrian, and Palestinian intention to regain national unity in the Palestinian arena.

These circles have contrasted Chadli's rejection to host the 17th session in 1984 which he considered as a split one, with his current readiness to host a unified session.

The sources said that 'Arafat has expressed complete readiness to announce the cancellation of the Amman agreement in the event of the convocation of the proposed new PNC session in Algeria.

In another development, *AL-BAYAN* has learned from reliable sources that the Soviet Union, which is currently reviewing its policy in the Middle East, is strongly insisting on the need to achieve Palestinian national unity. These sources told *AL-BAYAN* that the recent tour of Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry, of a number of Arab capitals was aimed at achieving two goals: the unity of Palestinian action and the possibility of retrieving Egypt from the U.S. bloc.

AL-QABAS Cited on New Leadership
LD131110 Kuwait KUNA in English 0924 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 13 (KUNA) — Contacts are currently underway among Palestinian factions on Algerian President Chadli Benjedid's invitation to hold a reconciliation meeting in Algeria, grouping the Palestinian revolutionary factions, a Kuwaiti daily said Sunday.

Daily *AL-QABAS* added that the meeting is imminent and will be followed by a meeting of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) to elect a new leadership for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The paper also quoted "leading" Palestinian sources, as saying the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), led by George Habash, calls for the abrogation of the Amman agreement, Husayn, "bartering land for peace", as a condition to attend the meeting.

The sources said the contacts made by Palestinian factions "aim at cancelling any pre-conditions in return for the attendance of all organizations."

The sources told the paper that the PNC's planned session will be held within a month of the conclusion of the Algiers meetings, noting that "the most important issue will be the election of a new PLO leadership that groups all Palestinian factions and forces."

The paper, however, did not clarify the meaning of the fresh PLO elections and if that means replacing 'Arafat or re-affirming his chairmanship.

The daily, meanwhile, said a senior Palestinian leader, whom the paper did not name, will meet in a few days with high ranking Syrian officials within the framework of reconciliation efforts to settle differences between the PLO's leadership and Syria.

AL- QABAS quoted Palestinian officials as saying that recent Palestinian-Syrian contacts were successful "in bringing closer viewpoints between Fatah command and the Syrian Government."

Fatah Seeks Clarification
JN121833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT
12 Apr 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Although the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Palestinian Communist Party have welcomed Algerian President Chadli's Bendjedid initiative for holding an intra-Palestinian dialogue, 'Abd al-Hadi al-Nashshash, spokesman for Fatah — the Revolutionary Council, has told our radio that the issue needs further political clarification, such as setting a target in advance for toppling what he termed as the trend of deviation and deviationists with whom a dialogue is no longer possible. He added that this issue will discussed within the framework of the Palestine National Salvation Front.

Qaddumi Urges Support

GF121722 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has called upon all the Palestinian revolution factions to make efforts to support and implement the initiative of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid concerning the convocation of the PNC in Algiers as soon as possible with the participation of Palestinian factions.

In a statement issued yesterday and which was carried by WAFA, Brother Faruq al-Qaddumi said that the Palestinian revolution's leadership welcomes this Algerian initiative which is designed to hold a comprehensive dialogue among the Palestinian revolution factions, during which the highest image of cohesion and firmness within the PLO framework can be achieved.

Brother al-Qaddumi said that the PLO has held initial dialogue in order to bolster national unity among Palestinian revolution factions and to hold the upcoming PNC session on the basis of the joint concept which the factions will reach during the upcoming phase, in such a way as to secure the serving of the national goals — to return to the homeland, the right to self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state on the basis of the resolutions of the successive PNC sessions.

'Arafat Receives Sudan's Al-Mahdi, Envoys

JN131811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Baghdad last night. The talks dealt with the recent developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas. The talks also dealt with the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the continuous aggressions on these camps by Israeli warplanes and the agent forces attempting to destroy the Palestinian camps. They also reviewed the situation in the occupied homeland and the Palestinian people's heroic confrontation of the Zionist occupation.

On the Arab level, the two sides discussed developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the need to end it. On the Sudanese level, brother leader Abu 'Ammar and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi reviewed the recent developments there and the situation in southern Sudan.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also received the Arab ambassadors in Baghdad. He reviewed with them the recent developments in the Arab region and the fateful challenges to the Arab nation. PLO representative in Iraq Brother 'Aazzam al-Ahmad attended the meeting.

GDR Extends Visit Invitation to 'Arafat

JN131815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO's Political Department, met with the GDR ambassador in Tunis yesterday. The GDR ambassador conveyed to Brother Abu al-Lutf an official invitation to brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to visit the GDR. The two sides discussed the recent developments in the Palestine question. Brother Abu al-Lutf briefed the GDR ambassador on the current dangers to the PLO.

PLO's Khalaf on Fatah Dismissals, Other Issues

GF121222 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 21

[Report by 'Abdallah al-Qaq]

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that a decision has been made to dismiss seven Fatah members who are led by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah] who has established "a new Palestinian faction in Jordan." Salah Khalaf added: Abu al-Za'im, former leader of the Palestinian Revolution Military Intelligence Service, was suspended 2 years ago and settled in Amman. We are aware of his recent contacts. He has exploited current circumstances and dissented from Fatah.

Salah Khalaf said that the next few days are important and will reveal the role which Abu al-Za'im and his group will play. He added: This group was known to us and we have taken a quick and firm measure against it.

Khalaf asserted that the PLO seeks unity and reform. He said: We are concerned with urging firm Palestinian unity and are ready to meet the Palestinian brothers in Damascus. We have contacts with them and the issue might crystallize in the next few days.

Abu Iyad affirmed that the continuation of such divisions and the lack of unity among the Palestinian factions serves the United States and the Zionist entity which have failed to achieve anything with regard to the Middle East question. He asserted that there will be no peace without the Palestinians and said: Our rifles will continue to be raised against the mutual Zionist enemy.

Concerning the statements made in the region by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for near eastern and south asian affairs, "regarding the refusal to recognize the PLO or to hold a dialogue with it unless it explicitly recognizes UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338," Abu Iyad answered: The U.S. stand is clear and well-known and has been so for a long time. We absolutely refuse to recognize these two UN Security Council resolutions or to recognize Israel. Our goal is clear, namely, to establish an independent state on our soil and to reject all the capitulation schemes proposed by Murphy and others. We will not sacrifice one inch of Palestinian land.

In reply to a question on whether there are new peace efforts, he said: We do not trust the United States, which has proved its lack of credibility by its constant stands in supporting the Zionist enemy and its desire to recognize us as "refugees," and no more. He added that these U.S. stands require a unified Arab stand and a comprehensive solidarity which aims at achieving unity of Arab ranks and solidarity vis-a-vis the Israeli challenges.

Responding to another question on whether he is willing to go to Syria to hold a dialogue with other Palestinian factions, he answered: Certainly I am ready, if I find that this is aimed at achieving the unity and solidarity of the Palestinians. He said: It is time to eliminate differences and to stand as one rank vis-a-vis the challenges that confront our cause and our Arab nation.

When asked whether the PLO stopped paying the Palestine Liberation Army because Commander Na'im al-Khatib joined the new movement, he said: The PLO absolutely did not do anything like this. Asked about his opinion on what he had said about chopping off the head of whoever stops paying salaries, he said: These statements do not merit a response. He pointed out that the PLO remain great and that it is not worried by such matters because it believes in the national issue, the Palestinian issue.

On the convocation of an Arab summit conference, Abu Iyad said: I believe that the situation is right at this stage for the convocation of an Arab summit conference to discuss the issues that concern the Arab nation and to tackle the challenges that face us. He stressed that this summit must study the priority issues our nation faces, particularly those pertaining to Arab solidarity.

Abu Iyad reiterated the PLO's support for Iraq in its war against Iran. He said: With heart and soul, we stand by Iraq in its war against Iran. The Arab countries have to support Iraq out of their faith in Arab solidarity and the joint defense pact. Abu Iyad denounced anew the Israeli raids on the Palestinian camps a few days ago. He said: These raids will not weaken our determination. We will continue to defend our people and our issue. We will confront the Israeli enemy. He called on the Amal movement to terminate its attacks on the refugee camps. He said: These attacks must be directed at the Zionist enemy, who directs his wrath and throws his bombs over the camps residents in Lebanon. He urged the fraternal and friendly countries to stand by the Palestinian revolution in the confrontation of the repeated U.S.-backed aggressions by the Zionist enemy.

Concluding, he said: We stand by Kuwait against any foreign aggression. He stressed that Kuwait's security is one and the same as the Palestinian revolution's security.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, ASL Positions

JN111923 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces has stated the following:

A group of men from the joint forces launched a Katyusha rocket attack against the Zionist settlement of Qiryat Shemona in the northern part of occupied Palestine yesterday in retaliation for the savage Zionist shelling of the township of (Zuraynah) in western Al-Biqa' yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately, starting a fire inside the settlement, either killing or wounding many Zionist soldiers and settlers and causing heavy damage to thesettlement.

The spokesman for the joint force stated the following:

The men of the joint forces attacked with rockets and machineguns a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] in (Mazra'at Mol) in southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack caused heavy damage to the position and either killed or wounded many agent personnel.

In a third statement, the spokesman for the joint forces stated:

The commander of the so-called agent ASL Antoine Lahd, and his aide [first name indistinct] Barakat received serious wounds from an explosive charge placed by the joint forces under their car in the 'Aytarun area in southern Lebanon last Tuesday. The radio of the so-called ASL admitted that agent Antoine Lahd and his aide were injured and a source close to the UN Forces in Lebanon also confirmed it.

Radio Reports Palestinian-Amal Clashes in Beirut

JN131824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] For the 16th consecutive day, the Palestinian fighters defending the Palestinian camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut have resumed their heroic confrontation of the agent movement's brutal aggression against the Palestinian camps. Reports from the periphery of the camps say that last night's intermittent clashes escalated this morning. The agent Amal movement used various types of machineguns and rockets despite the cease-fire agreement which was reached 4 days ago. A Palestinian spokesman held the agent Amal movement gangs responsible for violating the cease-fire agreement and for attacking the camps. Three Palestinian citizens were martyred and 17 others were wounded in these clashes.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

JN131847 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used Katyushas today to shell several joint positions of the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in the town of Al-Taybah in the so-called security strip. The shelling caused heavy damage to these positions and killed or wounded several Zionist and agent soldiers.

The joint forces also detonated several explosive charges near the town of Marun in the occupied security strip area while an armored patrol belonging to the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon was passing in the area.

Ambush, Factory Attack in Israel Successful

JN131853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the Palestinian revolution forces general command, a group from the martyr Abu Hasan Salamah unit operating inside the occupied homeland set an ambush for the enemy's military patrols near the village of Dayr Abu Mash'al yesterday. At 2120, as a military bus was passing by, the group attacked it with machineguns and incendiary bombs and hand grenades. The attack killed or wounded several enemy personnel and burned the bus to the ground. The enemy authorities immediately imposed a curfew in several villages surrounding the operation area and launched search campaigns in conjunction with huge forces supported with helicopters. The operation area was still besieged when this statement was prepared at 1000 today. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

The Palestinian spokesman also stated the following:

Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland from the martyr Shakib group attacked a Zionist factory north of th occupied city of Jerusalem with incendiary bombs at 2200 yesterday. The group then left the operation area safely.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

Fedayeen Operations in Occupied Territories

GF131847 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman stated that a Palestinian fedayeen group operating inside the occupied homeland launched an attack with incendiary bombs on a Zionist factory north of Jerusalem, at the entrance of 'Anbta, yesterday evening.

In a statement carried by WAFA today, the spokesman said that the attack resulted in very great damage and caused fire at a number of installations of the factory, despite attempts by Zionist firemen to control the fire.

In another statement, a Palestinian military spokesman stated that Palestinian fedayeen from another group which operates inside the occupied homeland, attacked with incendiary bombs one of the Zionist police patrols, while it was moving on the southern road leading to Tel Aviv, yesterday.

The attack resulted in the wounding of an indefinite number of patrol members and in smoldering the vehicle.

The members of the two groups were able to continue to move with safety, despite security measures adopted by the occupation forces following the two courageous operations.

BAHRAIN

Cabinet Briefed on Outcome of Bush Visit

GF131630 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, April 13 (WAKH) — The Bahraini Cabinet held its regular weekly session today under the chairmanship of Crown Prince and Acting Premier Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah.

Development and Industry Minister and Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi said that the Cabinet was briefed on the outcome of the visit paid to Bahrain by U.S. Vice President George Bush and his talks with Bahraini officials.

The talks focussed on bilateral relations and Gulf, Arab and international issues.

He said that Bahrain expressed its point of views concerning a number of issues mainly ending the Iraq-Iran war peacefully, the Palestinian issue, the possibility of finding a settlement to it based on guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the current situation at the oil market.

Al-Shirawi also pointed out that the visit deepened bilateral ties in the trade, economic and industrial fields.

The council was also briefed on issues to be discussed by the Ministerial Committee of the GCC Civil Aviation to be held in the UAE Monday.

The council asked the development and industry minister to increase flights to facilitate transfer of GCC citizens.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Views Bush's Gulf Tour

GF131714 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 13 Apr 86 p 3

[Column from the "Papers of the Week" page by Chief Editor Ahmad Salman Kamal: "What Has Bush's Visit Achieved?"]

[Text] The visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to some countries in the region, including Bahrain, was successful, a Bahraini official has stated. How? The Bahraini official said: The visit enhanced the distinguished bilateral relations between the United States and the countries visited by Bush as the United States affirmed its stand with the Arabian Gulf Countries, or rather the GCC countries, and voiced its readiness to protect them from any foreign aggression, especially with the possibility that the Gulf war may expand, contrary to the Iranian leadership's assertion that it will remain limited to its present scale. The visit was also successful because it activated the Middle East issue and affirmed the interest and desire of the U.S. Administration to stop freezing the issue, especially after the break in contacts between the PLO and Jordan.

Through the statements and communiques carried by news agencies and published by newspapers in the region and the world, the U.S. vice president was clear on those two issues. He asserted in many statements that although the United States has no plan to stop the Iraqi-Iran war, it will not allow its expansion to other areas of the Arabian Gulf; it will not allow any threats or hazards to navigation in international waters, including the Arabian Gulf; and it will not allow the closure of the Strait of Hormuz through which loaded and empty oil tankers and other merchant ships carrying goods from the United States, the East, the West, and other countries pass.

Bush was clear on this point, in particular, more than on other issues. Concerning the concept that the people of the Gulf area are responsible for defending the Arabian Gulf security and for protecting their interests, the Bahraini offical said: This concept is correct and still stands. As has been obvious for a long time, we have been preparing ourselves by building our intrinsic and joint forces to protect our security and stability and preserve our wealth and development. However, if there is anyone who will help us or protect us without harming our independence or the independence of our decision, it would be unreasonable and illogical to refuse such an offer.

Undoubtedly, and as was made apparent by the statements, communiques, and press conferences, Bush listened to much from negotiators of the countries he visited. In Saudi Arabia, for example, he very clearly heard from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz himself that there will be no stability, peace, or security in the Arab and international arenas unless the issue of Palestine and the Palestinian homeland is resolved and unless the United States recognizes the Palestinian people and the Palestinian homeland.

Here in Bahrain, Mr Bush heard that the United States should listen to other party's view. That is what Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said. This means that the White House officials and the rest of the U.S. Administration should listen not only to Israel, but also to us and the Palestinians directly related to the issue.

What confirms that Mr Bush listened clearly to this talk during the meetings he held, and perhaps before he began his tour to the region and a long time before he flew from Washington, is the present move by the United States which we have observed. Although the move appears on the surface to be a repetition of the past scenario, it may nonethless prove postive. When asked about this move and whether it indicates one way or another a new U.S. initiative, George Bush said briefly: Why are Murphy and I here?

The third issue discussed during the visit of the U.S. vice president was oil and the decline in oil prices. As a former businessman who dealt with this material and a manufacturer of some drilling and exploration instruments — he was the founder of andtook part in administering three such corporations — George Bush acted as a businessman and rejected the views that the drop in oil prices harms both the seller and the consumer. He thus contradicted the view of his boss, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who asserted that this drop in oil prices harms world economy, and the U.S. economy in particular, although the President later went back on his statement. There is no doubt that the U.S. vice president's view does not satisfy oil producers and dealers of this commodity in the United States, especially when we know that the U.S Administration, on the instructions of the U.S. President himself, seeks to impose taxes on imported oil to protect U.S. producers and oil industry.

These three points George Bush heard and which were the axis of talks here, in Saudi Arabia, and in Oman are what concerns us as Arabs and Gulf citizens. What he told the Americans he met with here and there is something which concerns him and the other concerned parties.

What concerns us is that this visitor, the first of his level to visit the region, had a fruitful visit and that the desire of the U.S. Administration to learn and understand views is sincere; that in seeking solutions to these issues George Bush meant what he said; and that the U.S. Administration becomes convinced that it cannot succeed in eliminating the hotbeds of terrorism which the United States — one of the two superpowers — has dedicated itself to eliminate, unless it supports justice, right, and logic. In other words it must commit itself to returning the usurped rights to their owners because "the one who has lost his rights will have nothing to lose, whatever he does." This is a common saying in the United States, especially among blacks when they asked for equality with the whites.

Paper Criticizes U.S. Threats Against Libya

GF130939 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 13 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 13 Apr (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* warns the Arab countries that the recent U.S. threats to launch a military aggression against Libya is not merely intended for Libya but for the entire Arab world.

The paper says that no matter what justification the United States makes, neither it nor any Western country possesses one piece of evidence that Libya was involved in the bombings of the West Berlin nightclub and the U.S. plane.

The paper remarks that this justification is merely intended to direct a military strike at Libya aimed at "forcing the whole Arab world to its knees and making it submit to U.S.-Israeli control and eliminating all its sources of strength and resistance."

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ expresses astonishment that "despite all that is happening" the Arab world continues to follow the mirage of the so-called U.S. solutions and continues to bet on the assistance of the United States vis-a-vis Zionist aggression and other external aggressions.

In conclusion, the paper says that Arab overlooking of the aggression against Libya and contenting oneself with statements and denunciations will encourage the United States to carry out aggression against any Arab country that dares to oppose the U.S.-Zionist scheme in the region.

KUWAIT

Bush Remarks on Enterprise 'Crude Show of Force'

GF111448 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 10 Apr 86 p 10

[From the "Arab Horizons" column: "Bush Forgets His Position and Levels Threats and Insults," by 'Abd al-Qadir Ibrahim]

[Text] Bush's remarks aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier *Enterprise* in the Gulf of Oman was a crude show of force. Bush leveled insults at Arab leaders, and demonstrated that gunboat diplomacy is the policy that is most favored by the United States in its international relations. Bush came to our area to declare that U.S. power has taught a lesson to an Arab state! That is the height of impudence against brothers in Arab countries, regardless of the differences among them. Bush has reassumed his former profession as a pilot in the U.S. Navy, and is threatening and warning the countries of the world. He has forgotten that he holds the post of vice president of the United States, a superpower, and that he is on an official visit to some Arab states, thus violating all diplomatic etiquette.

In making his threats Bush relied on the U.S. vessels that are waiting to turn our region into hotbeds of tension — as in Vietnam, the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and the U.S. interference in Central America. The U.S. gunboats can be viewed only as unwanted watchdogs in an area that, after having emerged from colonial rule, yearns for peace and cooperation. Bush's tour aims to increase tension in the area, reinforce military presence in it, and exert political pressure on its people. Such a policy is in harmony with the plans that are being prepared by the Reagan administration to dominate the world through the "star wars" program, which aims to create weapons systems in space that threaten countries and peoples from above their capitals when such peoples attempt to rebel against the U.S. political, economic, and military domination.

Bush's presence aboard an aircraft carrier to level threats and insults while U.S. aircraft are flying above him are maneuvers by a superpower to intimidate and terrorize so that it can continue to extort the wealth of our region and prevent the region from establishing balanced international relations that are based on mutual respect and common interests.

Journal Urges U.S. Action Following Bush Tour

GF131623 London AL-MAJALIS in Arabic 12 Apr 86 p 98

["Free Zone" column by Chief Editor Hidayah Sultan al-Salim: "The Gulf Voice"]

[Excerpts] Oil, the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, and the new stalemate in the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the region's crisis and the Palestinian issue were the three major issues George Bush and Richard Murphy discussed during their talks with GCC officials this week. These were the main issues the two U.S. officials covered with the GCC leaders, hearing their opinions and conveying the U.S. views. These issues were covered with the GCC leaders probably to avoid blame, now that they have become greatly worsening crises. They were covered by the United States probably because Washington wanted to be like other Eastern and Western capitals, which recorded their stand to clear themselves of responsibility concerning events, their outcome, and deterioration, in case the situation continues to be uncontrollable.

It is certain — indeed, it is known — that what Bush heard in Riyadh, Manama, and Oman was the same as what Murphy heard in Abu Dhabi, Doha, and Kuwait because the GCC countries have defined their firm and principled stand toward major and subordinate issues. This stand was defined during meetings among GCC leaders and officials as part of their political and economic integration and coordination, reached early on. More than once, in a number of regional and international forums, these countries have defined their clear and frank stand through senior officials. Through far-sightedness, logic, and national, pan-Arab, and Islamic affiliations, the region's countries indicated that they seek to establish peace, security, and stability throughout the world to allow the countries of the world to preserve their existence.

The GCC countries received the U.S. officials with the hospitality and welcome they are known for and with every attention they usually give to officials who visit them from all over the world. They hope that Washington will take action and not just talk, move in the right direction, and play its role as a superpower. They hope that Washington will demonstrate what it claims — concern for world peace and stability — by playing its role fully concerning the Iraq-Iran war to pressure the forces and parties which continue to arm, aid, and support the Iranian side so that these forces and parties stop putting the means of devastation into the hands of the aggressors. They wish the United States to take into consideration the Arab peace plan for the region's crisis announced by the recent Fes summit and to consider it a starting point and a real opportunity for peace, instead of making further fruitless attempts which always die during an early stage because Washington is a captive of Zionist conditions.

Thus, the united Gulf stand was conveyed to Washington in the six capitals. Washington once again became informed of the frank views concerning events. What is left is for Washington to convey its stand, which we hope would take into consideration the interests of the region's countries and their people, and not to procrastinate, stall, and deceive others, as has been its custom.

U.S. Bombers Reportedly Moved 'Near' Libya

LD121054 Kuwait KUNA in English 0942 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Nicosia April 12 (KUNA) — Several squadrons of giant U.S. B-52 bombers have been moved to airports near Libya, sources here said Saturday.

The sources said these bombers have been moved from bases in Britain to airports in the vicinity over the past 48 hours in light of the latest American threats to attack Libya.

According to the sources American warships and aircraft carriers of the Sixth Fleet have left NATO bases heading for international waters off the Libyan coasts.

Observers here predict that the coming few hours will witness an escalation of the American campaign against Libya.

Meanwhile, in Abu Dhabi an informed Libyan source told *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper that Libya will seek the help of "her allies" in confronting "the American-Zionist aggression in which NATO forces are taking part."

The source, which the paper said was interviewed in Tripoli, said "Libya will find herself forced to join new military alliances and to get the help of Warsaw forces to confront [word indistinct] aggressive alliance."

Embassies Warned on U.S. Strike Against Libya

LD121213 Kuwait KUNA in English 1035 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 12 (KUNA) — Western governments have warned their embassies to expect an American attack on Libya to take place within the next 24 hours, according to a press report published in London.

THE TIMES, in a dispatch from Beirut, said Western embassies in the Arab world have been told the expected U.S. strike may be launched either late Saturday night or before dawn on Sunday.

The British Foreign Office Saturday would not say whether it had issued such warnings to its embassies.

But sources at the ministry indicated that advice on security had been sent to its diplomatic missions in several countries in the context of the current Libyan-American crisis, apparently in anticipation of a backlash against Western interests in the event of a U.S. strike against Libya.

The security warnings give credence to the view, widely expressed in the British press Saturday, that the Reagan Administration's anti-Libyan rhetoric has made some kind of U.S. military action against Libya almost inevitable.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan would lose credibility at home if he failed to follow up his recent aggressive words with a military strike, according to this analysis.

The independent *FINANCIAL TIMES* daily said that White House officials conceded to it privately "that this was probably the case."

Government Rejects Threats Against Arab States

LD140942 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0921 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Apr (KUNA) — Kuwait reaffirmed today its rejection of any foreign threats against any Arab country.

In reply to a KUNA question, an official Kuwaiti source stated, that Kuwait in light of the weekly Cabinet meeting yesterday which discussed the tense situation between the sisterly Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the United States, it affirmed its previous stand which rejects any threat against any Arab state. It also stressed that any dispute such as the one existing between Libya and the United States could be solved through peaceful means and international law.

U.S. Stance on Libya Said Linked to Elections

LD120920 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0721 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Apr (KUNA) — The English-language Kuwaiti paper *KUWAIT TIMES* today calls on the Arab and Muslim leaders to stand united in the face of the American threats to Libya, pointing out that these threats were no more than clear messages intended for the Arab states.

The paper adds that the U.S. threats to punish "the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were part of a comprehensive U.S. strategy aimed at winning American public support for Republicans in the coming U.S. congressional elections next autumn.

The paper points out that the Republican Party, to which "the Rambo of America," belongs is used to making political victories and gains by adopting of courses based on violence, force, and American megalomania with all the killing, devastation, and panic they involve.

"Libya," the paper points out, "was the trump political electoral card for this 'aging American cowboy' " now that the glitter of the Grenada invasion has dimmed and the achieving of a U.S. military victory over the leftist Sandista regime in Nicaragua has proven difficult.

The paper adds that in spite of these repeated threats to Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, the Reagan administration is taking into consideration the Soviet position toward any interference by the United States in the region.

Concluding, the paper says "Al-Qadhdhafi has done well by refraining from replying to President Reagan's calling him a mad dog and confining himself to describing Reagan as an aging man." "By his statements, Reagan has given a cheap and mean dimension to international political ethics."

PDRY

Paper Criticizes Bush Tour, U.S. Policy

GF120832 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0555 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRI*, the mouthpiece of the YSP Central Committee, said today that the current visit to the region by George Bush, deputy head of the U.S. Administration, cannot be viewed or assessed; nor are its goals and genuine intentions known, nor its results predicted, without linking it to the policy adopted by the Reagan administration — not only in the region but also in many parts of the world — and with the aggressive strategic plans of the Pentagon and the White House together, and without linking it to tactical developments and the means by which these plans are implemented. The paper pointed out that Bush came to the region after the largest U.S. air carriers roamed the seas and oceans and stayed in the Mediterranean amid an atmosphere of tension that prevails in the region following the recent escalated U.S. provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the launching of a flagrant and direct aggression against the Libyan territories by the U.S. planes. The paper said the visit of the U.S. vice president to a number of the region's countries follows the recent change of the U.S. Government stance on the Iraq-Iran war. The paper pointed out that developments in the region and developments in the dispute between the Arab liberation movement and the U.S. imperialist powers have always been its [the United States'] primary foe. It will remain so as long as the strategic alliance between them and the Zionist enemy exists, as long as the aggressive and expansionist U.S. ambitions in the region are reinforced and entrenched, and as long as the international dispute continues between the forces of liberation, progress, socialism, and peace on one side and the powers of bondage, reactionariyism, and capitalism on the other.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Sends Message to Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

GF131941 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan leader His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has received a message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The message was delivered today by 'Ali ibn Musallam, advisor at the Royal Court.

King Husayn Arrives for Visit 12 April

GF121147 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1135 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Dhahran, 12 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in Dhahran at 1415 today [1115 GMT]. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received him at the airport.

Chairs Talks With King Fahd

LD122234 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2150 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Al-'Khubar, 12 Apr (SPA) — His Exalted Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his brother His Majesty King Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, this evening chaired the Saudi-Jordanian talks.

On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of the Riyadh Region; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and His Excellency Shaykh Hisham Nazir, minister of planning; and His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-"Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education, who is the escorting minister; and His Excellency Shaykh 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information; and the ambassador of his majesty to Jordan, Ibrahim Sultan.

On the Jordanian side, the talks were attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and His Excellency Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court, and the General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the Jordanian ambassador to the Kingdom, Muhammad Rasul al-Kilani.

Departs 13 Apr

GF131412 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1350 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Dhahran, 13 Apr (SPA) His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan left Dhahran International Airport at 1500 [1200 GMT] today. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz led the delegation which saw off His Majesty King Husayn at the airport.

UAE

Arabs Urged To Rally Against U.S. 'Aggression'

GF130945 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* says that Libya and all the Arabs have an appropriate opportunity to exploit and respond to the lost U.S. pride.

The paper affirms that this is an ideal opportunity "for the Arab nation to rally around one goal, which is not the current preparation for a possible U.S. European, and perhaps Israeli aggression against Libya, but a rallying in the sense of an unanimous Arab containment of any aggression against any part of the Arab homeland from one end to the other."

The paper says that instead of complaining and protesting, and instead of waiting, the Arabs must exploit this opportunity "to deter the aggressor before he begins his aggression and before the fire of his guns and missiles is directed at the Arab land in Libya."

President Receives Message From King Fahd

GF131451 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1210 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a verbal message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on mutual cooperation and bilateral relations. The message was conveyed by Salih Sulayman al-Fawzan, Saudi ambassador to the UAE, during his audience with the president at Al-Bahr Palace this morning.

YAR

Further Reportage on Visit by George Bush

Exchanges Views With President

GF111754 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received in his office in Ma'rib at 1330 U.S. Vice President George Bush and the delegation accompanying him who are visiting the YAR. A meeting was then held between Brother leader President and Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and George Bush. SABA' News Agency has learned that during the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries in economic, cultural, and technical fields and means to strengthen and develop this cooperation. They also exchanged views on developments in the Palestinian issue, the Iraq-Iran war, and international issues of mutual interest. The brother leader president and secretary general affirmed that the central issue of the Arab nation is the issue of the Arab Palestinian people who Israel drove from their homes and dispersed all over the world, and whose sons in the occupied territories are subjected to all forms of suffering and repression. He asserted that it is not possible to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian people achieve all their national rights, including the right to establish an independent state on their national soil.

On developments in the war between Iraq and Iran, the brother leader president and secretary general said that the continuation of this war does not merely pose a danger to the countries of the region alone, but is a threat to international security and peace. He said that it is the duty of the international community, particularly the great powers, to direct all international efforts toward halting this war.

Concerning the issues of peace and security in the world and the question of disarmament, the brother leader president and secretary general affirmed that our country, which is a peace-loving country which believes in the causes of justice and liberty in all parts of the world, watches with extreme anxiety the continuous expansion in the acquisition of nuclear weapons and the arms race among the great powers. It believes that capabilities must be directed toward economic and social development in Third World countries which suffer the scourges of economic, social, and cultural backwardness. He said that for the good and in the interest of humanity, all weapons of mass destruction, foremost of which are nuclear weapons, must be eliminated.

During the meeting, Mr George Bush conveyed an official invitation on behalf of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Brother leader Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, to visit the United States. The brother president gratefully accepted the invitation, the date of which will be set at a later time. Mr Bush conveyed to the brother leader at the beginning of the meeting a message from President Ronald Reagan pertaining to relations between the two friendly countries.

The meeting was attended on our country's side by Brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Ahmad al-Mahanni, oil and mineral wealth minister and chairman of the honor escort; Muhsin Ahmad al-'Ayn, our country's ambassador to the United States; and 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the president's office.

On the U.S. side the meeting was attended by William Arthur Rugh, the U.S. ambassador in Sanaa; Craig Fuller, chief of staff at the office of the U.S. vice president; Marion Creekmore, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; Donald Gregg, assistant to the U.S. vice president for national security affairs; and Shririn Tahir-Kheli, director of political and military affairs at the U.S. National Security Council.

George Bush and his accompanying delegation had arrived in the city of Ma'rib at 1300. Upon arrival at Ma'rib airport he was received by Brother Dirhim 'Abdu Nu'man, the governor of Ma'rib Province; the commander of the province; the chief of security in the province; and a number of other officials. Mr Bush left Ma'rib at 1600 for Sanaa. Before his departure the brother governor presented to him a present of two pieces of handmade wool products for which Ma'rib Province is well-known.

Holds Press Conference

GF111946 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush held a press conference today. A number of local, Arab, and international media correspondents attended. Mr Bush first issued a statement in which he discussed the results of his meeting with the brother leader Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, earlier today in Ma'rib. He said the meeting was distinguished and frank [sarihah]. He added that their discussion focused on issues on the agenda of his visit to the region. He said: We discussed Yemen's future aspirations. He pointed out that brother leader 'Ali 'Abdallah is well-known throughout the world because he adopts decisive decisions and expresses himself frankly, and that he demonstrated special appreciation for the frank [sarihah] nature of our discussions. He added: Under the leadership of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Yemen enjoys stability and development. Concluding his press conference, he said that he conveyed in the name of the U.S. President an invitation to the brother leader to visit the United States so that the United States can repay the hospitality accorded to him and his accompanying delegation.

In his press conference, the vice president answered questions addressed to him by local, Arab, and international media correspondents. He said that this press conference held today in Sanaa was one of the most cordial, frank, and realistic since the beginning of his tour of the region. He stressed the sound democratic practice adopted by the YAR under the leadership of Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

Speaks at Cornerstone Laying

GF112004 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpt] U.S. Vice President George Bush and his escort went to the Zahir (Himyar) area today where a brief ceremony was held on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new U.S. Embassy building in Sanaa. The ceremony was attended by Muhsin al-'Ayni, YAR ambassador to the United States. During the ceremony, William Arthur Rugh, U.S. ambassador to the YAR, delivered a speech in which he praised cooperation between the two countries. Brother Ahmad al-Mahanni, minister of oil and mineral wealth and head of the honor escort, also delivered a speech in which he expressed his pleasure at participating in the cornerstone laying. He expressed the wish that this building will be a symbol of strong relations between our country and the United States, and that the cornerstone will be a first step in a long stage of cooperation and amity between the two countries.

The U.S. vice president then delivered a speech in which he expressed his gratitude and that of his accompanying delegation for the welcome which he has been accorded. He said that this is not strange for a country that is the cradle of an ancient civilization such as the Saba' civilization, and a people whose roots extend far into the past. He pointed out that Yemen's historical role was not restricted to creativeness in the sphere of building civilizations but was also creative in numerous scientific and intellectual aspects. Bush added: The United States is a young country in comparison with Yemen, whose people we appreciate and for whom we have great respect. He affirmed that cooperation between the two countries in the fields of development, such as the projects of agricultural and population development, reflects a U.S. belief in the future of Yemen. George Bush spoke of the Iraq-Iran war, saying that his country is acting to achieve peace in the region.

Later George Bush, together with William Arthur Rugh, laid the cornerstone for the new U.S. Embassy building. Folklore groups from the Information and Culture Ministry presented a number of Yemeni popular dances in honor of the great guest. Following that, George Bush visited the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa during which he met with the members of the U.S. community in the YAR. George Bush and the delegation accompanying him were escorted by the honor escort led by Brother Ahmad al-Mahanni, minister of oil and mineral wealth.

AL-THAWRAH Commentary

GF120651 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* stressed today that the visit to our country by U.S. Vice President George Bush, in conclusion of a tour of a number of Arab capitals, provided the best opportunity for the official who ranks second in the White House to learn well the positions and views of our country, as led by its political leadership and represented by the brother leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, toward international issues in general and Middle East issues in particular. The paper stressed that Mr George Bush learned about these positions from brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and listened to these views. He also clearly realized that our country — which is eager to establish the best cooperation and relations with various countries — bases its relations on clear and firm principles. Our country also adopts distinguished positions that stem from defined considerations qualified with adherence to principle, strong commitment, and clear practice, in addition to combining politics with ethics. Our country was among the few countries that adhered to the principle of positive neutrality and nonalignment. It also followed the open-door policy in dealing with members of the international community.

It is believed that the U.S. vice president is certain that our country sympathizes with the world issues, pays attention to them, and defines positions toward them. *AL-THAWRAH* added: While the president leader reiterated his position toward the central issue of the Arab people, which is the issue of the Palestinian people, and referred to the suffering, homelessness, and oppression practiced at the hands of Israel, he (?asserted) commitment to supporting these people until they restore their legitimate and just rights, including their right to return home, to self-determination, and to establish their country on their soil. Our country pays attention to the Palestinian issue as it pays attention to its national issues. Our country clearly supports the Palestinian people. This is not only because supporting these people represents a national and ethnic commitment, but because this represents a legitimate, doctrinal, and human commitment. Our Islamic religion makes us support the side against whom injustice is perpetrated and stand against the side which perpetrates injustice. There is no more serious injustice than the injustice to which the Palestinian people are subjected. Zionism drove them out of their homeland, usurped their rights and properties, and perpetrated annihilation and physical liquidation in the camps, where they resorted to live in a human tragedy that will be a shameful mark registered on the forehead of those who live in the 20th century. That is why the president was sincere and frank in asserting the impossibility of attaining peace in the Middle East without attaining all the national rights of the Palestinian people. *AL-THAWRAH* added: As this is our country's position toward the Palestinian issue, then its position toward the Iraqi-Iranian war is clear and frank as well. It represents the position of those aware of the danger of its continuation, not only on the region but also on international peace. In light of this view, the international community's laxity in tackling a danger that threatens man's fate and future can be realized. This situation entails adoption of stringent position toward this desoructive war which no longer has any goal or justification other than a grudge and settling of accounts through samsonian methods.

While receiving the U.S. vice president, the president did not forget to explain our country's views toward the most important issues, namely the issue of peaceful coexistence, together with the dangers posed by the nuclear race. That is why he expressed our country's profound worry about the continuous possession of nuclear weapons. He referred to the severe economic losses that can be inflicted on the international economic development as this attrition of resorces and energies. They can be employed in the search for prosperity, happiness, and peace instead of wasting them in the manufacturing and storing of the means to destroy [life]. Though our positions toward all these issues were extremely clear, the visit to our country of the U.S. vice president and his discussions with the president leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, confirmed and elucidated them.

Departs Sanaa 12 Apr

GF121310 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Vice President George Bush left Sanaa at 1300 today after a (?2-day) visit to our country during which he held talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, (?dealing) with bilateral relations and the [words indistinct] of the Iraq-Iran war. In a predeparture statement to SABA' News Agency, George Bush said: Our visit to the YAR was complete in all aspects. However, it was brief and I would have liked it to be longer. He expressed gratitude to Brother President and Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Yemeni people for the warm hospitality accorded to him and his accompanying delegation. He said: Our visit to the YAR took place during a historic occasion, that being the inauguration of its first oil refinery; it is the beginning of a prosperous future for the Yemeni people. He conlcuded his statement by saying: I would particularly like to express gratitude to his excellency the president, to all government members and officials, and the Yemeni people who [words indistinct] and warmly welcomed us.

'Arafat Arrives in Sanaa, Makes Statement

GF131736 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Sanaa this evening on a visit to our country to last several days. During the visit he is to meet with a number of brother officials to discuss situations and developments witnessed in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. In a statement to SABA' news agency on arrival, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] stated that his talks with the brother officials will touch on the latest developments in the Gulf war, following the recent Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory in the Al-Faw area and the Iranian threats to a number of Gulf countries and the consequent dangerous objectives of that. Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that he would also discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the imperialist and Zionist plots against the Plaestinian people and their holy shrines designed to Judaize Al-Aqsa Mosque and Islamic shrines. He stated that he would also discuss the continuous plot against Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Arab issues on various levels require a united Arab position to confront all of the recent events and developments. He stressed the need to hold an Arab summit to discuss all of these developments. He was received by a number of senior officials; a representative of the presidential palace; Brother Jamal 'Arafat, PLO representative in Sanaa; Lieutenant Colonel Abu Humayd, commander of the Sabra camp troops; and a number of the Palestinian cadres in Sanaa.

Sudanese Al-Ummah Party Leader Arrives in Baghdad

JN121531 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi arrived in Baghdad this afternoon at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq. Al-Mahdi told INA that the delegation will discuss developing bilateral relations and will familiarize themselves with the Iraqi people's achievements in development and construction.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was welcomed upon arrival by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; the Foreign and Trade Ministries' under secretaries; and the Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad.

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN130859 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the accompanying delegation here today. The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; and the president's secretary.

Received by Ramadan

JN131550 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1533 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Sudan's Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, currently leading a delegation on a visit to Iraq. The meeting, which was attended by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, was devoted to discussing the fraternal Iraqi-Sudanese relations, ways to promote them, and current Arab and international issues.

Departs Following 2-Day Visit

JN131757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1742 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his delegation left Baghdad this evening after a 2-day visit to Iraq. He described his talks in Iraq as very successful and positive, adding that the talks will improve cooperation relations in the various fields. He was seen off by First Vice President Taha Yasin Ramadan and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali.

The Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader and his delegation were received by President Saddam Husayn earlier today.

Tariq 'Aziz on Arab Summit, Palestinian Cause

JN141021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 14 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the nature of the current stage through which the Arab nation is passing and the dangers engulfing it require the convocation of an Arab summit to be attended by those who wish to attend and that will adopt decisions that are in line with the gravity of the situation. Tariq 'Aziz added that the current stage also needs a decision on a political and nonpolitical move for the entrenchment of the Arab front and to enable the Arab nation to confront the Iranian aggression and the potential threat the Iranian regime poses to the entire Arab Gulf. Otherwise, the summit will be just another political manifestation but at a higher level than that of ministers. In an interview with the Paris-based *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* today Tariq 'Aziz explained that the Syrian and Libyan regimes intentionally proceed on a course supporting Iran and insist on pursuing their stand that is hostile to Arab consensus.

The Iraqi foreign minister stressed that Iraq considers the Palestinian cause as one of its basic causes and that Iraq stands in the same trench with the Palestinian revolution. He added that the steadfastness of Iraq and the Palestinian revolution are based on the tangible fact that those who conspire against Iraq and seek to liquidate it are the ones who conspired against the Palestinian cause and sought to liquidate the Palestinian people's will and just aspirations.

Oil Delegation Returns From Visit to Japan

JN130908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0813 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi, Oil Ministry under secretary and president of the Iraq National Oil Company, and the accompanying delegation returned here today folowing a visit to Japan which lasted several days.

In a statement to INA, the under secretary said that the delegation held talks with officials in the Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry and the Japan National Oil Corporation which centered on issues of bilateral cooperation in the field of energy, as well as issues concerning the work of Japanese companies in Iraq and their future contribution to implementing oil industry projects.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Control Tightened Over Heights

JN111903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) — The Iraqi forces have tightened their control over all the important heights overlooking the Sumar basin. An Iraqi military spokesman said here a short while ago that our forces continue to develop their offensive and to exploit their victory after a series of successful battles all day today. Our forces were able to purge Height 343, thus tightening control over all important heights in the Sumar basin.

INA Reacts to Mass Graves Claims

JN131224 Baghdad INA in English 1025 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, Apr 13, INA — The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY political commentator commented on a news item carried by news agencies throughout the world concerning alleged mass grave that had been discovered recently nearby Ahvaz with more than 30 bodies dumped in it.

The commentator said that world news agencies quoted the Iranian regime's mass media as saying that the 30 bodies were those of civilians killed by Iraqi forces after being taken captive in 1980.

Tehran rulers and their mass media, the commentator said, attempted now and then to find a means to justify to Iranian peoples the bitter defeats they had been suffering at the hands of Iraqi forces at all war fronts.

The commentator added that any sensible person may wonder about the destiny of the hundreds of thousands of corpses of Khomeyni guards and regular army soldiers, who had been killed by Iraqi fire. The commentator said "has the Iranian regime expected to find no mass grave along the battle front, from the northernmost to the southernmost point?".

He remarked "we are ready to pinpoint hundreds of mass graves along the battle front, where Khomeyniist cadavers had been buried over the years of the war. The commentator added that the Iranian regime's troops had evacuated none of their casualties from the battlefield, whether in the battles fought east of Basrah al-Hawizah marshlands, Umm al-Rasas and Al-Faw or those fought along the sector of the Iraqi Army first corps.

INA's commentator noted that due to the intensity of Iraqi fire the Iranian enemy had developed the habit to leaving the corpses of its dead littering the battlefield and with the elapse of time, the commentator mentioned, dust and soil cover those bodies which eventually end up dumped in mass graves.

The commentator went on to say "Can Khomeyni's mass media by airing such claims against the Iraqi forces remove the stigma branding the forehead of the Iranian regime that dared to kill Iraqi prisoners of war (POW's) in Gorgan Camp in broad daylight?

The killing of defenceless Iraqi (POW's) at Gorgan Camp had been condemend by world public opinion and international organizations, the commentator said.

The commentator said that if Khomeyni's mass media could tell lies and began believing them, they could neither bluff the Iranian peoples, by voicing such claims, nor distract their attention from the inferno into which thousands of Iranians were plunged everyday. He noted "the day will come when Iranian peoples bury Khomeyni and all his thugs in a mass grave."

Communique No 2,184

JN111647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,184 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's triumphant armies continue to move from victory to victory while the aggressors continue to move from defeat to defeat and the strongholds of tyranny and deception continue to fall one after the other.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In view of the heavy losses it sustained during the operations cleansing our good land in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, the enemy made three attempts last night to approach our forward positions with its hopeless forces. The soldiers of justice confronted the aggressor scoundrels with their faith and devastating bombs, foiling the three attempts and inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in personnel, tanks, weapons, and equipment. The enemy remnants retreated in defeat and disgrace. God bless the heroes of the IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and men.

2. Our brave forces in the VII Army Corps front detected a group of enemy soldiers and opened fire, killing or wounding several of them. The remainder fled. One boat, 10 infantry positions, and 3 ammunition dumps were destroyed and 2 projectiles were seized in another place in the same sector.

3. Two wireless sets and one GC rifle were seized in the I Army Corps northern sector. One infantry position with all its occupants was destroyed and one ammunition dump and one raft were set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

4. The forces of the tyrannical clique shelled the outskirts of Khanaqin and Bayyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command 11 April 1986

Communique No 2,185

JN121651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,185 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi forces impose their control on the situation in all the operational sectors and efficiently assume their responsibility of safeguarding Iraqi security, land, and sovereignty.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave Air Force continued their raids on enemy troop concentrations, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life, equipment, and military hardware in 136 combat missions, after which our brave eagles safely returned to base.

2. In addition to what was mentioned in previous communiques, our units in the I Army Corps northern sector captured the following weapons and military hardware the enemy left behind: 36 RPG-7 launchers, 56 GC rifles, 64 Kalashnikov

rifles, 39 medium-caliber machineguns, 4 (BKC) machineguns, 4 (RJC) machineguns, 15 81-mm mortars, 8 120-mm mortars, 4 60-mm mortars, 1 106-mm gun, 1 (Strilla) rocket launcher, 9 (SPD) guns, 1 DShK machinegun, 1 sniper's rifle, 1 gas rifle, 1 30-mm launcher, 1 12-line telephone exchange, and large quantities of military hardware of various types.

3. Three enemy boats were destroyed and 20 enemy soldiers were killed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris and 1 tubular launcher, and 1 vehicle laden with equipment were set on fire. Three infantry positions, three ammunition dumps, and one observation post were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

4. Three infantry positions, one observation post, and one medium-caliber machinegun were destroyed and three enemy soldiers were killed in the II Army Corps central sector. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units also captured the following weapons the enemy had left on the battlefield: 26 GC rifles, 4 RPG-7 launchers, 1 machinegun, and large quantities of military hardware of various types.

5. One large vehicle carrying enemy personnel was set on fire, five positions [as heard] were destroyed, and one enemy soldier was killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. One tank and one observation post were destroyed in the IV Army Crops sector east of Maysan.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled Al-'Uzayr, (Biyarah), and the Khanaqin, Mandali, and Abu al-Khasib environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 April 1986

Communique No 2,186

JN131701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,186 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In this epic, Iraq will have overwhelming superiority, permanent victory, and chaste soil. We have always said —and this is proved by our deeds —that the Iranian rulers, who have been misled by evil designs and greed and who have indulged their spite with the result that they have gone very far on the path of aggression, will only reap defeat after defeat. Each time, the Iranian rulers pay the price of their aggression with their blood in addition to their funds, weapons, and effort. God will never reward them for their evil deeds. The Iraqis will defeat and humiliate them further. Every inch of Iraqi soil and every drop of Iraqi water will be preserved for the Iraqis. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. A brave unit from the Shurahbil Forces in the IV Army Corps sector launched a lightning, surprise raid on enemy positions in the Hawr al-Hawizah. In a determined drive and with the support of our artillery and helicopter gunships, our forces destroyed enemy forces in their positions, inflicting massive losses in men, equipment, and hardware. Our forces killed 37 enemy soldiers and destroyed 52 floating infantry positions, 15 boats, and 14 observation posts. After carrying out its duty with the utmost accuracy and resolve, the brave unit returned to its positions safely.

God bless the strong men of the brave Shurahbil Forces.

2. A brave unit in the II Army Corps sector launched a successful raid against one of the border police posts in the Harran area. With God's help, the unit occupied the post and purged the area surrounding it from the filth of the enemy. The enemy suffered 720 dead and great numbers of wounded. Our forces captured the following weapons and equipment: two Chieftain tanks, 1 BMP-1 armored personnel carrier, 24 radio sets of various types, 43 GC rifles, 2 60-mm mortars, 3 vehicles of various types, 2 Browning machineguns, 1 Kalashnikov rifle, 1 (FBG-9) gun, 2 telephone switchboards, and 8 telephones.

At the same time, the following enemy positions, equipment, and weapons were destroyed: two BMP-1 armored personnel carriers, 6 vehicles, 17 GC rifles, 7 81-mm mortars, 3 60-mm mortars, 2 (FBG-9) guns, 1 (B-10) gun, 14 RPG-7 rifles, 2 (BKC) machineguns, 1 DShK machinegun, 6 infantry positions, killing those manning them, 2 observation posts, and 2 ammunition dumps.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our brave soldiers raided enemy positions, killing 12, burning 1 vehicle, and capturing 3 medium-caliber machineguns and 9 GC rifles. Our soldiers returned with their booty safe and triumphant, God be praised.

Another force elsewhere in the same sector launched another raid on enemy positions, destroying six of them. It also destroyed two mortars and two ammunition dumps. In yet another place in the same sector, our forces monitored the presence of 13 enemy soldiers and opened fire, killing them all. God bless the brave men of the II Army Corps.

3. The valiant eagles of the air continue their daring raids on enemy concentrations, supply lines, and vital targets. They flew 126 combat missions during which they inflicted massive losses on the enemy and achieved the following:

a. At 1230 [0830 GMT] today, our Air Force planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, delivering an accurate, effective hit.

b. At 1505 today, other planes carried out a successful raid against a second large maritime target off the Iranian coast, delivering an accurate, effective hit.

After carrying out all their missions, the eagles of the air returned to their bases with their planes, safe and proud and protected by God.

4. Our Army helicopters continued their combat missions today, rendering the best support to our land forces, which were dealing crippling blows to our unjust enemy. After flying 36 combat missions, our helicopter pilots returned safely to base, in God's care.

5. An enemy force attempted to advance on our positions in the I Army Corps northern sector, but our strong fighters confronted it with heavy fire from various sources and with artillery support, killing 12 and wounding others. The others fled. One (BKC) machinegun was captured. Elsewhere in the same sector, two radio sets and one (BKC) machinegun were captured.

6. Our brave forces in the VII Army Corps sector have continued to direct heavy fire at enemy positions opposite their positions. Our forces destroyed two launchers, seven ammunition dumps, three infantry positions, one machinegun position, one vehicle, and one single-barreled machinegun. One excavator was damaged.

7. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah directed their artillery fire at enemy positions opposite them, killing five enemy soldiers and destroying four infantry positions, one boat, seven machinegun emplacements, and two ammunition dumps.

8. Our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector captured eight GC rifles, four RPG-7 launchers, one GC machinegun, one Kalashnikov rifle as well as some other equipment, hardware, and material. Our units destroyed one launcher and one hovercraft in the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris.

Thus, the enemy suffered 799 soldiers killed last night and today.

9. The leper Khomeyni forces shelled Al-'Uzayr, Khanaqin, Biyarah, and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 April 1986

French Hostage Escapes; In Syrian Custody

NC111437 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The kidnapped French teacher Michel Brian managed to escape today from his abductors who were holding him in the Ba'labakk area. Our correspondent reports that Brian, who was kidnapped in West Beirut last Tuesday, was dressed up in an Iranian uniform and moved to Ba'labakk using a false passport. There, the anti-Hizballah Dandash clan fought with the gunmen who were holding the French teacher. The Syrians intervened and Brian managed to escape. He is now in Syrian custody.

In another development, our correspondent recently learned that two of the foreign hostages in Lebanon are still in Beirut. They are French. The rest of the hostages are being held in one of the villages north of Ba'labakk.

Reportedly Released by Syrians

NC111827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] According to reports received by the Protestant College of Beirut, it is probable that Syrian intelligence organs were responsible for releasing the French teacher Michel Brian. The school administration received a phone call from the father of a student in Ba'labakk, saying that Syrian intelligence in the Al-Biqa' had released the French teacher today. No official confirmation has been forthcoming so far, either from Beirut or from Damascus.

In Grenoble, the father of Michel Jean Brian said that the Protestant College administration had informed him by telephone that his son had been released in the Al-Biqa' and taken to Syria.

Associated Press reported that hunters belonging to Al-Dandash family, suspicious of a car passing through their area at dawn today, gave chase. An exchange of fire took place, and the occupants of the car then pushed a blindfold man with bound hands out of the vehicle. When the fight grew fiercer, the occupants of the car fled, leaving the man lying at the side of the road. The man was later identified as Brian. When members of the Al-Dandash family found out who he was, they took him to the nearest Syrian center.

Our correspondent reported earlier that Brian, who was kidnapped in West Beirut last Tuesday, was dressed in an Iranian uniform and moved to Ba'labakk, using false passport.

Handed Over to French Envoy

NC112205 Paris AFP in English 2146 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 11 (AFP) — Syrian authorities have handed over to the French ambassador in Damascus Michel Brian, a French teacher kidnapped Tuesday in West Beirut, the Foreign Ministry said Friday night. Official sources in Damascus earlier reported Mr Brian's imminent release, saying he was "somewhere" in Lebanon in the custody of Syrian security agents.

Group Threatens To Kidnap French Nationals

NC131732 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] An unidentified person, who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Islamic al-Husayn Organization [Munazzamat al-Husayn al-Islamiyah], has contacted a foreign news agency in Beirut to deliver a threat. According to the caller, a large number of French nationals in Lebanon will be kidnapped unless France releases the Arab prisoners it holds in its jails. The caller also announced that his organization had kidnapped French teacher Michel Brian because it has suspected him of being a French intelligence agent. The organization decided to release Brian after it had ascertained his innocence, the caller added.

Abductors of Irishman Aim 'To Close AUB'

NC111906 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The hands of terrorism have added an Irishman to the list of kidnapped foreigners. The man is Brian Keenan, a teacher at the American University of Beirut [AUB]. The REUTER news agency cites a friend of Keenan as saying that the goal of the abductors is to close AUB. He added that Keenan has no political views, and that he is in Beirut to help the Lebanese students. The friend noted that four gunmen broke into Keenan's apartment 4 weeks ago, tied up his two roommates, and stole $1,000. He pointed out that Keenan was not in the apartment at the time. One of Keenan's students described him as cool-headed and kind-hearted.

According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, Irish teachers in West Beirut have asked the internal security forces to provide protection and escorts on their way to work at AUB.

Keenan To Be Freed 'Shortly'

NC111748 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, April 11 (AFP) — An Irish lecturer at the American University here was kidnapped Friday as a Frenchman kidnapped Tuesday was expected to be freed shortly in Syria.

The Irish Embassy here said it was informed of the disappearance of Brian Keenan, the fourth teacher to be snatched in the past two weeks, at 10:30 a.m. (0830 GMT) Friday, three hours after he was scheduled to arrive at work.

Mr. Keenan, described as being in his 30s, lived less than a kilometre (half a mile) from the campus, in mainly Moslem West Beirut.

Mr. Keenan taught English since the beginning of the university year in a language program financed by Lebanese-born Saudi businessman Rafiq al-Hariri.

Apparently in a panic as a result of the kidnappings, several foreign teachers of the American University went to spend the weekend in Christian East Beirut, while university management urged the others not to leave the campus.

Teachers and lecturers at six schools and colleges were already on strike Friday in mainly Moslem West Beirut to protest the kidnapping of Mr. Brian, claimed by a group calling itself the Islamic Siffin Organization, when Mr. Keenan's disappearance was learned.

The teachers said they were protesting against the "exactions" inflicted on teachers here by the kidnapping of foreign and Lebanese staff.

In Paris, a spokesman for the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia Friday appealed for an end to kidnappings in his country.

"Those who order and decide these actions should know and understand how harmful their policy is and feel how the image of Islam they claim to defend has become distorted in Europe," said the spokesman, Muhammad Nasr al-Din.

Karami Says U.S. Attitude on Libya 'Unbecoming'

NC130751 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has said that Lebanon will be saved this year, God willing. He described his meeting yesterday with former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Tripoli as an initiative in itself. Karami told Muhammad Amin al-Dughan, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-SHA'B*, that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has painted himself into a corner. The initiative sponsored by the prime minister and President Franjiyah has nothing to do with the president of the Republic. Karami denied any knowledge of a possible meeting with Ministers Birri and Junblatt. Despite this, he said he agrees with President Franjiyah and Ministers Birri and Junblatt on the need to preserve a Lebanon that is united, sovereign, independent, and Arab. However, timing has a role in the holding of meetings.

In his interview with *AL-SHA'B*, Prime Minister Karami pointed out that he expects the camps to enjoy a long period of calm, although a settlement of the problem is linked to a comprehensive solution. He called for a closing of ranks and an intensification of efforts to bridge the gaps that undermine our work and security.

Karami declared that Syria stands by its position on the tripartite agreement. Any amendment of the accord depends on the wishes of the Lebanese themselves.

The prime minister denied the existence of a Vatican initiative. He noted that the work being done by the Vatican is humanitarian, and has the goal of solving an intractable problem. These efforts deserve our thanks. However, salvation will come when we Lebanese take action to save ourselves.

When asked if the Soviet Union has an initiative of its own, Karami replied: The Soviet Union is helping in attempts to establish peace in the Arab world, but it has no initiative of its own on Lebanon. He ruled out the possibility that Moscow would participate in funding UNIFIL.

Prime Minister Karami scoffed at the United States, saying that it is focusing its attention on a small Arab Gulf in order to show its strength. He described this as conduct unbecoming a superpower. Karami maintained that the head of a superpower cannot lose his self-control, and accused the United States of wanting to install itself as policeman of the world. He expressed his fear of the unpredictable consequences that might result if U.S. actions led to an intensification of disturbances around the world.

Moscow-Tripoli Airlift Reportedly Established

NC141045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1028 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 14 Apr [MENA] — Today's issue of the Lebanese paper *AL-SHARQ* says that an airlift between Moscow and Tripoli has been established and Soviet submarines have returned to the Mediterranean. The paper cites informed sources as saying that the Soviet Union is determined to fulfill its commitments toward Libya and to supply it with all types of weapons necessary for its defense by airlift or by other means.

Forces Accuse Syria of Shelling, Planting Bomb

NC112021 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee following its weekly meeting under its chairman, Samir Ja'ja', on 11 April — place not given]

[Text] After its failure to involve the Lebanese in another internecine struggle and to reactivate the armed conflict between the Christians and Muslims, Syria has gone back to direct shelling and dispatching booby-trapped cars. By resorting to these methods, Syria is still pursuing its policy of seeking to dominate all Lebanon and subduing all the free forces which resist this domination. The competent organs have irrefutable evidence that the Syrian intelligence service is behind the car bomb explosions, including the recent Juniyah operation.

In light of these attacks, the Lebanese Forces emphasize that such actions will not change the status quo or the firm conviction that anything which is incompatible with the free existence of the Christians must be rejected. While strongly condemning these criminal acts, from which innocent people are the chief sufferers, the Lebanese Forces stress that all such methods are futile and will only serve to increase the Forces' determination to stand fast and adhere to the values and principles in which they believe. Artillery shelling and planting bombs in cars will not solve the Lebanese crisis but will complicate it even further. Bloodshed will not bring calm but will increase hatred of those who plan and perpetrate it. We believe that the gun cannot lead to a solution in Lebanon. The gun can only exacerbate the situation and make a solution more difficult. Therefore, we once again call on the Arab states and the Arab League to put an end to all this foreign and illegal interference and create the necessary conditions for a solution to the Lebanese problem.

The Lebanese Forces have noted with interest that several parties, particularly the Islamic Grouping, the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, and Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, have said that a military and security truce, dialogue, resorting to the logic of reason are the ways to reach accord. The forces welcome these calls and appeals as starting points. They stress their view that such methods constitute the only proper approach to solving the crisis. If the dialogue is not conducted among the Lebanese alone, it will have no chance of success. As long as foreign voices continue to interfere in the national dialogue, the foreigners will continue their fight in the land of Lebanon to frustrate any chance of understanding and agreement. Therefore, the Lebanese Forces renew their call for an unconditional and unrestricted Lebanonization of the Christian-Islamic dialogue, regardless of when, where, and in what part of the land of Lebanon this dialogue is held, and regardless of the beliefs of the contributing Lebanese parties. In this way we may end the state of war and move on a state of peace by liberating the whole territory from every sort of occupation, and consequently establish a more just and fair system of rule.

The Lebanese Forces believe that the chances of holding a national dialogue are improving daily, now that the people, leaders, and factions are beginning to realize that violence will not solve anything. An internal Lebanese dialogue, without any trustees or mediators, is the shortest cut to a solution. The solution must be comprehensive and durable, and must be based on Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and on the plurality of its people. It must also be based on radical reform of the political and social structure. A military and security truce is the first prerequisite if we are to pave the way for a solution. Terror will not make us relinquish any of our rights or an inch of our land. There is an end to each crime and there is a punishment for every criminal.

Syria Blamed for Kidnapping of Fatah Official

NC120510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Fatah sources in Sidon have announced that the organization's most senior official in Lebanon, Raji al-Najmah, has been kidnapped in Khaldah. In a statement, Fatah said that the Palestinian official was on his way back to Sidon after taking part in the talks held in Beirut on ways of saving innocent lives in the camps. The declaration added that Fatah holds Syria responsible for Al-Najmah's safety.

Fatah Appeals for Release

NC132146 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Fatah today appealed for the release of Raji al-Najmah, who was kidnapped last Friday on his way from Beirut to Sidon. He had earlier met with a number of Amal Movement leaders. In a statement released in Beirut, Fatah noted that the detention of Al-Najmah runs counter to the resumption of the Syrian-Palestinian dialogue.

Amal Denies Involvement

NC121950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The 5th section of the Amal Movement's Central Military Office has issued the following announcement:

Statements have been disseminated and broadcast alleging that Raji al-Najmah was kidnapped after meeting with 'Akif Haydar, deputy leader of the Amal Movement, and 'Aql Hamiyah, the movement's Central Military official. The 5th Section of the Amal Movement's Central Military Office denies these allegations completely. No such meeting was held. The movement has nothing to do with the alleged kidnapping operation.

Reportage on Visit by Richard Murphy

Received by Al-Asad, Al-Shar'

JN121134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, at 1250 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

Al-Shar' received Richard Murphy at noon today. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Rashid al-Kilani, Dr Ahmad Saqr, chief of the American desk at the Foreign Ministry; and U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton. The talks during the meeting revolved around the situation in the Middle East.

Received by Vice President Khaddam

JN121730 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1724 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, at 1800 today. The U.S. ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the current situation in the Middle East.

Libya's Al-Mansur Arrives for Visit 13 April

Received by Foreign Minister

JN131044 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Dr Kamil al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, this morning. The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Atrash, director of the Cooperation Department; and 'Abd al-Qadir (Al-Arzumi), the Libyan charge d'affairs in Damascus.

During the meeting talks dealt with the U.S. 6th Fleet concentrations in the Mediterranean in preparation for launching a new U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Al-Shar' affirmed Syria's stand with all its resources alongside the Jamahiriyah in confronting this premedidated aggression against the fraternal Libyan people.

Al-Mansur expressed the appreciation of the Jamahiriyah's people and leadership for Syria's stand under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad represented by the constant support that Syria extended and is extending to the Jamahiriyah in confronting aggression.

Dr al-Mansur arrived in Damascus this morning on a visit to Syria.

Received by Vice President Khaddam

JN131230 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus —Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Kamil al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, at 1230 today. Talks revolved around the situation and developments in the region.

CSSR Trade Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

JN111847 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Eng Bohumil Urban and his delegation arrived here this evening. He was received at the airport by Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Urban praised the role of President Hafiz al-Asad in building modern Syria. He also affirmed that cooperation between Syria and the CSSR is old and deep and based on the strong political relationship between the two countries. He explained that the purpose of his visit is to hold talks with Syrian officials and competent authorities on ways to implement contracts and agreements signed by the two friendly countries.

Received by Economy Minister

JN121331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] In Damascus, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi received CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Eng Bohumil Urban this morning. During the meeting, talks revolved around bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and ways to bolster and promote economic and trade cooperation in harmony with the aspirations of both friendly peoples.

Received by Defense Minister

JN121411 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1344 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, today received CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and First Deputy Minister Frantisek Langer. During the meeting, talks revolved around promoting relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the CSSR.

Received by Al-Asad

JN131248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus —President Hafiz al-Asad received CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban at 1300 today. Attending the meeting were Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus.

Talks revolved around bilateral relations and spheres of cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Prime Minister

JN131331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban in Damascus at 1400 today. Talks dealt with the economic, trade, and technical fields in which there is cooperation between both friendly countries.

Al-Shar' Receives Jordanian Foreign Minister

JN120901 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received here today Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region and matters of mutual interest. Al-Masri arrived in Damascus this morning.

Minister Departs

JN121637 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr (SANA) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri left Damascus this evening for Amman following a 1-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Jordan's Charge d'Affaires in Damascus Nayif al-Hadid, and the embassy staff.

Papers on Determination To Confront Aggression

JN130748 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* affirms that the aggression Washington is thinking of launching may not be confined to the Jamahiriyah, as the Reagan administration claims. Many observers believe that the U.S. Administration intends to carry out something wider and bigger than some imagine, especially since Washington has, for a long while, been working to bring about certain changes in the region.

AL-BA'TH explains that we must recall the campaign being launched by Israel and the United States against Syria. Even the U.S. press described this campaign as a prelude to aggression against Syria. The paper says that the type of arrangements for the aggression that are being carried out by the United States, Israel, and some NATO states against our Arab homeland indicate that the aggression will certainly take place. Therefore, we are dutybound to call on our all Arab brothers as well as friends to join us in closely following the military and non-military moves that are leading to the great long-planned imperialist and Zionist aggression.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Anyone saying that the imminent aggression is aimed at this or that party is mistaken. In reality, it is aimed at the entire region, and it would not be an exaggeration to say that the aggression is aimed at much more than that.

In a comment today, the paper *AL-THAWRAH* affirms that U.S. bias toward Israel and adoption of Israeli policy toward the region has stripped the U.S. Administration of any political privilege because its position is hostile to the hopes and aspirations of the region's people. Instead of reviewing its policy and adopting a balanced policy, the United States has developed its hostile attitude toward the Arab nation and moved from supporting the Israel policy of aggression and expansion to directly participating in the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. The U.S. aggression against the Gulf of Sidra and U.S. preparations to launch a new aggression can only be viewed from this angle and within the framework of the U.S. onslaught to impose capitulation and hegemony on the Arab nation. This attitude will not lead to extricating the U.S. policy from its current impasse. On the contrary it will exacerbate the crisis and waste chances of removing the impasse faced by this policy. The Arab masses and their steadfast forces are determined to defend themselves and their rights. They will continue to resist the imperialsit and Zionist attempts to impose surrender on them. Consequently, the Arab masses are intensifying their efforts to provide all the necessary requirements to entrench their steadfastness, liberate the land, and regain rights.

In a comment, *TISHRIN* points out that the U.S. preparations for aggression against Libya coincide with the Israeli military preparations for launching a premeditated aggression against Syria under the pretext that Syria's military might threatens Israel's security and that the march of attaining strategic balance with the enemy must be aborted.

TISHRIN adds: Hence the objectives of the intensified movement of the two strategic allies — the United States and Israel — on the diplomatic and military levels, as well as the objectives of aggression against Syria and Libya become clear.

TISHRIN affirms: If the United States and Israel are determined to carry out their aggression against Syria and Libya, we in Syria and Libya are more determined and more resolved to firmly confront and foil the aggression and defeat the aggressors. Syria has had more than one round with its enemies. The results, which are known to all, indicate that we are able to confront the aggression regardless of its magnitude or kind.

UAE Paper Reports Forces Declare General Alert

GF130658 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has quoted a source that cannot be doubted as saying that the Syrian Armed Forces have declared a state of alert inside Syria and in Lebanon in view of the possibility of an imminent and large-scale Israeli aggression. The paper quotes the same source as saying that a state of alert has been declared all over Syria, and that government and private hospitals have been alerted and army reservists have been told to be ready to report to their stations at any moment.

The paper notes that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and his aides have not attended the celebrations of the 39th anniversary of the Ba'th Party on 7 April and that their absence was because they were making a secret visit to the USSR, during which they held a series of contacts with the Soviet leadership concerning the possibilities of war.

The paper noted that these Syrian precautions were taken after Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres announced that he cannot guarantee that calm will be maintained on the Syrian front.

The paper quoted Patrick (Seale), Arab affairs editor at the British newspaper *THE OBSERVER*, in the newspaper's issue today, as saying that the Arab world fears that an Israeli aggression will take place against Syria following a U.S. attack on Libya. He added that such an Israeli aggression will be aimed at destroying the Syrian Air Force and some other basic targets such as the electric generating plant at the Euphrates Dam and the Syrian ground-to-ground missiles, which have a range that can reach deep into Israel.

Freed Kidnap Victim Interviewed by AFP

NC121443 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, April 12 (AFP) — Michel Brian, the kidnapped French teacher freed here Friday after four days in captivity, said Saturday he was "extremely well-treated" by his captors, but that he had no clue to their identity or motives, or to the fate of seven other French hostages in Lebanon.

Mr Brian, 45, who was turned over to the French Embassy here, said before his departure for Paris that he believed he was held somewhere outside Beirut, given large amounts of good food and water, and medicines he required.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, he said he was blindfolded much of the time, and when he was not, he saw his captors only with their faces masked.

"They displayed great kindness toward me," he said. "I was allowed to move about freely in the room where I was detained. Obviously I could not go outdoors. They did not want me seen.

"I needed expensive medicines. They went and got them for me," he said. "They gave me cakes. They got me mineral water, the only thing I drink. They asked me what I wanted to eat and they cooked very well for me.

"They kept reassuring me," he said. "I would say we had a friendly rapport." Mr Brian said he was abducted after leaving a cafe in a predominantly Moslem sector of West Beirut last Tuesday.

"An armed man I could not see distinctly took me by the arm, led me to a car and made me get into the trunk while another armed man watched a few meters away," Mr Brian said.

"I put up no resistance," he said. "I told myself that under the circumstances, there was no point in appearing aggressive. I fully cooperated with them."

Mr Brian said he was held in a different house each of the three nights of his captivity, and had the impression he was not in Beirut.

He said his captors provided no clue as to who had ordered his abduction, and that he had no contact with anyone appearing to be a leader.

A hitherto unknown group calling itself the Islamic Siffin Organization had claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

Prior to his release, Mr Brian said he heard an exchange of gunshots and one of his captors put him, blindfolded and hands bound behind his back, into a car from which he was eventually thrown into a ditch, which he believed to be somewhere in Eastern Lebanon's Al-Biqa plain.

He heard more gunshots, the car sped away, and unidentified men later came to fetch him, he said.

Mr Brian said he was taken to the town of 'Anjar, headquarters of the Syrian Army's intelligence service in Lebanon, then escorted to Damascus by three cars carrying men he described as Syrian security officers.

"I didn't come out of it too badly," he said. "But I was only held three days. I understand what the people held for a year or more must be going through.

"I imagine my fellow citizens are pleased that I am free, but they ought to ask themselves if the French should remain in Beirut any longer," he said.

Mr Brian said in a phone call to his family in France on Saturday that he would not be returning to his teaching job in Beirut.

AFP: Leaves for Paris

NC121236 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Exerpts] Damascus, April 12 (AFP) — Michel Brian, the French teacher freed by Syrians on Friday after a four-day kidnap ordeal, left for Paris on Saturday, the French Embassy here said.

Mr Brian, 45, who was abducted in the predominantly Moslem Western sector of Beirut on Tuesday, was freed by Syrian security forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley, in central Lebanon.

Singapore Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit

TA131809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Singapore's Foreign Affairs Minister Suppiah Dnanabalan arrived in Israel this morning on a 5-day visit. This is the first visit of a foreign minister from Singapore to Israel. In accordance with his request, no statements were made at the airport.

Continuing Coverage of National Unity Crisis

Peres, Shamir Disagreement

TA111836 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] There is no agreement between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir regarding who will take the finance portfolio following the rotation. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that in the Peres-Shamir meeting, which ended a short time ago, no agreement was reached regarding who will be finance minister following the rotation. Our correspondent adds that according to the Likud, Yitzhaq Moda'i can resume his post as finance minister once Mr Shamir becomes prime minister, whereas the Alignment says it is inconceivable for Moda'i to resign from the Treasury for only 6 months and then return to his post. Yitzhaq Shamir will convene the Likud Knesset faction Sunday morning in order to decide how the Likud ministers will vote in the Cabinet when the prime minister raises the issue of the portfolio exchanges. Our correspondent assesses that the crisis between the Alignment and the Likud is still not over.

Portfolio Exchange Delayed

TA111827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The latest development in the coalition crisis is that any change in government ministers will not take place for a few weeks. This is according to a Voice of Israel reporter. Earlier today it appeared that an agreement would be reached tonight between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir under which Shamir would replace Yitzhaq Moda'i as finance minister. This evening Peres and Shamir met at the prime minister's residence to finalize the agreement, but any actual exchange will be delayed because of Foreign Minister Shamir's scheduled visit to Central America at the beginning of next month.

Meanwhile there is growing opposition to [illegible] proposed deal among both Herut and Liberal members of the Likud. A Voice of Israel reporter says a majority of the Liberal Party Knesset faction is opposed to the agreement. The party's Knesset faction is due to meet tomorrow evening and this is due to be followed by a meeting of the entire Likud Knesset faction. Housing Minister David Levi has expressed shock and surprise over the agreement, saying the Finance Ministry must remain in Likud hands after the rotation. Another Likud minister, Moshe Arens, also is against the deal. He agrees with David Levi that the Likud must not give up the finance minister's portfolio.

Peres Rejects Shamir Demand

TA120520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] There is no word on a possible settlement of the coalition crisis in the wake of yesterday's abortive top level talks in Jerusalem. At his meeting with the prime minister yesterday, Vice Premier Shamir demanded the right to reappoint Yitzhaq Moda'i as finance minister after leadership of the government is rotated in October. Prime Minister Peres rejected this.

Shamir is said to be under increasing pressure from within his own Likud group, particularly among the Liberals, to insist that the Finance Ministry remain im Likud hands after the rotation is carried out. Earlier reports of the deal shaping up suggested that Peres himself would take over the Treasury in October.

Labor Party sources say that if Peres' demand are not met they expect Moda'i to be sacked as planned at tomorrow's weekly Cabinet meeting.

Levi: Colleagues Defrauding Party

TA120900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Minister David Levi has accused Ministers Shamir, Sharon and Moda'i of drfrauding the Likud, because they agreed that Minister Moda'i would receive the foreign affairs portfolio. Levi believes that Mr Peres was successful in his political maneuver, and the Likud has lost its credibility due to what he termed the insane action of the three ministers. He accused Minister Moda'i of selling his principles for obtaining what he desires most of all: the foreign affairs portfolio. Minister Levi suggested that Mr Moda'i should serve as construction and housing or industry and trade minister, while Levi himself or Minister Sharon should receive the finance portfolio.

Moda'i Rejects Portfolio Exchange

TA121953 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i will not agree to continue as a minister in the government headed by Shim'on Peres if he is handed a dismissal notice tomorrow that removes him from his position as finance minister. This was learned this evening by our party affairs correspondent Dan Raviv. Our correspondent reports that during the Likud's Liberal faction meeting this evening in Tel Aviv, it apparently became clear that Yitzhaq Moda'i plans to reject the foreign minister portfolio that was offered him in place of his position in the Treasury. Mr Moda'i considers himself deeply offended by the prime minister's attitude toward him during the current crisis. He made it clear to his colleagues that if he is dismissed from his position, he prefers to go back to being a regular Knesset member.

It has been learned that all the members of the Likud's Liberal faction who spoke this evening expressed a united position: The Finance Ministry portfolio should not be relinquished, and if there is no alternative, it is preferable that the Likud agree to advance the Knesset elections. This is a moment of truth for the party, and it should not relinquish the Finance Ministry portfolio, all the speakers in the Liberal Party faction said.

Meanwhile, in his address before Liberal Party ministers and Knesset members a few minutes ago, Yitzhaq Moda'i said there was no point in him entering the Foreign Ministry for 6 months if afterward he cannot return to the Finance Ministry. He said that for this reason the proposed exchange does not appear to be suitable, and added that he does not plan to accept the proposal.

Peres, Shamir Meet on Finance Portfolio

TA131248 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1240 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has again made it clear to Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that he does not agree that Yitzhaq Moda'i be finance minister after the rotation. Shamir was told this during a meeting between the two this afternoon. Minister Avraham Sharir told our correspondent Gil Ronen that it appears from Yitzhaq Shamir's report to the Liukd minister on this meeting with Peres that under such circumstances the unity government cannot continue.

Moda'i Announces Resignation

TA131411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1345 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is continuing to surprise us. After making an unexpected announcement this morning that he was going back on his intention and would continue to serve as finance minister until the end, Moda'i has again changed his mind. At a meeting of the Likud faction at the Foreign Ministry, he announced that he will no longer be a Cabinet minister. Moda'i said this after he heard Yitzhaq Shamir's report on his meeting with Shim'on Peres about 1 and 1/2 hours ago. Moda'i said that after he heard Shamir's report, he decided not to make it difficult for his colleagues in the Likud any longer. He is resigning from the Cabinet light-heartedly; he no longer wants to make things difficult. He said: My colleagues, the Cabinet members, will accept me, Moda'i [as heard].

Prior to this Yitzhaq Shamir reported to his colleagues on his meeting with the prime minister. Prime Minister Peres told Shamir that the Alignment was determined not to permit Moda'i to return to the Finance Ministry after the rotation, while Shamir told Peres that the Likud would not accept this and that if this was how it was going to be and if the Alignment insisted on it, the unity government would cease to exist.

This is how the political situation looks at the moment.

Moda'i, Sharon Exchange Considered

TA131614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] This evening the Likud ministers will propose to the prime minister that Minister Ari'el Sharon be appointed finance minister, while Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i be appointed industry and trade minister. This was decided by the Likud faction. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that Minister Moda'i hinted that he would agree to this portfolio exchange.

The faction also decided that if the prime minister dismisses Minister Moda'i this evening, all the Likud ministers will resign from the government.

Peres Unwilling To Agree

TA131815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Likud ministers have been meeting for several hours in Foreign Minister Shamir's office. Two proposals are being considered: One is that Minister Moda'i will exchange posts with Minister Sharon, and the other is that he will exchange posts with Foreign Minister Shamir.

Regarding the possibility of Minister Sharon being proposed for the post of finance minister, the prime minister has announced that he will not agree to this. He said this to Minister Amnon Rubinstein after the communications minister informed him that if Ari'el Sharon is appointed finance minister, he, Rubinstein, will resign from the Cabinet.

Crisis Reported Resolved by Exchange

TA132107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The government crisis is over. Minister Moshe Nisim has been appointed finance minister and his post in the Justice Ministry will be taken by Yitzhaq Moda'i. The Cabinet discussed these changes and approved them in a session which lasted for about 5 minutes. The exchange requires the Knesset's approval.

Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that a few minutes prior to the Cabinet session, Yitzhaq Shamir went to Shim'on Peres' office and informed him of the Likud proposal that Ministers Nisim and Moda'i exchange portfolios. Minister Shamir explained that this exchange will be valid for the duration of the unity government's term in office.

After the Cabinet session, Shim'on Peres told our correspondent that he is satisfied with the decision and that from now on the government will be able to function properly. Yitzhaq Shamir said that the government had won. Our correspondent adds that all the Cabinet ministers supported the decision, except for Yosef Shapira, who abstained. Yosef Shapira claimed that the last few days' moves had harmed the government's honor and credibility.

Concessions 'Unequivocal', Sharon Comments

TA140544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The coalition crisis is over. The settlement involving the shuffling of portfolios between Justice Minister Nisim and Finance Minister Moda'i, both of them Liberals, was the last of a long series of proposals aimed at saving the national unity government. It took only a few minutes in Cabinet to approve the move. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] [Katzenell] It took the Likud all day to decide but once it had made up its mind the crisis was settled in minutes. Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir drove to the Prime Minister's Office and informed Shim'on Peres that the Likud proposed that Moshe Nisim and Yitzhaq Moda'i exchange portfolios and that this would be for the entire remaining term of the national unity government.

Shamir refused to speak to reporters; so did Moda'i. But Ari'el Sharon expressed satisfaction that a solution had been reached.

[Sharon] I think that Israel is facing very complicated problems, and I think that the most important thing is to try and act together within the frame of national unity government in order to face the security problems, political problems. No doubt, and everybody knows, that we are in the middle of the economic plan and I hope that after this experience we will be able to try and work together until the elections that are due to be in November 1988.

[Katzenell] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed satisfaction that the Likud was no longer insisting on the right to reinstate Yitzhaq Moda'i after the rotation.
[Peres] Just to remind you that this was my original demand in face of the different developments, and I do believe that the whole story winded up to my satisfaction.

[Katzenell] Peres was asked whether the Likud's concession on this point was unequivocal.
[Peres] I sent a letter to Mr Shamir to that effect.

[Katzenell] The decision was adopted by the Cabinet almost unanimously. Only Minister-Without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira of the small Morasha Party abstained. He said the whole affair was not to the government's credit.

Prime Minister Peres was asked what benefit could there be from putting Moshe Nisim in charge of the Treasury when he is not an economist and Yitzhaq Moda'i at the Justice Ministry when he is not a lawyer. Peres replied that politicians are not professionals; their responsibility is of a political nature. Asked what he had achieved in this crisis, the prime minister replied: the continued and proper functioning of the national unity government.

This is questionable. The crisis certainly has left a residue of bitterness with the Likud because of its humiliation at the hands of the Labor Alignment. And, in the Alignment, at least four ministers who openly favor early elections are disappointed that the Likud did not pull out of the national unity government. [end recording]

The new finance minister, Moshe Nisim, said later that his colleagues had forced the burden of the Treasury on him. He was leaving the Justice Ministry with a heavy heart, he was conscious of the responsibility of his new post. He said he would do his best after studying the issues involved to choose the path that would be in the best interest of the economy and the state.

Likud: Changes Only Until Rotation

TA140539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0532 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Here it comes, although we never suspected it: At no point did the Likud promise the Alignment that upon the advent of the change in premiership, Yitzhaq Shamir's right to rearrange the portfolios will be allowed to be curtailed. This applies to the Treasury, as well. A written announcement on the Likud's position will be presented to the prime minister today. This was reported to us this morning by Knesset Member Ehud Olmert, one of the initiators of the move to replace Minister Moda'i as finance minister by Moshe Nisim.

Contrary to what was known up to a few minutes ago, the Likud plans to inform the prime minister, in writing, that the personnel reshuffle is effective until the rotation, after which it will be the right of whoever heads the government, namely Yitzhaq Shamir, to effect changes. Is this a harbinger of yet another crisis?

Shamir Interviewed

TA140738 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0622 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shamir by anchorman Re'udor Benziman by telephone — live]

[Text] [Benziman] Good morning, Sir.

[Shamir] Good morning.

[Benziman] Rumor has it this morning that the Likud maintains that everything is open for discussion after the rotation takes place, in contrast to the prime minister's demand and in contrast with the agreement which we heard about yesterday. Do you intend to reinstate Yitzhaq Moda'i in the Treasury after you and Shim'on Peres trade places and you begin serving as prime minister?

[Shamir] Look, I am not thinking about it, because I know the Alignment will object to it very strongly. A national unity government normally requires consensus on the part of its two major blocs. However, should the need arise, the two sides may agree to effect such a change.

[Benziman] But it does not look like the Alignment will express such agreement; after all, the prime minister presented this as an ultimatum.

[Shamir] That is correct, but I would like to clarify one more thing. I received a letter signed by the prime minister in which he states that the Alignment's position is to oppose Moda'i's return to his old post after the rotation. Naturally, this is only the Alignment's position. I shall reply in a letter in which I will explain the Likud's position.

[Benziman] To recap, Sir, the impression is that the heavy burden placed last night on Minister Nisim's shoulders is not the direct outcome of his economic qualifications, but that the whole matter is actually a compromise bred out of lack of alternatives.

[Shamir] Look, I think the heavy pressure to remove Minister Moda'i from his post was not born of a sincere concern for the economy or Israel's economic interests, because no one will dispute that he was a successful finance minister. But the prime minister insisted on it, and the Alignment also presented an unwavering position on this. Out of its feeling of national responsibility, the Likud felt that its job is to make sure that the national unity government will continue to exist and that the government be reestablished, so to speak; to see to it that the finance minister be replaced by another who can do that job. I think we made a good choice, and Minister Nisim will shortly prove this.

[Benziman] Who do you think will currently conduct the economic policy: Minister Nisim, who to the best of our knowledge never entertained any ambition to shape the Israeli economy, or perhaps the prime minister, who is one of the people who helped shape it?

[Shamir] Look, Minister Nisim is a modest man; he is not accustomed to boasting or to rushing to the press with declarations. But he is very knowledgeable and has an unusual sense of national responsibility and an unequaled capacity to work. He has great understanding of economic matters, and I am convinced that he will enter office and will devote himself to the economic matters with all the dedication he can show. Thus, we will soon witness the positive outcome of this.

[Benziman] Mr Shamir, the unity government was spared dissolution, but another 6 long months remain until the rotation. Would it be safe to say that the rotation has now been guaranteed, following the resolution of the government's most serious crisis, or do you think that this is an indication of future crises?

[Shamir] I hope this will be the last crisis. Look, the Likud is not eager to indulge in the sport of giving up. We have the nation's interest at heart, and we know when and how far to fight, and when to worry primarily about the existence of the government. In the previous crisis which was caused by certain remarks made by Minister Sharon, we went as far as we could. In this crisis, we believed that we did the right thing.

[Benziman] Allow me to end with a personal question: I read that you reacted somewhat reluctantly to the suggestion that you replace Yitzhaq Moda'i in the Treasury. You were quoted as saying: I enjoy being foreign minister. Now you are foreign minister; are you relieved?

[Shamir] This is indeed what I wanted. I think I should be doing what I am doing now. The solution proposed at one stage of the crisis appeared to be the sole possible solution at that time. Once I learned that another and better solution could be found, I preferred the latter.

[Benziman] Thank you very much, Foreign Minister Shamir.

Peres' Office, Shamir in Disagreement

TA141127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir says he did not promise that he would not reinstate Yitzhaq Moda'i at the Finance Ministry after the rotation. However, the Prime Minister's Office says this was the agreement reached by Prime Minister Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir. In spite of the difference in interpretations, sources close to the prime minister say the coalition crisis is over. Jack Katzenell reports:

Last night the entire press corps understood that the Likud had given in to Prime Minister Peres' demand that Yitzhaq Moda'i must not return to the Finance Ministry even after the rotation agreement. The prime minister said so, and so did the Likud's Gid'on Pat, and the impression was reinforced by Ari'el Sharon.

This morning Likud Knesset Member Ehud Olmert, who played a key role in negotiating Moshe Nisim's appointment as finance minister, said the Likud made no such commitment and still insists that the choice of a finance minister after the rotation will be the exclusive prerogative of Yitzhaq Shamir. Shamir himself said he would be submitted a letter to this effect to Prime Minister Peres, although he acknowledged that keeping Moda'i out of the Finance Ministry was the key demand of Peres — hardly an exclusive undertaking. A source close to Prime Minister Peres was irritated when questioned a short while ago about the discrepancy. He said there was no dispute on the issue and, when pressed, said: Yitzhaq Shamir did accept Shim'on Peres' condition at their meeting last night before the brief Cabinet session which approved the change of portfolios. The proviso that Moda'i should not be reinstated is not mentioend anywhere in writing, except in the letter handed by Shim'on Peres to Yitzhaq Shamir setting out the Labor Alignment's position. The question is: does Labor intend to make an issue of the position adopted by Shamir today? So far, the answer is no and the Prime Minister's Office told me that the coalition crisis is definitely over.

Murphy Meets With Peres, Departs for Damascus, Cairo

TA130605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will arrive in Cairo today in the framework of the rounds of talks he has been conducting in a bid to bridge the differences in the positions of Israel and Egypt regarding the arbitral compromis on Tabah. Over the weekend, Mr Murphy conferred with Prime Minister Peres and senior officials in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

The United States had promised, and it is now making good on the promise of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, to the prime minister: The Americans have grown increasingly involved in the affairs pending between Israel and Egypt in a bid to attain a mutually-acceptable formulation of the arbitral compromis on Tabah. However, we should first point out another role he has been playing in his contacts in the region: On Friday, Mr Murphy held two private meetings with the prime minister and another meeting with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and later departed for Damascus. Last night, Murphy conferred with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and conveyed to him messages from policymakers in Jerusalem the gist of which is that tempers should be cooled down and that action should not be taken that might change the status quo between the two countries.

From Damascus Murphy will go to Cairo this morning to deal with the question of Tabah. The dispute between Israel and Egypt now centers on one word in the formulation of the question to the arbiters. Sources close to the negotiations assess that because of this word Secretary Shultz will be required to travel to this region to try and persuade the sides to change their positions.

What has been agreed upon so far? The sides decided to have five arbiters — three international law experts with experience in arbitration, an arbiter from Israel, and an arbiter from Egypt. In this context, we should point out that Supreme Court Justices Me'ir Shamgar and Aharon Baraq have rejected an appel made to them to represent Israel in the arbitration. Contacts will now continue to find arbiters as well as to formulate the arbitral compromis.

Presents U.S. 'Compromise Formula'

TA141226 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy held private talks this morning with Prime Minister in his residence, and with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. He briefed them on the talks he had held in Damascus and Cairo. Regarding the Egyptian issue, Murphy presented a U.S. compromise formulation for the question that will be presented to the arbiters on Tabah. The policymakers in Jerusalem will now have to react to this proposal. Our correspondent notes that the dispute between Israel and Egypt is over one word. After he holds additional talks in Israel today, Murphy will return to the United States tonight.

'Arafat Terrorists Reported Moving Into Tyre Camp

TA131120 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Security sources in southern Lebanon expressed their fear last week that the fact that hundreds of terrorists who support Yasir 'Arafat have reentrenched themselves in the area of the Tyre refugee camps might result in the resumption of katyusha firings at the western Galilee and the northern border area. After having taken over the Sidon refugee camps, hundreds of 'Arafat's men have over the last few days taken up firm positions in the Al-Rashidiyah and Burj al-Shamali refugee camps near Tyre, where they are setting up military commands. 'Arafat's men have succeeded in penetrating into and basing their hold on the refugee camps and the entrances to Tyre despite the roadblocks erected by Amal and UNIFIL. Shooting incidents have been noted over the last few days involving the terrorists who had moved southward and Amal, and there have been reports of casualties on both sides. As a result, some 200 terrorists left the Tyre area over the weekend, returning north. Over the weekend, Amal notified the commanders of the terrorists who have taken up positions in the Tyre region refugee camps that if they fail to leave the camps by the end of the week, Amal will enter and use military force to evacuate them. Local residents in Tyre have also expressed annoyance with the terrorists' takeover of the Tyre refugee camps once again.

SUNDAY TIMES Reports 'Secret' Peres Plan for Gaza

TA130717 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Shim'on Peres has devised a secret plan that calls for the establishment of a joint Israeli-Egyptian administration of the Gaza Strip which will be responsible for defense and police operations in the region. Peres discussed this in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who welcomed the plan. Vice President Bush also raised the matter during his recent visit to the Persian Gulf countries, and Richard Murphy is dealing with this in the course of his ongoing shuttle trip in the region. The London *SUNDAY TIMES* discloses this today in its latest issue, and adds that what is involved is an Egyptian-Israeli "condominium" which will also be adopted for Tabah with the two sides leaving the question of sovereignty over the two places to a later stage. According to the paper, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir got word of the plan only late last week. It quotes a senior Israeli official who said that the joint administration in the Gaza Strip is part of the "wide-ranging understanding" that prevails between Shultz and Peres aimed at guaranteeing the continued existence of a peace government led by the head of the Labor Party.

Goren Denies Knowledge of Plan

TA121836 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Interview in Hebrew with Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of government activities in the territories, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] Mr Goren, is there a joint Israeli-U.S.-Egyptian intention or plan to introduce self-rule in the Gaza Strip?

[Goren] I know nothing about such a plan. This matter was publicized in the media; I know nothing about it. I do know that we have no intention of changing the basic structure that exists, either in terms of the structure or in terms of the law. We are indeed implementing a policy of transferring a certain amount of functional responsibility to local Arabs. This is nothing new; it is an ongoing policy, and recently we have intensified it somewhat. We have additional plans within the framework of the same policy, for example, to assist and encourage exports. A few days ago we agreed to cut significantly levies imposed on exporters, a cut amounting to tens of percents which will be implemented from the end of this month. This will provide assistance to exporters amounting to millions of dollars per year and will be drawn from the civilian administration's budget. This matter will be made public within the next few days, and you are the first one to hear about it.

ALGERIA

IRNA: Iranian Foreign Ministry Official Arrives

LD120605 Tehran IRNA in English 0600 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, April 12, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry deputy for international and economic affairs, Mohammad-Javad Larijani, carrying a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i for President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, arrived here Friday afternoon.

Larijani is scheduled to hold talks with Algerian officials on mutual relations and bilateral cooperation.

He is also to meet the Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi to discuss matters of mutual interest as well as issues related to the region, Africa and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Gives Message to Bendjedid

LD122224 Tehran IRNA in English 1643 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, April 12, IRNA — Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister for International and Economic Affairs Javad Larijani Saturday hand-delivered a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to his Algerian counterpart Chadli Bendjedid here.

Bilateral relations, Middle East and Persian Gulf developments as well as issues pertinent to Non-Aligned Movement were also discussed during the meeting.

Javad Larijani arrived here Friday.

Received by Foreign Minister

LD131547 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politiburo and minister of foreign affairs, today received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Larijani. The talks centered on the issues listed on the agenda of the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries which will be held in Delhi this week. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in the Gulf Area.

FRG's Bangemann Holds Meetings With Officials

LD130158 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, today received Martin Bangemann, minister of economy and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of the FRG, who is on an official visit to Algeria. During this meeting, means of expanding cooperation between the two countries were reviewed. Matters related to the establishment of a New International Economic Order, and the north-south dialogue were some of the points of their discussion.

Mr Bangemann was also received by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau, minister of foreign affairs. The discussions during this meeting covered bilateral relations between Algeria and the FRG.

Discussions were also held today between an Algerian delegation led by Brother Mostefa Benamar, minister of commerce, and the FRG delegation led by Bangemann. Mostefa Benamar reviewed the cooperation between the two countries. After that, the discussions focused on the topic of technology transfer through the creation of mixed companies of small and medium-sized industries.

The creation of a joint working group in the trade and financial sectors was also agreed upon. This group will meet soon to study all the possibilities liable to consolidate cooperation between the two countries; this is to prepare for the meeting of the joint committee of the two countries, which is scheduled to be held during the coming year in Algeria.

Mr Bangemann also held talks with Finance Minister brother Abdelaziz Khelaf, which covered the prospects of strengthening financial and industrial cooperation between the two countries. In addition, they studied the ways and means available to participate dynamically in a balanced development of the exchanges between the two countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Fahd's Personal Envoy

LD130545 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening [12 April] received the personal envoy of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Shaykh 'Ali Musallam, who arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

Algeria's Mesaadia Arrives 13 April for Visit

Declares Support to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD131337 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received at midday today Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau, also in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat. The meeting was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and by the Algerian ambsssador in the Jamahiriyah. Brother Mesaadia affirmed during this meeting the Algerian people's stand by the fraternal people in its confrontation against the imperialist onslaught led by America and the Atlantic alliance. The Algerian FLN Political Bureau member and official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat lauded the brave stand of the Arab Libyan people and its revolutionary leadership in their confrontation against the American aggressors and their Atlantic allies. Brother Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau, also in charge of the Permanent Secretariat arrived [words indistinct].

In a statement to the JANA correspondent at the airport, Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia said that Algeria is again affirming today its stand by the Arab Libyan people and its unlimited support for the Libyan people's stand in the confrontation against the American threats and provocations. The American imperialist threats, he added, against the Arab Libyan people are, in reality, threats directed against the Arab nation, Africa, and the worlds' developing peoples and they are threats to all values and principles. Mr Mesaadia ridiculed U.S. membership of the Security Council and of the United Nations noting its aggressive practices against members of the international organisations. We in Algeria, he said, consider ourselves involved and are fully aware that there is no difference between the Arab people in Algeria and in the Jamahiriyah when confronting foreign threats. He added that in this case we are defending our freedom which we recovered with blood, and we are protecting it with our lives as there is no life without freedom, and therefore, we will sacrifice our lives and everything we possess in the defense of free life on the Arab land in Libya or in Algeria or in any Arab land.

Mesaadia stressed that Algeria declares unambiguously that it stands in words and deeds by the Jamahiriyah, in good times and bad.

Departs; Seen Off by Jallud

LD131542 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1457 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Apr (JANA) — Brother Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia, Politburo member and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian FLN Party, left Tripoli this afternoon.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud saw him off at Tripoli international airport. The Algerian ambassador and members of the embassy in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah also participated in the send off.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moro Leader Nur Misauri

NC140802 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution last night received Nur Misauri, leader of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF], who stressed that the MNLF supports the people of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the U.S.-imperialist onslaught.

Arab Governments Warned of Threats; Stands Requested

LD111515 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli 11 Apr (JANA) — JANA has learned that the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau had asked the Libyan delegate to the Arab League to request the Arab League secretary general, Chedli Klibi, to pass the following on to the Arab countries:

It has become clear in the light of the official statements made by those concerned in NATO — Israelis and the Americans — that they have all agreed to confront Libya and commit aggression against it. Libya, while informing the Arab governments of the dangerous developments in this context, requests them to define their attitude toward these conspiracies. In the event of the failure of the Arab states to define their attitude toward this, Libya will be forced to address the Arab masses directly.

Arab Diplomatic Missions Summoned

LD122215 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned today the heads of the [Arab] diplomatic missions in the Jamahiriyah to inform them of the U.S. aggression that the Jamahiriyah is now confronting for the second time, and to ask the Arab countries to define their stand on this aggression and to take collective and individual measures to deter this aggression.

The committee affirmed that the collective Arab stand that rises to the challenge presented by the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah can have no effect and influence unless the Arab reaction goes beyond words and statements to the form of effective action. This cannot be achieved until the following steps are taken:

1. to stop the pumping of oil to the United States and to withdraw Arab funds from U.S. banks;
2. to boycott the United States economically and to stop providing it and its fleets with any facilities;
3. to apply pressure to Europe to stop it from becoming involved in the aggression and to sever diplomatic relations with the United States and any state that aids or sympathizes with aggression.

The committee announced that unless the Arabs and their capabilities and potentials stand up and repel the crusader aggression which the United States, NATO alliance and the Israelis are launching, there will remain no refuge other than the effective will of the Arab masses, embodied in their workers, students and active forces to confront aggression and implement what the political regimes fail to implement.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Summons Socialist Envoys

LD122213 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The popular committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison summoned the ambassadors of socialist states in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today and informed them of the tense situation in the Mediterranean as a result of U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah.

The committee told the ambassadors that U.S. preparations have been completed for launching a premeditated U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah and this is confirmed by statements of U.S. officials and other statements from the highest levels in the NATO alliance.

The committee stressed to the ambassadors that it is clear that the United States is determined to level (?false) charges against the Jamahiriyah and that it is searching in a frenzied way for ways of using these charges as a pretext for launching an aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The committee pointed out that the Jamahiriyah repeatedly warned that the NATO bases will be considered as back-up bases. The statements made by the leaders of the alliance confirm what the Jamahiriyah said in the past, namely that these bases will be used against Libya.

The committee explained that from the premise of coordination and the fact that the Jamahiriyah and socialist states stand in one trench, you have been informed in order so that you may take any political or informational measures to condemn this aggression, which has now become a threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and the upsetting the balances in this area.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Summons NATO Envoys

LD120819 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Apr (JANA) — The People's Committee for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison last evening summoned the ambassadors of the NATO countries accredited to the Jamahiriyah. They were told about the statements issued by Lord Carrington, secretary General of NATO; and General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander for Europe; which say that the United States can rely on support from the European member-countries of NATO if it carried out a military action agaist Libya.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out to the ambassadors that as Lord Carrington occupies the post of NATO secretary general and General Rogers is NATO supreme allied commander, then their statements are seen as an expression of NATO opinion on the aggression against the Jamahiriyah for which the United States is preparing.

The committee pointed out that this stance confirms what the Jamahiriyah announced about NATO bases being bases of support for the U.S. 6th Fleet in its aggression against the Jamahiriyah, and also pointed out that Lord Carrington's statement, which gives political and material support to this aggression, is a confirmation of this.

The committee pointed out that these statements make the NATO forces party to and a tool of U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The committee also pointed out the stances of some European countries which furnished the political and media grounds for this aggression and their action of demanding the withdrawal of some Libyan diplomats at this particular time without proving any specific evidence against any of these diplomats, especially regarding recent incidents refuted by the Jamahiriyah.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the NATO country ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah for an explanation of the NATO officials' remarks and whether these statements express the opinions and positions of the NATO countries collectively or individually.

The committee pointed out to the ambassadors that confronted by this stance, the Jamahiriyah finds itself forced toward an alliance with its friends in order to defend its sovereignty and the security and peace in the Mediterranean and the Arab homeland.

Warsaw Pact Forces May Be Used Against Aggression

LD120739 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary of state conferred with the foreign minister of the Zionist enemy, informing him about the concentrated efforts of the U.S. Administration to gain the support of its allies in Western Europe for launching an aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The Zionist foreign minister stressed to the U.S. assistant secretary of state, during a meeting in which their talks concentrated on Libya, the support of the Zionist terrorists for the aggressive measures that will be carried out by the U.S. imperialist administration against the Jamahiriyah. They expressed their extreme concern at the escalation of violence against the imperialist interests in a number of countries.

In his turn, the NATO secretary general expressed the support of the NATO countries and their [word indistinct] for the arrogant aggressive U.S. measures against the Jamahiriyah.

This means that Libya is now facing an enemy that extends from Tel Aviv to Washington via NATO. Therefore, Libya will have to enter into military alliances and make use of previous alliances, and might even have to go further and use the forces of the Warsaw Pact in confronting this imperialist-Zionist aggressive alliance.

UAE Paper on Plans To Defend Targets Against U.S.

GF130740 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0655 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — Libya has adopted a plan to defend its oil fields, petrochemical plants, a number of vital installations, and some camps inside them. *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that the plan put into operation provides for the evacuation of some Libyan military barracks which are pinpointed as probable targets for the imminent U.S. aggression, and turning them over to foreign companies to carry out maintenance work in them.

As to the Libyan oil fields, factories, and vital installations, the plan provides for their employees, mostly foreigners including a large number of Americans, to remain inside them 24 hours a day after providing living quarters for them there.

The newspaper quotes Libyan sources as saying that the Libyan leaders adopted this measure after receiving detailed information on the targets that the United States plans to attack and that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is meeting continuously with senior military officials in order to prepare an appropriate response to the U.S. aggression.

The paper noted that the Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, which includes nationalist and progressive parties and forces in the Arab world, in addition to Palestinian factions, will hold a meeting in the Libyan city of Surt in late April to discuss the expected U.S. aggression and how to respond to it.

Bush Says U.S. Actions Not To Harm Ties With Arabs

LD121936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Apr (JANA) — London Radio at midday today reported that U.S. Vice President George Bush stated that he does not believe that a U.S. action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah will harm relations between Washington and its Arab friends. Bush was speaking at a news conference in Sanaa at the end of his visit to the YAR.

A JANA commentator said that (?one) wonders whether U.S. Vice President George Bush based his comment on some Arab reactions that were registered vis-a-vis the U.S. provocations or on other Arab stands of which he was informed.

U.S. Actions Endanger Americans' Safety Worldwide

LD121901 Tripoli JANA in English 1642 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, Shaban 2, April 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — [Word indistinct] Doctor al-Mehdi, president of the Committee on U.S/Arab Relations, asserted that the latest Reagan's statements are not aimed at Jamahiriyah only but at all Arab and Muslims throughout the world. In a statement distributed yesterday, Dr al-Mehdi said that Reagan is preparing for aggression against Arab people as a result of his foolishness against Al-Qadhdhafi.

Dr al-Mehdi added that hostile military action will subject the security and safety of millions Americans throughout the world to danger. He said Reagan is ruling in accordance with an old Western mentality where the powerful cowboy acts as a judge and a sheriff in the same time.

Sources Say U.S. Phantom Jets Arrive at Cyprus Base

LD140842 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] It has been learned from informed sources that 30 phantom jets have arrived at the Aktoriti base in Cyprus. Three Hercules aircraft carrying long boxes that may contain U.S. missiles also arrived there.

CIA Reportedly To Attribute Its Acts of Sabotage

LD121520 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli 12 Apr (JANA) — JANA has learned through information received from several reliable sources that U.S. intelligence will itself carry out acts of sabotage in different places throughout the world and then attribute them to Libya so that the U.S. Administration will thus have a pretext for launching aggression against Libya. This attempt comes in the wake of the failure of the U.S. Administration to find any proof of a Libyan involvement in previous acts.

JANA warns the world public of the seriousness of this move of the CIA, and urges it to be aware of, and extremely vigilant to these tricks.

Support Reported in Confronting U.S. Aggression

UK Radio Cited on USSR Support

LD121523 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Radio London said in a urgent report last evening that the Soviet Union had decided to extend assistance and military support to Libya in confronting the U.S. aggression.

Further on USSR Support

LD121943 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (JANA) — The Soviet Union has affirmed once again its backing and military support to the Jamahiriyah in its confrontation with U.S. imperialism in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman denied today [as received] in Moscow the reports propagated by Western media to the effect that that the Soviet Union adheres to noninterference in the military confrontation in the Mediterranean.

Syria To 'Take Part' in Resistance

LD131910 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT 13 Apr 86

["Syria To Take Part With the Libyan Arab People in Confronting the Attack Led by America and NATO" — JANA heading]

[Text] Damascus, Shaban 3, April 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brotherly Syria asserted that it will take part in the Libyan Arab people's resistance of the aggression being lead by America and NATO.

This came in a statement by an official Syrian source which was released by the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY today.

The Syrian source made clear that while Syria condemns this premeditated escalation in the Mediterranean and the threats it contains against the peoples of the region and international peace and security, it affirms that it will participate on the side of the Libyan Arab people in confronting military threats.

The source urged the Arab countries to stand by Jamahiriyah and take the necessary stands and measures so as to stop the hostile campaign and repel it.

The official source pointed out that the United States of America should know that it will not be a winner but a major loser.

DRA Envoy Confirms Afghan Support

LD121225 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Apr (JANA) — The Afghan ambassador to the Jamahiriyah affirmed the stand of the Afghan people on the side of its brother the Arab Libyan people in confronting the imperialist aggression.

In a statement to JANA, he said that Kabul is now the scene of demonstrations, marches and popular rallies at all levels by youth, women, and social organizations and others to stress solidarity siding with the people of the Jamahiriyah.

In this context, he has said that the paper ***HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SOWR***, organ of the revolution command in Kabul, is inciting the masses in Afghanistan and states of the region to take a clear stand to back up the Arab Libyan people.

On the other hand, various Afghan information media continue denounciation of the American imperialist threats in the Mediterranean basin underlining that the masses of the Afghan people stand on the side of the Arab Libyan people in confronting these threats which go against progress and peace in this region.

Iraqi Front Cables Support

LD121329 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1120 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Stockholm, 12 Apr (JANA) — The Iraqi National Democratic Front denounced the American aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah, and condemned the aggressive policies conducted by the U.S. Administration, led by Reagan, against free peoples in the world.

In a telegram it sent to the brother leader of the revolution, the Front declares that it and all the liberation movements in the world stand on the side of the Arab Libyan people's struggle against the American plans and conspiracies against the Libyan people and leadership and the Arab nation. The Front says in its telegram that the steadfastness of the people of the Jamahiriyah, under the leadership of the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has forced the American military and the irresponsible Reagan administration to stop the aggression and withdraw its fleets from the waters close to Libya.

In its telegram, the Iraqi National Democratic Front has affirmed it was Libya's stand supporting the national liberation movements everywhere that worried the Reagan government and pushed it to committing aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Statement Denies Involvement in Terrorism

LD131933 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1853 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Apr JANA — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today issued a statement. Following is its text:

The U.S. is stepping up the force of its official terrorism and arrogance in its aggression against the Jamahiriyah and it is executing an aggressive plan characterized by contempt for human ethics, laws and values, through which it is imposing the logic of arbitration by brute force as the only means of dealing internationally.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, while facing the U.S. political, military, economic and media aggression, strongly rejects any attempt to be dragged by the United States in to the operations which were recently aimed at positions of U.S. presence in the world, and is anxious to stress the following:

First, Libya has no connection with U.S. claims regarding its connection with the recent terrorist attempts and operations, because Libya is against all terrorist operations, airplane hijackings, and the killing of the innocent, its legislations forbid these actions and punish their perpetrators.

Second, the exposure of U.S. targets in Germany is not new; there have been incidents and assault operations against U.S. targets in German territories carried out by Germans on the basis of their position, which is opposed to U.S. presence in their territory.

Third, Libya does not want aggression and does not work to create its causes. It is concerned with making the Mediterranean a sea of peace and cooperation that would include the countries overlooking it, including southern Europe. This principle is the only means of achieving peace and stability in this vital region of the world. However, if aggression is carried out against it, it will reply forcefully against all targets which constitute rear bases to the aggression.

Four, Libya, while confronting an aggression that has been imposed on it, stresses that it is not a major power like America. But Libya is a small revolutionary state that does not possess nuclear weapons. Its means of repelling aggression is the revolutionary force in all regions of the world. It will fight with this force until official terrorism comes to an end and until the aggressors pay a dear price like the price they paid in Vietnam. Indeed, the price this time is going to be more costly, and the aggressors will pay it in every place in the world.

Libya will resist with the revolutionary force until the aggressors are forced to respect the right and independence of others and respect their security and peace, and refrain from committing terrorism against the small states and nations.

Five, while the world observes the madness and shamelessness of muscle-flexing, it realizes that it has never witnessed such disregard for international ethnics and world peace or such tampering with the independence and sovereignty and security of states as is manifested in the criminal behavior of a major power like America.

Indeed, recalling the events of history makes us conclude that the official terrorism that is practiced by America exceeds what used to be committed in the days of Hitler.

In this way, the world has become a jungle governed by the law of the jungle. There is nothing before us to confront this situation, except to fight with the revolutionary force in affirmation of our right to self-defense and in order to destroy this satan that is trying to dominate the fate of the world via his might and arrogance.

Six, Libya calls on the Arab nation to take part in the war if Libya is attacked, and to destroy U.S. interests and impose a political and economic boycott, because this war is aimed at the entire Arab nation. Libya also calls on the Islamic nations to boycott the United States politically and economically. They should fight with Libya in defeating this aggression, which is a ring that forms an extension of the crusade wars, which seeks, as in the past, the wealth, lives, and homes of the Arabs and Muslims.

Resisting and defeating aggression will be certain through participation of the socialist forces and all the peace-loving forces in the world in fighting alongside Libya, since America is considered an imperialist power and its danger embraces all these forces.

Seven, the Palestinian issue is not only a Libyan issue, but the issue of all Arabs; and international terrorism is not an issue that can be linked to Libya unjustly and wrongly. But it is an issue which embraces the whole world, and the world should find a solution to it.

In conclusion, the SPLAJ affirms that it does not recognize that there is a conflict between itself and the United States unless the United States is struggling with Libya for Libya's existence — and this is a right that the United States does not possess, neither in fact nor in history.

Editor Challenges FRG To Prove Link With Explosion

LD112036 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 11 Apr (JANA) — Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, claimed that there are many indications connecting Libya with an explosion in a night club in West Berlin last Saturday.

In a press conference today in Bonn, Kohl stressed the West German policy of not joining the United States in imposing economic sanctions on Libya.

JANA's local affairs editor commented on these statements by Kohl and stressed the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's challenge to the West German chancellor to present a single piece of evidence to prove the claims, which he made in his press conference about a connection between Libya and the mentioned explosion.

The editor stresses that the statements by the West German official are nothing more than orders issued to him by the U.S. Government, similar to those issued to the other U.S. NATO allies, to create false excuses in order to prepare international public opinion for the U.S.-NATO aggression intended against Libya.

The West German position, as expressed by its chancellor and chief official, shows nothing but complete servility by West Germany and the NATO countries to the United States' will, which started to work toward dragging these countries into its aggressive schemes against the people of the Jamahiriyah when it found out that it will not be able to implement its aggressive aims against Libya on its own. It is now working toward involving others in this irresponsible crisis and adventure.

JANA's local affairs editor ended his commentary by stressing that while the Jamahiriyah denies any connection with the incident, it challenges Kohl or any other U.S. ally to present a single piece of evidence proving their claims.

French-UK-U.S. Security Statement Called Insult

LD120855 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The three Western allies responsible for the Western part of Berlin — France, Britain and the United States — in a statement issued after a meeting of these allies announced security measures to stop foreigners entering West Berlin.

JANA's international affairs editor comments on this. He says that this shows that West Germany is nothing but a colony for the allies and that the consecutive governments of chancellors in that country have no authority except to ratify what is approved by the allies and blow media trumpets for them.

The policy of trampling on the dignity of the West German citizen has become the distinguishing character of the course of the so-called allies who control the situation in West Germany.

The West German citizen is considered a foreigner in his country. Since the control of the so-called allies after World War II and the defeat of the Axis, Germany became a defeated, divided country. According to the Berlin Treaty of 1944, insults to the dignity of West German citizens have become nearly a daily occurance by the allies, headed by the United States which desecrates the dignity of West German land with the American boot represented by Pershing rockets. In that defeated country, the Western allies statement adds a new insult to every West German citizen. However, the growth of the rejection movements, especially the Green alternative movement, will bring the day of revenge of their dignity closer.

SUDAN

Further on Visit by Libyan Unionist Delegation

Khalil Receives Members

LD121247 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees]

[Text] In Sudan, chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil yesterday received the members of the Arab

Libyan unionist delegation and discussed with them the plan for unity between the two countries.

Tripoli: Unity Importance Discussed

LD132244 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1948 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Libyan Arab unionist delegation continues its visit to Sudan in the framework of its participation in marking the first anniversary of the triumph of the Sudanese revolution. The unionist delegation has been able to contact all Sudanese popular organizations. The JANA correspondent in Khartoum says that the practical, pan-Arab, Arab, and Islamic stands of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution have made the Libyan revolution a symbol of the process of the Sudanese uprising, which is capable of maintaining Sudan's progressive Arab and Muslim face.

All popular and party leaderships and the government in fraternal Sudan have stressed their effective standing by the Libyan Arab people in facing U.S. conspiracies and their support in discussing unity with the Jamahiriyah as proposed by the Libyan Arab unionist delegation. The various unionist meetings have confirmed that the Sudanese people believe that the leader of the revolution is the only one who can affirm the progress of this pan-Arab uprising and safeguard it.

In this context, Dr Ma'mun Muhammad Husayn, deputy chairman of the Doctors Union and the current chairman of the Sudanese Trade Union Alliance, has stressed the importance of unity between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan. In a statement to the JANA correspondent in Khartoum today, he said that unity between the two brotherly countries is an essential issue in order to get rid of all forms of dependence and colonialism. Dr Ma'mun pointed out that the issue of unity between his country and the Jamahiriyah was the issue of the hour and it is necessary to immediately begin to work for its establishment.

New Front With Libya Urges Anti-U.S. Demonstrations

LD131534 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] It was announced yesterday in Khartoum the formation of the popular front to fight along side of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in their confrontation of the threats led by America and NATO. The front has decided to open the door before the Sudanese citizens to volunteer to fight along side their brothers in the Jamahiriyah. It has also called on the Sudanese masses to organize popular demonstrations before the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum [no date specified] and to take practical steps to face up to U.S. aggression against the Arab Libyan people.

Balloting Ends in Most Regions, Count Begins

JN131016 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April (SUNA) — Balloting for the constituent assembly ended Saturday and sorting of votes begins this morning. Secretary of the National Committee for Elections (NCE) Jala' Muhammad Ahmad said balloting will continue for two more days in some constituencies in the southern region because polling had started a bit later in those constituencies.

The NCE has set up 99 committees to sort votes in the geographical and graduate constituencies in the national capital. Elections officers in some regions will announce the results locally before sending them to the NCE to be broadcast through the national media. Over 580,000 persons had cast votes in the national capital out of over 792,000 registered voters up to last Friday before the closing day. Constituency No 27 which Hasan al-Turabi of the Islamic National Front is standing against Hasan Shabbu of the Democratic Unionist Party has registered a record of 90 per cent in voting up to Friday and it is expected to reach 95 per cent towards the end of balloting. Five political groups in that constituency had withdrawn their candidates and agreed on Shabbu in a bid to defeat Al-Turabi.

Reports reaching here from all parts of the country showed that balloting had ended and sorting of votes is scheduled to begin today. Meanwhile the high committee for the capital's security held a meeting yesterday with NCE secretary and senior elections officers to consider security preparations during the period of sorting votes and the announcement of the results. The meeting appealed to the citizens to receive the results in a fraternal spirit and to avoid provocations. A statement issued here following the meeting said the concerned authorities are ready to give permission for organizing processions and political rallies provided that security and order are observed. The sorting out oeprations take place under strict security measures in 99 centres, 89 for the geographical constituencies and the rest 10 for the 28 granduate constituencies. The committee said the results will be announced immediately to the masses by Radio Omdurman. The results is expected to be announced in the night later today in capital 31 constituencies and these of the other regions are expected to be announced in the following days. By Wednesday the results are expected to be known in the capital and the northern regions.

Voting operations came to an end by 5 pm yesterday in 25 constituencies, 223 geographical and 28 graduates.

In the meantime voting operations are expected to continue in 13 constituencies until April 20. Sorting out beings today in 24 southern geographical constituencies in the three areas of Bahr al-Ghazal, Upper Nile and Equatoria along with all graduate constituencies in these areas.

Electoral procedures had been cancelled in 37 southern constituencies out of 68 geographical constituencies because of lack of security in these areas as a result of the military operations by the rebles of Sudan Peoples Liberation Army SPLA led by Colonel John Garang.

AFP Reports Election Results

HK140256 Hong Kong AFP in English 0233 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 14 (AFP) — Two moderate Moslem parties — the Democratic Unionist Party and Al Ummah — won 23 of the first 30 seats decided in Sudan's first general election for 18 years, it was announced here early Monday.

The others went to the Radical Islamic Front of the Islamic Brotherhood Movement (4), the communists (2) and one independent.

The election, which has lasted 12 days, is for a 264-seat national assembly which will return Sudan to civilian rule in a fortnight's time.

The Ummah party's leader, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, a descendant of Sudan's Islamic spiritual leader, El Mahdi, is expected to be named prime minister if the two moderate parties get a majority, as predicted.

He was overwhelmingly elected in his constituency of Rabak, near the island of Aba. Communist party Secretary-General Muhammed Ibrahim Nuqud won a seat in Khartoum.

Announcement Reveals Diplomats To Hold 2-Day Strike

JN121610 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — Diplomats in the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its missions and embassies abroad will begin a 2-day strike tomorrow, considered the first of its kind in the history of Sudan.

Ambassador Mustafa Hasan, president of the Diplomats Union, made this announcement at a news conference here today and said that the strike is in protest of the Cabinet's decision to postpone the passing of the Diplomatic Work Law of 1986.

The diplomats' main objection to the old law was to a provision in the Diplomatic Corps Law of 1970 which permitted the then Revolution Command Council to appoint ambassadors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from non-diplomats.

The Cabinet is now of the opinion that this provision should be retained and that this authority should rest in its hands.

Ambassador Mustafa Hasan pointed out that the strike might affect the announcement of election results in constituencies of students studying abroad. However, he added, there will be some volunteers in the embassies to count votes and deal with consular paperwork of a humanitarian nature. Ambassador Mustafa Hasan said that the diplomats will go on an open strike at a later date if their demands are not met.

Strike Begins; Talks To Be Held

JN141100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Apr (SUNA) — Sudanese diplomats in the Foreign Ministry and Sudanese embassies and consulates abroad began their announced strike yesterday. The diplomats announced that they will meet tomorrow, Tuesday, to assess the parties' stand and the efforts underway to remove the injustice that will be suffered by diplomats by endorsement of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps Draft Law for 1986 and to assess the situation in light of conditions defined by the diplomats to create a suitable atmosphere to develop and give momentum to diplomatic and consular work.

Businessman Charged for Possessing Numayri Letters

JN121200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — The Sudanese criminal laboratory has discovered that the two messages found at the residence of detained businessman Fu'ad Ahmad Makki were written by ousted President Ja'far Numayri, who is now in Egypt. This was the result of the criminal laboratory's report after accurate examination of the two letters. Accordingly, the businessman was charged under Article 96 of the penal code.

An official at the Interior Ministry informed the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH*, published today, that the second defendant in this case, 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Rahman Idris, admitted that he had received the two letters from Numayri in Egypt and conveyed them to Fu'ad Ahmad Makki in Khartoum.

The central investigation authorities will continue questioning the defendants in the case of Numayri's letters, which represent an extension of his conspiracy against the popular Sudanese revolution from Cairo.

The Sudanese interior minister said in a previous statement that a conspiracy led by the ousted president was aborted. The minister disclosed the secret about these two letters. He said that he believes they were written by the ousted president. The two letters were transferred to the criminal laboratory to find out if they were really written by Ja'far Numayri.

In accordance with the interior minister's statement, Sudan is expected to hand the documents to the Egyptian Embassy to prove its many accusations that Ja'far Numayri is concocting a political conspiracy from Egyptian territory.

Letters Express 'Flagrant Hostility'

JN131119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1013 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani today revealed further details on the contents of the two letters deposed President Ja'far Numayri sent from his Cairo residence to businessman Fu'ad Ahmad Makki, who is currently under interrogation. The minister told *AL-AYYAM* newspaper published today that the deposed president expressed flagrant hostility to the present government in his two letters. Gen Madani said that the competent authorities in Cairo will be handed the two documents through the Foreign Ministry or the Egyptian ambassador if they request them. The forensic laboratories confirmed on Saturday that the letters were written by deposed President Ja'far Numayri.

Sudan has on several occasions made accusations to the effect that deposed President Ja'far Numayri was carrying out political activities and organizing conspiracies against the people's revolution from Egyptian territories. The Egyptians have denied this and said that they were willing to investigate the matter if there was evidence of Numayri's conspiracy. The Sudanese are currently talking about the two letters which were confirmed to have been written by Numayri. They are also debating whether the Egyptian Government is serious regarding its stand on Ja'far Numayri's conspiracy. The rumours have reached the point where doubt is cast on Egyptian intentions, especially after *4L-AYYAM* revealed a few days ago that Egyptian television refused to screen a program about the April popular revolution. The Sudanese regard this refusal as an official Egyptian stand that is hosstile to their revolution and supportive of Ja'far Numayri.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Delivers Central Report at WPE Session

EA121254 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1716 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Central Report" by PMAC Chairman Haile Mengistu Mariam at the Fourth Plenary Session of the WPE Central Committee in Addis Ababa on 10 April — recorded]

[Excerpts] Through measures taken in various sectors to consolidate the political supremacy achieved by the working people and through the implementation of social and economic changes, it has been possible to create a material foundation to ensure that the direct possession of government power by the people is both complete and secure. Therefore, today, we have been able to reach the stage of founding the Peoples Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE], which not only shows that we are nearing yet another additional victory but also heralds the fact that our revolution's comprehensive victory has progressed to another stage.

The constitution drafting commission set up by decree has demonstrated that the official and concrete process of preparing for the establishment of the republic has begun. As the commission has shouldered the crucial initial stage of responsibility, it has brought closer the realization of the popular aim for which we have struggled so long. The constitution, on which much effort has been expended in preparing the draft, is a document that serves as the basis for all (?laws) and is supreme in our country.

The preparation of this document is one of the principal tasks that should first be accomplished since it governs the way in which the republic will be established and administered. In this respect, since the initial preparation of this document has been successful, we are moving on to other practical activities for the establishment of the republic.

Dear comrades, as is known, among the priorities of our party and the revolutionary government is the improvement of our country's basic economy. The task of directing, administering, and monitoring our economy to ensure that it develops in a healthy fashion is the responsibility of members of the whole political system and of each citizen. Therefore, it is certain that it is the sincere wish of all of us to consolidate positive results in this respect.

Since the severe climate imbalance in the country has improved, the (?spring) harvest has shown better results. It is a fact that since most regions of the country have been seriously damaged by the drought which in turn has led to the widespread death of oxen and the shortage of seed, farmers have not benefitted fully from the improvement in the weather. Major activities have been undertaken to implement the current plan on state farms. Even so, for various reasons the improvement in productivity has been limited.

In general, even though agricultural production this year is better than last year due to the improvement in the weather, it is still low compared to the needs of the country. Therefore, in order to satisfy our food needs, our methods and efforts must be improved and strengthened more than ever before. The current need for assistance in those areas of our country which have been repeatedly hit by drought has not decreased. So the daily aid program is continuing.

Through the relief and rehabilitation commission and other internal and external charitable organizations 4,119,201 people have been provided with food and other aid through aid distribution centers set up in 12 regions from 26 July 1985 to December 1985/January 1986.

Even though the drought problem has improved considerably when compared to the critical situation that prevailed at the beginning of last year, 157,606 children and elderly who have been severely affected and who have no relatives to care for them are being given the necessary aid. Though food shortages are more evident during times of drought, the source of the problem is low productivity in the agricultural sector. Therefore to solve this problem permanent programs are being drafted and implemented.

In particular, the resettlement program, which has been established to alleviate the problem confronted by the northern parts of our country that have been repeatedly ravaged by drought, is one solution to the problem and will be given the necessary emphasis in our development (?efforts). As a result of the great efforts made to assist the compatriots we settled last year, those in particular whom we settled at the beginning of the year were able to meet their food needs for about 9 months. Some of them met their own food needs for 6 months while the rest were self-sufficient for 3 or 4 months. Those who were transported late did not have enough time before the [word indistinct] harvest.

[Passage indistinct] is the task of the villages program. Although this task will take a certain amount of time to progress, it has had an auspicious beginning. It is a basic revolutionary movement which will enable us to restructure rural life in a short period of time. Placing farmers into collective villages will enable them to promote social production in a short time. It will also change the farmer's life, his views, and his thinking and will therefore open a new chapter in the establishment of a modern society in the rural areas and bring about socialism.

While the historic land decree was one major stepping stone in a new democratic life for the farmer, the villages program is a movement that will create additional appropriate conditions for the farmer to free himself from a life of backwardness by exercising the democratic rights he has consolidated. The villages program is not a (?forced) one as rumored by our enemies. Forming collectives in villages has previously been going on in certain areas. It is one of the coordinated methods of rural development that has been laid down in the WPE program and which has been emphasized in the 10-year development plan.

In addition to being part of our long-term development plan, the implementation of the program is not being conducted haphazardly without the farmers' consent as claimed by our enemies. It was initiated when the need for it was realized and it is being implemented with the farmers' participation. In this respect the villages program has been implemented this year in various parts of Shewa, Arsi, and Harerghe and on a limited scale in Gojam, Keft Walega, and Ilubabor regions. The timing of the program is conducted in all regions such that it will not disrupt the harvest.

A national villages program coordinating committee which coordinatesand leads the program at the national level and which is integrated into the leadership of relevant party and government bodies is to be formed to ensure the implementation of the program in addition to the efforts made locally. This committee's responsibility will be to create favorable conditions for supporting this program to ensure its success. In this way, it will ensure that all organizations participating in development work carry out their activities in relation to the villages program.

This is the general situation concerning the villages program. Groups that are opposed to the broad masses, however, have not refrained from spreading malicious rumors on this issue. As if it is too much for the Ethiopian peasants to live together and cooperate to improve their lives, some of them are philosophizing and asking: Why is the villages program necessary? Rather than directly saying the villages program is unnecessary,they are spreading inaccurate criticism from their own point of view concerning its implementation.

The villages program certainly can not be established without problems, but our enemies' stance on its necessity and implementation cannot be viewed outside class interests.

It should not surprise us if some people make unconstructive criticism about our villages program. It is because they are afraid of the benefit it gives to the broad masses, like all of our other activities. In a class struggle it is not possible to expectgoodwill from all sides and for this reason there is no alternative to struggling mightily for the success of all our objectives.

When we look into some aspects of our present economic situation we see another major sector which should not be overlooked. It is the distribution sector. Basically, it is clear that the effort of production distribution makes administration of distribution difficult [as heard]. Our inability to solve the problem of distributing the limited [word indistinct] has been our weakness.

One source of this problem is that there are many bodies involved and it has not been easy to administer them in a centralized way. The number of government, public, and private organizations in [words indistinct] sectors is numerous and even the government offices in these sectors are numerous. Furthermore, their activities are not coordinated.

Above all, the trade sector is over exposed to exploitation and misappropriation and this is one of the reasons making administration very difficult. Since distribution and exchange of commodities is one of the issues to be given priority in improving the living standard of the working people, solving weaknesses in this sector demands strengthened effort from us. In line with this, effort has been made to formulate a transitional, model administration and it will be implemented to improve the situation.

Comrades, basically the source of our economic problems is backwardness and the solution is the growth of a production force and the development of greater productivity.

However, we must answer the question, have we used our productive capability in a useful way? When we assess the problems we face in the day-to-day administering of the economy we must make unreserved efforts to formulate a strategy which will enable us to be productive within our ability alongside the efforts we are making to create additional productive capabilities. Property waste, uneven increase in production costs, the decline in quality of goods, decrease of profit and the like in governmental production, distribution. and service organizations indicate that more attention must be given to planning, administering, and controlling the development of the governmental economic sector.

Economic construction which is carried out on [words indistinct] cannot be administered without a centralized plan. It is important that this centralized plan indicate in detail the economic relations between organizations to enable the smooth administration of economic activity. As we have discovered, unless it is possible to prepare a detailed program to administer relations between organizations, it is difficult to assess the productivity and profit of organizations. It is a must to formulate working methods which are necessary for socialist administration and control and toimplement them according to the available program. Based on the experience we have gained so far, we must improve planning, administration, and control. Alongside efforts being made to better administer the economy, more effort must be made, in particular, toward the implementation of the programs formulated for the agricultural sector.

Dear comrades, it is clear that we always give priority to the task of reliably organizing our defense force in order to protect our revolution and safeguard our country's unity and independence. The task of giving special attention to this national issue emanates from the fact that international imperialism and reaction, together with their mercenaries, have not refrained from testing our unity and our efforts to build a new society. As one can see from our objectives and from our daily activities and work, it is obvious that our desire yesterday, today, and tomorrow is for progress and to improve the lives of our people. Nevertheless, since our humanitarian and just desire is not acceptable to our enemies and since our enemies desire to subjugate us by force, it has became necessary to make the task of strengthening and building our defense our national duty.

In this respect the task of ensuring the fighting capability of our defense force which is built on modern military science, armed with modern weapons, and built on a strong popular base, is one that we can never be lax about.

As the issue of our defense force being closely tied to the leadership role of our party is decisive, the ideological and organizational work being carried out in this respect is being strengthened. Steps are being taken to facilitate conditions which will strengthen socialist culture in the Army. Work and assessments have been done to take the necessary steps to further increase our defense force. Efforts have also been made in all fields in order to strengthen our revolutionary police and studies have particularly concentrated on improving its organization. Preparations are underway to organize the regional peoples militia institutes in a uniform directive and to make their internal structure and working methods easier to direct. We will continue our task of building the strength and increasing the coordination of all our institutes of defense in order to further strengthen our security.

On the other hand, as long as our call to bring about the prevelance of peace through peaceful methods is met with the required reply, our first choice and unwavering stand will always be for peace.

Dear Comrades, the results of our efforts to improve the lives of our people by implementing the directives of our party do not only depend on the situation within our country. International issues put either constructive or destructive pressures on these results. Our foreign policy is based on proletarian internationalism, peaceful coexistence, and nonalignment and various activities have been carried out over the past (?years) based on this policy. We have renewed our cooperation agreements with friendly parties and have signed new agreements. Efforts have been made to hold seminars for (?the) relevant personnel to bring about uniformity in activities carried out in the field of foreign relations and to increase results. Directives have also been (?given) to hasten the work of foreign relations and so that they will be implemented according to their suitability.

We are in an era when forces of exploitation and oppression are being eliminated and the supremacy of the working people who stand for justice and equality is being guaranteed. The increasing number of socialist countries, numerous countries which chose this development path which is free from exploitation, and many other countries which are carrying on a struggle to follow this path are the result of a process of historical reality. International imperialism has been using various anti-peoples methods to prolong its life and since it has been unsuccessful in its efforts, has now progressed to using very dangerous methods. It has made its daily task to openly violate international rules and regulations and to violate the rights of countries and peoples.

Imperialists who think it is beneficial to use force to emerge, temporarily, from the bitter conflicts which arose as a result of the [word indistinct] of imperialism have introducted serious tensions in the world. Increasing the arms race, militarizing space, intensifying psychological warfare, provocation, arrogance, and other anti-peace actions demonstrate their nature today.

On the other hand, while firmly standing on the policy of peaceful coexistence, the proposals put forward by the CPSU, government, and people to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and for peace to prevail in our world has found wide popular support . Even though the USSR has continued with its efforts to reach agreements to [word indistinct] nuclear arms stage by stage and to free the world from the nuclear arms threat stage by stage, it has not received the required reply from the United States in particular. Instead, the U.S. Government has chosen to hasten its preparations for a space war. It has intensified the violation of peoples' rights. In this respect its aggression and interference in Grenada and the current direct campaign it is carrying out against Nicaragua and the shameful actions it is carrying out in South Africa by standing on the side of the racists are a few examples.

A new U.S. Administration move is when people are near to overthrowing dictators who were supported by the United States and who were perpetrating injustice, it takes these dictators safely away and then presents itself as if it brought victory and democracy to the people. In this respect, the show the United States put on as a campaigner for democracy, after it whisked the dictators from Haiti and Philippines out of their countries together with the wealth they looted, is an adequate example.

We are in an era when imperialist forces intensify the policy of force and tension, contaminate people with a psychology of arrogance and make plots to use them for destruction. On the other hand it is evident that this is an era when the forces which stand for peace, democracy, and social progress are strengthening their struggle for a bright world.

In this respect they are proposing constructive suggestions to solve, in a peaceful manner, all political conflicts, to alleviate the foreign debt accumulation which retards the progress of developing countries, to further strengthen peaceful relations and cooperation existing among countries, governments, and peoples, and in general to create conditions which are conducive to better social lives for people. They are also making great efforts toward their implementation. The stance and plans formulated by socialist countries during their party congresses in the past few months demonstrate their readiness to work hard toward peace and better living conditions for mankind. Their resolution to use scientific and technological discoveries for peaceful purposes and to struggle to bring about further results in social development demonstrate the humanitarian nature of their objective.

Revolutionary Ethiopia has no objective other than peace and social development. In particular, as peace is a principal and decisive task to work for, it will not refrain from making a genuine contribution toward the prevelance of peace in the region. In this respect, the efforts we embarked on to eliminate the enmity between us and Somalia and to establish constructive relations between our two countries is one proof of our desire for peace. Even though the peoples of Ethiopia and Somalia have a blood bond they have not benefited from this condition so far. Instead, the destruction caused as a result of the strained relations between them is very great. In order to bring about good-neighborliness and constructive relations between the two peoples and to strengthen these relations in the future, the willingness shown by Somalia and the hope shown in this respect is welcome and our party and the revolutionary government will genuinely work toward its fruitfulness.

On the other hand, the hosting by revolutionary Ethiopia of the meeting last month between the two sides in Sudan to find a peaceful solution to the political problem in Sudan clearly demonstrates its strong desire for good-neighborliness. In general we are of the belief that there can be peace and genuine development in our region when there is contact and cooperation based on good-neighborliness between our countries and our peoples. In this respect we will continue our efforts to fulfill our contribution.

Comrades, among the many issues which require a proper directive from this meeting, the major one is the draft constitution prepared by the constitution drafting commission. It is not difficult to realize how much effort has been made to bring this important document to the present stage when you consider on what basis it began and through what process of preparation it has passed. The results of the commissions work will be explained in detail in a report that will be presented. We are confident that based on this report the draft constitution will be presented to the public for discussion where it will be enriched and it will be fully qualified for its historical mission.

In view of the establishment of the republic and in our struggle to build a new society in general, the success of all our activities will be determined by the strength of our economy. Hence we need to make relentless efforts to solve temporary problems in the economic field and to properly implement the plans for our lasting development. It is the responsibility of all citizens to increase joint efforts, realizing that all the struggles we carry out in any field are interrelated. Party members in particular should be exemplary models.

The main guarantee toward the realization of this is their respect for organizational discipline and in this respect [words indistinct]. It is the responsibility of all citizens to struggle in order to [words indistinct] hasten the direct power of ownership of the working people, hasten our economic development, protect the security ofour dear motherland and our revolution. At a time when even the scientifically advanced countries are struggling for more advancement we should [words indistinct] and hence we must struggle more resolutely. We will make Ethiopia a Peoples Democratic Republic. Thank you. [applause]

Mengistu Arrives in GDR 12 Apr; Met by Honecker

EA130058 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, was given a warm comradely welcome upon his arrival in Berlin today to attend the 11th SED Congress and to make a friendly working visit to the country. On arrival at Berlin International Airport with Comrade Wubanchi Bishaw, our comrade revolutionary leader was welcomed by the SED Secretary General and president of the Council of State, Comrade Erich Honecker. The ceremony was also attended by high-ranking party and government officials and members of the Ethiopian community in Berlin. Children presented a bouquet to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and he was saluted by a waiting guard of honor. The high-ranking officials who accompanied the comrade secretary secretary general included WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of Central Planning National Committee, Comrade Adis Tedla; and the WPE Central Committee member and secretary, Comrade Ashagre Yigletu.

BURKINA FASO

France's Chirac Sends Goodwill Message to Sankara

AB131809 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Flying over our territory on his way to the Ivory Coast, Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, addressed a message to Comrade Thomas Sankara, CNR [National Council for the Revolution] chairman and president of the Republic of Burkina Faso. The message is as follows:

On my way to Ivory Coast, and while flying over the Burkina territory, I address to you, Mr President, my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Burkinabe people. On this occasion, I have the pleasure to express to you the desire of the French Government to pursue dialogue and cooperation between Burkina and France in the interest of our two peoples.

Signed: Jacques Chirac, prime minister of the Republic of France.

IVORY COAST

Reportage on Visit of French Prime Minister Chirac

Arrives 12 April

AB122046 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpts] As promised, the French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived in Yamoussoukro today at 1700. It is the first visit abroad of the French prime minister. On his arrival, Chirac was welcomed by a crowd estimated at several thousand people. It was an exceptional welcome commensurate with the relations between our country and France. From Yamoussoukro, our special correspondent Ouattara Gnonzie reports:

[Begin recording] [Gnonzie] It was with shouts of: Long live Chirac, and long live Houphouet-Boigny that the plane carrying the head of the French Government landed here at the Yamoussoukro Airport a few moments ago. At the gangway was President Houphouet-Boigny in person to welcome the French prime minister.

In short, it was a reception worthy of august guests of Ivory Coast that was reserved for the French prime minister. In fact, Mr Chirac confirmed this himself a few moments later at the VIP Lounge. In the presence of reporters, he began by expressing his sincere thanks to the Ivorians for the warm reception:

[Chirac] I would first of all like to thank President Houphouet-Boigny and the entire Ivorian people for the extraordinary reception which deeply touched my heart in this superb country to which France is linked by fraternal sentiments. It is true that I wanted my first trip as prime minister to take place here in Yamoussoukro, first of all because of the esteem I have for the Ivorian head of state, who is probably one of the heads of state most revered throughout the world. But it is also because he is a friend of France and deeply loved and respected in our country, as you know. By this visit to Ivory Coast, I also wanted not only to hail Ivory Coast but also all our African friends, and demonstrate the great importance France attaches to these traditional bonds with a great number of African countries. Finally, I also wanted to mark by this visit the deep and respectful friendship I personally have for President Houphouet-Boigny.

[Gnonzie] Mr Chirac and President Houphouet-Boigny are currently holding private talks which will be followed by a dinner which will include members of Ivorian Government and the delegation accompanying Mr Chirac. Mr Chirac is notably accompanied by the minister of cooperation, Mr Aurillac; and Jacques Foccard, adviser on African affairs.

Mr Chirac will leave Yamoussoukro later this evening to return to Paris. [end recording]

Ready To Meet Al-Qadhdhafi

NC130809 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, April 13 (AFP) — New French Premier Jacques Chirac said here on Saturday that he was prepared, under certain conditions, to meet with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for talks on the civil war in Chad.

Speaking to reporters during a seven-hour courtesy call here on the region's elder statesman, 80-year-old Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Mr. Chirac said: "We are always open to dialogue on condition, naturally, that those with whom we talk accept the most basic rules of dialogue — that is respect for the other party."

Libya has troops deployed in Northern Chad, where they are backing rebels fighting the French-backed government of Hissein Habre. France, for the second time in three years, sent troops and fighter aircraft to Chad in February to counter a Libyan-supported rebel offensive.

Concerning a possible meeting with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi over Chad, Mr. Chirac said: "When it is a question of moving towards peace, I am ready to meet with any responsible person."

When questioned about Libyan threats to attack targets in Southern Europe if the U.S. military carried out strikes in Libya in retaliation for Col Al-Qadhdhafi's alleged role in international terrorism, Chirac said, "We hope that terrorism and irresponsibility will not exceed the limits which would forcibly lead to retaliatory measures."

"I want to believe that the Libyan president [as received] will be aware of his responsibilities," he added.

The choice of Ivory Coast for Chirac's first overseas visit since becoming prime minister last month was seen as a gesture to underline the importance to France of ties to its former colonies in Africa.

The Ivorians responded by receiving the conservative prime minister almost as a head of state.

Chirac was accompanied by his chief African affairs adviser, Jacques Foccart, and Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac. They had three hours of talks with the Ivorian leader before Chirac returned overnight to Paris.

Chirac Press Conference

AB131254 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Report by special correspondents Ali Coulibaly and Ouattara Gnonzie on press conference by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in Yamoussoukro on 12 April prior to departure — passages in italics recorded]

[Text] [Coulibaly] A historic gesture! How else can one describe the gesture which French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has just accomplished by coming to greet — though for just a few hours — one of France's best friends in the world? Despiteits brevity, such a visit could not be regarded as an ordinary one. It is not a mere coincidence if the visit assumed an exceptional dimension. First of all, throughout the 6-hour visit, President Houphouet-Boigny made a point of showing how much he personally appreciated the gesture of the French prime minister who devoted his first trip abroad to Ivory Coast. Naturally, the Ivorian head of state was at the airport for the arrival and the departure of Mr Chirac, at 1645 yesterday afternoon, and at midnight. In addition, the population, whose hospitality is legendary, accorded our guest a particularly warm welcome. The French prime minister expected this show of friendship. But he had not expected the Ivorians' enthusiasm and spontaneity.

Drawing the lessons from this visit with the Ivorian and international press at about 2300, the French prime minister did not fail to underline all this and to express great satisfaction:

[Chirac] *I will not have many opportunities to travel, apart from attending international meetings. This is because the government has embarked on a recovery exercise which requires the presence of its members in France. For reasons well known to everyone, I made it a point to make this trip to Ivory Coast in view of President Houphouet-Boigny's personal image, in view of our ties, and also — allow me to say this — in view of my very respectful and deep affection for him. Knowing the president, I knew that I would be very well received on my arrival. But I must say that I was deeply impressed and moved by the reception accorded me by the population of Yamoussoukro. I was all the more impressed and moved as I have been for a very long time a staunch champion of this sociological, architectural, and national gesture inherent in the realization of the city of Yamoussoukro. [Sentence as heard] I thing it is one of the major moves in Africa's history. It will mark this era for a long time. I would also like to thank wholeheartedly all these people who gave us such an enthusiastic welcome, showing their leader and his guest so much spontaneous kindness and friendliness.*

[Coulibaly] The importance of a visit cannot be judged only by its length. In fact, though Mr Chirac's just-concluded visit to Yamoussoukro was short, it provided an opportunity for President Houphouet-Boigny and his guest to hold a 3-hour private talk which was followed up at 2145 during a dinner. Isn't that correct, Ouattara Gnonzie?

[Gnonzie] As was expected, the two men examined all burning current issues, with a special emphasis on the problems of African countries in particular, namely the problems of cooperation, development, crises — both political and financial. Concerning the problems of cooperation, President Houphouet-Boigny and his guest spoke first of all of the bilateral cooperation between their two countries. According to the French prime minister, the Ivorian-French relations are exemplary. Mr Chirac even hopes they can be emulated by other nations. Concerning France's cooperation with the entire African Continent, the French prime minister examined how Paris could increase its cooperation efforts.

Concerning the problems of development, the issue of prices of raw materials — one of President Houphouet-Boigny's major preoccupations — was naturally examined in details. Mr Chirac agreed with the Ivorian head of state that the unstable prices of raw materials constitute a grave handicap to the development of African countries.

On political crises, Mr Chirac mentioned Chad. It could not be otherwise. For historical reasons, France is engaged in efforts toward a settlement of this conflict that has torn that country apart. In this regard, France will not change its policy. On the contrary, it will honor all the commitments made so far by all French governments, namely the security agreements. In this regard, this goes for agreements with all the countries with which France has privileged historical relations. It is not ruled out that the two men exchanged views on Africa's other major issues such as South Africa and Western Sahara and many other problems affecting the African Continent which Mr Chirac is willing to understand.

[Coulibaly] The French prime minister was very pleased with the just-concluded private talks. During his news conference, he did not conceal the fact that he has learned much and that he is returning to his country fully satisfied.

[Chirac] *I would first like to say that for me, a talk with President Houphouet-Boigny is always an important source of enrichment. When one likes Africa — I do — and if one wants to have a better knowledge or understanding of this continent, there is no better way of achieving this than holding trustful talks with the president of Ivory Coast.*

So we examined African issues, every problem which Africa is facing. As a matter of fact, we examined especially the relations with Africa, French-speaking Africa in particular, and more specifically the relations between Ivory Coast and France. I hope this cooperation will be strengthened and I think this is in the interest of the two sides. The cooperation between France and Ivory Coast has always been exemplary, to the credit of President Houphouet-Boigny. This cooperation should be emulated by Africa which is facing developmental difficulties. Efforts to overcome these difficulties must be made in an atmosphere of dialogue and peace, as well as in mutual respect; that is the message which the president of Ivory Coast conveys to Africans *at large and to the world. This is probably why he is respected and loved the world over, particularly in Africa in France.*

So, we examined ways of strengthening such cooperation, and we spoke of the need for France in particular to take an active part in it and for us to further strengthen the ties between our country and the countries with which we have particular historical bonds. We also examined the situation of regions unfortunately affected by crises. On these various issues, I sought the president's advice. From experience, I know that it is always advisable to heed the president's advice. I spent a lot of time questioning him and he was kind enough to answer me. I am very grateful to him.

[Coulibaly] Talking about crises, the French prime minister evidently thought of Chad, a most painful problem. In this regard, he reiterated France's position and said what his country planned to do.

[Chirac] *Indeed, we examined the problem of Chad and spoke of the need to support and help the Ndjamena authorities in their effort to strengthen national cohesion, solidarity among Chadians, and the security of that country in line with the policy pursued so far by France, a policy that France will naturally continue to pursue.*

[Coulibaly] Answering a question, Mr Chirac once again brought up the issue of French-Ivorian cooperation and on the issue of raw materials He shared the head of state's view on this point: the prices of raw materials must be stabilized:

[Chirac] *We examined a number of projects to which the president is attached and which we endorse. But there are many of them. There are projects in the health sector to which the president is attached and for which concrete solutions are now being designed; I am refering to the construction of three hospitals. We examined the issue of the unstable prices of agricultural products. You know that in this regard, President Houphouet-Boigny and I have totally convergent views. We agree on the need to find ways and means to stabilize the evolution of the prices of the products. We also brought up the minor problem which caused some difficulties between us and [words indistinct] of (? Air Afrique). It was due to a mistake by the French judiciary. But all this is being corrected. We also examined many other issues.*

[Coulibaly] Still on the chapter of cooperation, it is important to underline this: Although France is open to the whole world, it however wants to grant a major part of its aid to French-speaking African countries with which it has special relations.

[Chirac] *France is not a very rich country. Therefore, if it wants its action to be efficient, it must not seek to give aid within the framework of North-South dialogue and cooperation with all nations. According to me, it must concentrate its cooperation efforts on the group of countries with which it has traditionally privileged relations, with which we understand one another, especially those with which it has a common language, and thus common cultural ties. This will enable it to probably promote a more efficient cooperation because this cooperation will be greater in volume. Unfortunately, when developmental efforts are below a certain level, they yield little or no fruit.*

[Coulibaly] As the Ivorian head of state is fond of saying, in our countries development and security go together; these two notions cannot be dissociated from each other. France will not only do its very best to help African countries to develop, but it will also honor its military commitments toward them.

[Chirac] *Ivory Coast is one of the least concerned in this regard. But some other countries are more concerned. Ivory Coast is less concerned than others because it has been managed in a responsible manner for a long time. It is not subject to the same risks as many other countries. However, the problem persists. As far as France is concerned, it will carry out its duty toward the states with which it has signed security agreements. As a matter of fact, France will meet all its commitments toward these countries.*

Message to Houphouet-Boigny

AB132212 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] For his first visit abroad since his return to the Hotel Matignon [official residence of the French prime minister], the French prime minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, was right in choosing Yamoussoukro, our political and administrative capital. The contrary would have been rather surprising. Mr Chirac knew, in fact, that he was going to meet a people who are friends of France, and a wise president whose great vision is appreciated beyond the borders of his country and even outside our continent. This friendly people, led by their president, faithful to their tradition, yesterday afternoon accorded a warm and very enthusiastic welcome to their illustrious guest, a welcome commensurate with the relations between our two countries.

Visibly pleased with this warm welcome, Mr Chirac has addressed a message of thanks, just today, to President Houphouet-Boigny, some hours after leaving our country. The message is as follows:

Mr President, the generous hospitality which you have kindly offered me, bearing witness to the sympathy which you have shown towards me, as well as the hospitality accorded by your people, who are proud of their culture and identity, have deeply moved me, to the extent that my visit to Yamoussoukro will remain unforgettable. Our profound and complete discussions, the climate of confidence and friendship in which they took place, and the lessons I have drawn from them have enabled me to realize the fruitfulness of the exceptional relations existing between France and Ivory Coast. Be assured, Mr President, that I will keep these most vivid memories of my visit for a long time to come, and I wish to express to you my warmest thanks. I am nursing the hope of being able to welcome you to France in the future, and ask you to accept, Mr President, my very high consideration and my respectful affection.

Signed: Jacques Chirac, prime minister of the French Republic

FRATERNITE MATIN Interview

AB121255 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
12-13 Apr 86 pp 8,9

["Exclusive" interview with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac by Jean-Pierre Aye — date and place not given]

[Text] [*FRATERNITE MATIN*] When you were named prime minister, you chose to pay your first visit abroad to Ivory Coast, to Houphouet-Boigny's country. What is the significance of this choice?

[Chirac] It is not surprising that my first official trip as prime minister be devoted to paying a visit to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in his hometown, Yamoussoukro. As you know, the audience which President Houphouet-Boigny reaches extends beyond the borders of Ivory Coast and Africa.

The wisdom and the clear-sightedness of his views and the policies of the man whom people in Ivory Coast refer to respectfully as the "Old man" and in Africa as the "Doyen," are well known by everyone today.

Elsewhere, did not General de Gaulle in his memoirs describe the Ivorian president as a "first class political brain"?

This visit, let me tell you, is a deserved tribute to the man who, for almost half a century now, has been fighting for the progress and the dignity of his people, Africa, and for peace among nations.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr Prime Minister, the coming to power of a new majority raises many question marks, in Africa in particular. What are the highlights of the African policy of this majority which you are leading?

[Chirac] One thing that is certain is that we are going back to the African policy that was launched by General de Gaulle. Of course, nothing can remain unchanged and we will try to adapt this policy to the general evolution of the world, to the evolution of the minds of the people, and to the present circumstances. But the main feature of this policy is an alliance of the heart and mind. We will not dissipate our efforts, but on the contrary, we shall seek efficiency in aid. This efficiency is going to be very great and very concentrated. However, we will not refuse to give assistance when asked to do so, but it is natural and quite legitimate that our assistance be given in priority to our traditional friends, to our privileged partners in black Africa. It might be useful to recall that these countries had in the past helped our country to overcome the terrible trial of the two world conflicts, by making human sacrifices and helping us with their resources.

The African policy we want to embark upon finds its first manifestation in this visit to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny whose suggestions and views will encourage us and enlighten us on the path we have chosen: that of safeguarding and strengthening our traditional friendships.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr Prime Minister, remunerations for raw materials, in particular Africa's raw materials, cannot allow the rigorous elaboration of development policies. Will the French Government you are heading be prepared to support the Third World countries and in particular Africa in their fight for a better remuneration for their raw materials on a less fluctuating bases?

[Chirac] I have always condemned the dangerous fluctuations in the remunerations of raw materials because this situation weakens African economies and it prevents African countries from successfully implementing their development policies. The deterioration in trade terms is a dangerous factor of not only economic but also political destabilization. No one will benefit from the progressive impoverishment of the countries in the South, in particular the agriculture-centered countries.

When Georges Pompidou was prime minister, he warned the industrialized world of the North against the widening of the gap existing between the northern countries and those of the South. Georges Pompidou rightly declared that if this situation persisted, it would affect peace in the world. Let it be known that President Houphouet-Boigny and our other African partners will find in us advocates of their cause because it is very scandalous and contrary to justice and to good morale that the labor of your farmers is not rightly remunerated. We must therefore fight against wild and blind speculation from which Ivorian coffee and cocoa products are suffering today.

Our concern in this field is strengthened by the conclusions of a report by the African Development Bank and the UN Economic Commission for Africa. According to this report, the trade terms are expected to further deteriorate to 23 percent this year in Africa. This is a record figure.

Once more, Africa will experience a very sharp decline in export prices. This will aggravate Africa's trade deficit because the earnings of the oil exporting countries will be reduced greatly in 1986.

To this end, I constantly have in mind the repeated warnings by President Houphouet-Boigny. Did he not declare rightly in his memorable press conference on 14 October 1985 in Abidjan:
"There is no crisis concerning cocoa. It is simply a speculation. If there were any crises concerning cocoa and coffee, the prices for 1 kilogram of these products would have gone down and the price for chocolate would have also fallen. But this is not the case at present, the price of chocolate is going up ... and the prices of our products are falling. They are irresponsible people who unfortunately are responsible for our misfortunes."

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Apart from raw materials' prices, African countries are faced with another reality which is a clog in the development programs: the weight of the debt. Will France be prepared to participate in the search for solutions to the reimbursement of the debt as well as for more bearable conditions for African economies?

[Chirac] The fall in raw materials' prices links up with your concern for the weight of the debt on African economies. In this area also, we will try as much as possible, to consult with the appropriate authorities in order to alleviate the conditions for the reimbursement of the African debt which amounts globally to $152 billion. Servicing this debt in 1985 has amounted $19.5

billion, that is 22.3 percent of export earnings. Apart from this fall in raw material prices, which has led to a considerable fall in their foreign exchange earnings, the African economies have suffered from two oil crises. Improvement in the world economic situation should lead France and other industrialized countries to adopt a policy aimed at softening the reimbursement conditions of the debt of Third World countries.

This policy should be supported and made successful because everyone will benefit from it, and it seems that the situation is worth recalling. The debt servicing problem confronting the African countries deprives them of the means likely to help them develop their economies.

Moreover, the deducations from their earnings is growing at a considerable rate and the situation will continue to deteriorate until the end of 1987, since what they spent to service their debts and which averaged $5.8 billion in all the African countries south of Sahara between 1982 and 1984, would almost double between 1985 and 1987. During this period, what they would spend annually would average about $10.7 billion.

I am as concerned as you are and as are international experts like Jean Baneth, director at the World Bank, who is of the view that a substantial increase of the assistance to the countries concerned is necessary to solve the problem because it would help adapt the conditions and the weight of their debts to their ability of reimbursement.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Many African countries, which are former French colonies and now France's political and economic partners, are confronted with security problems because of the destabilization maneuvers by some countries.

Can these countries — which signed or did not sign a defense agreement with France — count on your government to foil all those subversive maneuvers?

[Chirac] France has always reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of intangibility of the borders contained in the OAU Charter. France, which was a colonial power, would like other states to respect this principle so that peace can prevail in that part of the world. After the decolonization period, France signed cooperation agreements on defense with various former colonies. Some countries have maintained them while others deliberately terminated them. As for France, it has respected its partners' will in this field.

In fact, for some years now, some countries have been carrying out what you call destabilization maneuvers.

When a country, which is linked to France by a defense agreement, is threatened by foreign forces, it can, in accordance with the provisions of the defense agreement appeal to France, which will not fail to respect its commitments. France can also intervene when the request by the state whose security is threatened is supported by a large number of states of the African community. For instance the appeal launched by Hissein Habre and which was heard by our country, was supported by many African states.

We do not want to come back to the old notion of "France, gendarme of Africa," but we do not shun our responsibilities that the whole of history has bequeathed to us and which are also the consequences of the privileged links that we maintain with most of the African states which were our colonies in the past.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*]Chad is a burning African issue. How will the Chirac government tackle the Chadian problem?

[Chirac] France is militarily engaged in Chad because its presence there has been called for by President Hissein Habre, whose legitimacy has been recognized by the OAU and the entire international community. This presence was desired by our African allies and members of this organization.

One thing is sure: It is out of the question that we will not assume our responsibilities or that we will fail to respect our commitments. We will leave Chad only at the request of the legitimate government of that country, and only when it has established that the French presence is no longer necessary. It is therefore clear that we will stay in Chad as long as foreign occupation forces are on its territory.

The visit to Chad by Andre Giraud, minister of defense of the French Government confirms France's determination to remain in Chad.

Anyway, we favored a negotiated solution to the Chadian problem; it is a painful conflict of which Chad can and must be spared on the condition that goodwill prevails on both sides. Any efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem will receive our sincere and total support because as President Houphouet-Boigny recalls, the problem is to know how Chad, once united within the framework of the OAU, will regain its territorial integrity, because this is one of the OAU's fundamental principles.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] If it is true that African countries should count on their own resources for their development, Mr Prime Minister, it is also true that the needed contribution from foreign investors will be benefical. In the past, France particularly proved the dynamism of its private sector in some countries before experiencing a number of serious difficulties caused by the generalized economic crisis.

With the encouragement of your government, can we expect a new intensification of the private sector's action in French-speaking Africa in particular?

[Chirac] Like other countries, France has suffered from what has been called a crisis. In fact, for more than 10 years the world economic situation has been bad. The crisis has also affected the African countries. Today, in conformity with the government's political project, I can tell you that the French private sector will be increasingly present in Africa.

Besides, the first interview granted by the Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac to the whole Ivorian press stated it loud and clear as far as this point is concerned. The minister of cooperation stated that no wealth can be shared if it has not been created, and that wealth can only be created by those who undertake something. The duty of the Ministry of Cooperation will be to help develop enterprises in the countries with which we have privilegedrelations with the help of the French enterprises which want to invest but in such a way that this can favor the creation of a network of enterprises. It is these enterprises which will help solve the employment problem which is so serious in many African countries, solve the problem of revenues which is essential in those countries, and finally, contribute to modernization where needed.

LIBERIA

AFP: 200 Opposition Party Members Arrested

AB141157 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 14 (AFP) — More than 200 members, including most of the leadership,of Liberia's opposition United People's Party (UPP), have been arrested, the independent *SUN TIMES* newspaper said Monday.

The paper said UPP Deputy National Chairman Blamo Nelson, Secretary-General Alphonso Kawah and a local chairman for Montserrado County, Nathaniel Beh, were among those arrested Sunday during a political rally in a Monrovia suburb.

The UPP has been holding "informative rallies" to acquaint its members with the current activities of the party, which resumed activities last March in defiance of a ban by the authorities before last October's general elections. The UPP claimed that the new constitution which came in with the elections made the ban invalid. The party was forbidden on the grounds that it had a "foreign ideology", a term used here by the authorities to mean socialism or communism. Its aims and objectives were also said to be detrimental to the peace and stability of the state.

The UPP was formed by Gabriel Baccus Matthews, a former foreign ministry in the military regime of Samuel Doe, which was replaced by a civilian government, still under Mr Doe, at the beginning of this year.

Opposition Coalition Urges National Inquiry

AB111035 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 11 (AFP) — Liberia's four-party opposition coalition on Thursday called for the setting-up of a "national commission of general inquiry" to conduct what it called "comprehensive investigations" into issues affecting the peace and stability of the country.

In a 17-point appeal, the coalition leaders said at a press conference that the inquiry should be permitted to study the cause and effects of the "military invasion" in August 1984 of the state-funded University of Liberia, when troops quelled student protests.

[Passage indistinct] October 15, 1985 by former Military Council member Colonel Harrison Pennue threatening to overthrow "within three days" any government that won general elections apart from President Samuel Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL).

Other areas which the coalition wanted investigated were opposition claims that the October 15 national polls were rigged, and the "constant arrests, detentions and harrassment of journalists," including a fire at the independent *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper last month the day after it began republishing following a ban, and the refusal of a printing works to produce another independent paper, *FOOTPRINTS TODAY*, after threats against it.

The group also said that Justice Minister Jenkins Scott should be investigated for accusing the coalition of trying to get into power through "mob and violent means," and Elections Commission Chairman Isaac Randolph for saying the coalition was "subversive and dangerous to the peace and security of the state".

A call was also made for the immediate dissolution of the Reeves Commission recently set up by President Doe to investigate allegations by coalition leader William Kpoleh that a "fake coup" had been planned in order to implicate the leaders of the opposition and "eliminate them."

The coalition also issued a seven-point "Declaration of Principles" to which it pledged to "evolve a condition for maintaining a genuine multi-party political process" in Liberia. The principles included respect for the Constitution and for individual, political and social rights.

The opposition coalition comprises the Liberia Unification Party, the Liberia Action Party, the Unity Party and the United People's Party.

MALI

Chirac Greets Traore, Assures Friendship

AB131807 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] First of all, the French prime minister has sent a message to President Moussa Traore. Mr Jacques Chirac, who has just flown over our country on his way to Ivory Coast, addressed his wishes of prosperity and happiness to President Traore and assured him of the complete readiness of the French Government to continue and further deepen the relations of friendship, confidence, and cooperation with Mali.

NIGERIA

Information Minister Leaves for 2-Week Visit to U.S.

AB140842 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 14 Par 86

[Text]The Minister of Information and Culture Colonel Anthony Ukpo left Lagos for the United States yesterday on a 2-week official visit. This is to enable the minister to assess at first hand the degree of damage done to Nigeria's image by allegations of involvement by Nigerians in the United States in drug trafficking.

Colonel Ukpo told a Radio Nigeria correspondent yesterday night that he will also hold discussions with the United States officials and Nigerian residents in that country on ways of curbing the involvement of Nigerians in drug trafficking. He also plans to meet editors of some American newspapers. He explained that although the problem of drug peddling was not very severe in Nigeria, there was nevertheless a need to check Nigerians abroad from engaging in the crime. According to the minister, Nigeria is at present only serving as a transit point for hard drugs; but if the dealers were unable to get them out of the country, the drugs might be put to use by Nigerians with dangerous consequences.

Colonel Ukpo agreed that most of the bad press on Nigeria in the United States was based on ignorance and said this was why his ministry was planning to revive information centers abroad.

SIERRA LEONE

President Joseph Momoh Dissolves Parliament

AB121415 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 12 April 86

[11 April announcement by Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh in Freetown -- recorded]

[Summary From Poor Reception] In an 11 April announcement,- Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh officially proclaims the dissolution of parliament. Momoh reiterates his pledge that the upcoming general elections will be "free, fair, and peaceful" and that those who commit violations will be dealt with.

ANGOLA

RSA Said Using Commercial Aircraft as 'Shield'

MB121226 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, chief of general staff of FAPLA, has warned South Africa that it will be responsible for the consequences of possible actions involving the Angolan Government and civil aviation. Col Ndalo told PRELA that Pretoria uses its civilian commercial aircraft as a shield, with military aircraft flying behind them to carry out criminal actions on Angolan territory. He stressed, therefore, that any action likely to endanger civilian aviation as a result of South African violations of Angolan airspace will be the sole responsibility of the Pretoria regime.

The FAPLA chief of general staff also said that a South African Hercules airplane, which was shot down in Bie Province on 9 April, used an international corridor. The aircraft was part of a group of three aircraft which parachuted war materiel to the UNITA puppets in (Lungo), Bie Province. A second aircraft was hit and the third one flew toward occupied Namibia. The war materiel was captured by FAPLA.

SOUTH AFRICA

Spokesman Confirms Upcoming Talks With U.S.

MB110750 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0754 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 11, SAPA — The United States and South African Governments were due to hold further talks at a European venue soon, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed today.

The talks would be conducted by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha and as yet unidentified senior Washington officials.

This followed the substantial support given to the reform efforts of President P.W. Botha by President Ronald Reagan at a recent White House press conference.

Further rounds of talks between the two countries were mooted at the last meeting between Mr Pik Botha and the deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, when they met in Frankfurt three weeks ago.

The talks would probably start in about 10 days time and it was likely that Mr Wisner would lead the U.S. delegation. He might be accompanied by the assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, sources said.

UK Envoy Calls for 'Genuine Dialogue' With Blacks

MB101501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1357 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — The British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Patrick Moberley, has called for genuine dialogue between the government and black leaders and said the problem of political rights for all should be addressed to end violence, SABC Radio News reports.

Addressing the Cape Town Institute of Citizenship today Sir Patrick said trade boycotts would slow down change and disinvestment would undermine the process of economic development.

This would slow down much needed improvements in housing and education, hit blacks hardest and seriously weaken neighbouring African economies.

Jack Released After Questioning by Police

MB120450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 11, SAPA — The spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, was questioned by police for two hours today.

Mr Jack was picked up from his workplace at about 10.30 am. according to his employer, and returned at about 12.30. He said Mr Jack had told him he had been questioned about the funeral service held last weekend for the eight people shot in police action at a petrol-bombed bottle store.

Lieutenant Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, approached for comment tonight, said Mr Jack had had tea with the police and a general chat.

Colored, Indian Traders Told To Join PE Boycott

MB140918 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Colored and Indian traders in Port Elizabeth are to join the black consumer boycott of white shops. The boycott began last weekend, and is reported to be almost 100 percent effective. Mike Loewe reports.

[Loewe] The decision to call on colored and Indian traders to boycott white businesses was taken at a meeting last night organized by the East Cape Traders' Association, ECTA. ECTA chairman, (Ebrahim Sumar), told about 50 Indian and colored traders that they had reached a crossroads. He said: We either side with Raman Bhana, the member of parliament for Malabar, or the African struggle for freedom. He said businessmen participating in the boycott will be asked to sign a manifesto to identify themselves with the African freedom struggle. In turn, they would receive a sticker, but it is not known if the stickers will exempt them from the boycott. However, meetings with the African boycott leaders are planned for later in the week, and African boycott leader, Mkhuseli Jack, told me yesterday that his committee is ready to consider proposals for exemption.

Umtata Reports Catholic Delegation To Meet ANC

MB140528 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The Catholic church in South Africa has sent a high-level delegation to Lusaka for talks with the ANC. Carmel Rickard has details.

[Rickard] The archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, will lead a delegation including three other top Catholic clerics. They are Eshowe's bishop (Manfred D'Arsay), Bishop (Rupert Maty) of Kokstad, who is the vice president of the conference, and the secretary general of the bishops' conference, Father ('Mangalisa Mkhatshwa). The archbishop explained the visit, saying the ANC played an important role in South Africa, and it was essential for church leaders to know what to expect from the ANC, both points of agreement and disagreement. The delegation, which is expected back midweek, is the latest in a growing list of significant groups to visit Lusaka, including representatives of top business, trade unions, students, other churches, and even a homeland leader.

Allan Boesak Forced To Cancel Trip to PRC

MB111531 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The Reverend Allan Boesak has been forced to cancel his trip to China because his travel document was not valid for entering the country. Dr Boesak is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and he was due to attend a Conference of the China Christian Council in Beijing. He says South Africa's refusal to grant him a passport make it impossible for him to carry out his church work. Rev Boesak had to cut short his trip in Bangkok because he found his travel document was invalid for China.

Offers Comments

MB120451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2014 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 11, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said today on his return from an abortive trip to Red China that the South African Government's refusal to grant him a passport made it impossible to do his work as a leader of his church.

Dr Boesak said he was denied entry into China where he was to have headed a delegation invited to a meeting of the World Council of Churches. He had to cancel his visit when he was turned back in Bangkok, Thailand.

Dr Boesak's passport was withdrawn by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, last year, and he was last month granted a travel document valid for two weeks to attend the funeral of assasinated Swedish premier, Mr Olaf Palme

"The South African authorities, I feel, somehow cannot stand to see me as president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and do everything in their power to make my task difficult", Dr Boesak said. "I need a passport and intend to fight for my right to have one," Dr Boesak said, adding that he was "deeply, deeply disappointed" at not being able to meet with the Chinese Christians.

Dr Boesak and his wife Dorothy later visited Mauritius and returned to Cape Town with a Mauritian baby boy who is to undergo brain surgery at Red Cross Hospital. Six-month-old Josian Sarah's parents are members of a church that Dr Boesak visited in Mauritius.

Dr Boesak said he was to attend an important meeting of the church in San Francisco next month, and was due to attend the 450th anniversary of the Reformation in Geneva, where he would also receive an honorary degree from the University of Geneva.

Le Grange Comments Spark PFP Assembly Walk Out

MB101909 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The views of parties concerned about the detrimental affect the unrest was having on the country's ability to move towards constitutional reform were reflected in Parliament this afternoon. A heated debate led to a PFP [Progressive Federal Party] walk-out during the course of the second reading stage of the budget in the House of Assembly.

[Begin Andre le Roux video] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told the house there could be no talk of increasing the tempo of change in South Africa unless the government attained greater control over the country. What was needed was a restructuring of the social order, something his department was addressing in earnest. He said the police alone could not solve the problems of the country. The leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said that neither the budget nor government action in general reflected what he called the swing in South Africa from evolution to revolution. He said the PFP's role was to hammer home to the government the desperately dangerous situation that had developed in South Africa. He believed that the vast majority of people preferred to live together in peace. Apartheid had to go, however. Mr Vause Raw of the NRP [New Republic Party] echoed those sentiments, but added that the biggest threats to the stability of the country were hunger, inflation, and unemployment. He appealed for the removal of those factors which made the masses prey to revolution.

The CP's [Conservative Party] Mr Jan Hoon, on the other hand, added to the refrain on the right that the government was making concession after concession, and failing to restore law and order. He said power-sharing was suicide for the white man. But it was when Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange rose that tempers flared. PFP members got up and walked out when the minister accused Mrs Helen Suzman of sabotaging the police. Mrs Suzman, however, remained in the house. The real sharp end of Mr Le Grange's speech, however, was that the police would take even stronger steps to exercise control. The message was simple: People who throw petrol bombs, use hand grenades and firearms, will be shot. He emphatically denied PFP accusations that the police have lost control over certain areas, and that those areas have become no-go zones to the police. He said there were no such areas. [end video]

NP Paper Says Blacks May Be in Cabinet in 1 Year

MB130828 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] A Johannesburg newspaper reports that Africans could be in Parliament soon. Quoting the latest addition of the National Party, (NP) publication, *THE NATIONALIST*, the paper says Africans could be serving in the South African cabinet within a year as a first step towards creating a new political order. The party paper is also said to claim that the proposed National Statutory Council would be shelved.

UDF Vice Chairman Nair Claims Assault by Police

MB110523 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2254 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 10, SAPA — The vice-chairman of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Mr Billy Nair, told a Durban magistrate today how a member of the South African police force struck him repeatedly across the head after he refused to answer certain questions.

Warrant Officer Johannes van Der Walt, 55, and Sergeant Gary van Sluys, 25, appearing before Mr J. Jacobsz, pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault with intent to do grevious bodily harm. The state alleges that on August 23 last year Mr Nair was detained under the Internal Security Act and taken to C.R. Swart Square. From there he was taken to Brighton Beach police station for a few days. On August 26, Mr Nair was given a routine examination by the district surgeon and on September 3 he was returned to C.R. Swart Square for questioning. It is alleged W/O van der Walt struck Mr Nair on the left hand side of his face. Sgt van Sluys is alleged to have prodded Mr Nair in the side with his fingers.

As a result of his assault Mr Nair suffered bruises and a reptured eardrum. Mr Nair claimed W/O van der Walt had been insulting and abusive in the extreme. Mr Nair said W/O van der Walt accused him of being responsible for the violence and unrest throughout the country.

"He used every conceivable insult as he told me I was at the helm of what was happening in the country," said Mr Nair. "He said it was obvious I had not learned my lesson and should have been hung instead of sentenced to 20 years imprisonment."

Mr Nair claimed that after nearly an hour of "abusive and insulting" questioning, W/O van der Walt struck him three or four times across the left hand side of his face. "I had refused to answer questions which might incriminate me and he lashed out with great anger and vehemence," he said. "Sgt van Sluys used four fingers to pierce me in the ribs."

Mr Nair said he had shouted: "You might as well kill me." "They said if I didn't co-operate I would get a worse thrashing," said Mr Nair.

The hearing continues.

UDF Official Reportedly Dies in Detention

MB130457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2134 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 12, SAPA — The president of the northern Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Mr Peter Nchabaleng, died yesterday after being detained by security forces, his family claimed.

Mr Nchabeleng, 59, was detained by police believed to be members of the Lebowa police force assisted by South African personnel at his home in Apel, Sekhukhuneland, in Lebowa, his family alleged. He was reputedly taken at the Schoonoord police station, near Pietersburg.

According to Mr Peter Mokaba, assistant publicity secretary for the northern Transvaal region of the UDF, a policeman this morning informed relatives of Mr Nchabaleng's death. No further details were available. The Lebowa police spokesman could not be contacted tonight.

Mr Mokaba read a UDF statement saying Mr Nchabaleng's death came after two months of a "state of civil war" between security forces and the people of Sekhukhuneland. The unrest resulted in "no-go" areas for the police, such as Apel, being declared, the statement said.

Mr Nchabaleng was convicted in 1962 on charges of furthering the aims of the African National Congress and sabotage and served an eight-year sentence on Robben Island. His family was sent to Apel soon after his conviction. On his release, Mr Nchabaleng was banned for two years and banished to Apel. In 1978, Mr Nchabaleng was acquitted on charges of recruiting and harbouring people for military training. He was then banned for five years.

In 1984, he served on the UDF's northern Transvaal coordinating committe and was elected to the presidencey of the northern Transvaal region of the Front in February this year.

BBC Assesses UDF Campaign To Win White Support

MB110549 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the "24 Hours" program presented by David Lay]

[Text] Addressing a rally in Johannesburg, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, former leader of the opposition Progressive Party, has declared that whites have to come to terms with the idea of a fully nonracial democracy. The rally, organized by the United Democratic Front [UDF], the largest antiapartheid group in South Africa, launched the campaign aimed at winning broader white support for changing the system. Just back from a visit to South Africa is John Battersby, London editor of the South African

Morning Newspapers Group. Will the UDF, I asked, be encouraged by the white community's response to its initiative.

[Begin recording][Battersby] Yes, I think the UDF will certainly be encouraged by the numbers that turned up to the meeting in Johannesburg. The UDF is actively pursuing a campaign to woo whites and, I think, this stems from a realization that there is a vast chasm that has to be bridged between the dying stages of Afrikaner Nationalist government and a new representative government which must eventually come, and I think the feeling that now is the time to start reassuring whites that this is not going to be the end for them and that now is the time to identify with the forces of black liberation but also of moderation in the political hemisphere.

[Lay] In this campaign, how significant will be the role of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert?
[Battersby] This meeting at which he shared a platform with Dr Beyers Naude, is the early stages of the campaign and I think it will take sometime before he emerges again as a national figure of the stature that he was as leader of the white opposition, but I think he is going to play a very important role in reeducating whites into the need to be seen on the right side of the political divide. In other words, supporting a nonracial democratic government in South Africa.

[Lay] But how much common ground is there between Dr Slabbert and some of the black nationalists within the UDF on an issue, say like economic sanctions against South Africa?
[Battersby] Well, there have been a series of contacts between Dr Slabbert and executive members of the ANC over the past few months, and there is, as I understand it, an understanding developing between them of the need for what we have been talking about bringing whites onto the right side of the political divide.

On the sanctions issue, as you know, Bishop Tutu has recently called on the international community to impose sanctions on South Africa. Dr Slabbert believes that this is the wrong approach, that sanctions are counterproductive because they will undermine the potential industrial power of blacks. They will undermine grassroots campaigns such as the consumer boycott because, of course, these campaigns can only be successful in a growing and a strong economy.

The ANC's formal position is still one of supporting sanctions as is that of the international community by shifting their position on sanctions, but if one speaks to these members of the UDF and ANC privately, there are few who actually would like to see South Africa brought to a standstill — the economy actually destroyed by sanctions.

[Lay] Can the UDF still lose out to the extremists both on the extreme right of the white camp and, of course, the extreme left of the black nationalist?
[Battersby] Well, indeed, this is the greatest danger facing the country at the moment — the rapid degree of polarization between extreme right wing vigilantes and the so-called comrades on the extreme left, the people who are meting out their own form of justice and putting burning tires around people's necks. I detected a great deal of concern amongst leading members of the UDF and of the community in general that there is a constituency on the fringe of the congress movement — the comrades and beyond who are increasingly beyond the control of the representative organisations. [end recording]

Detained Trade Unionist Mpetha in Hospital

MB110459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1906 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — Mr Oscar Mpetha, focus of a nationwide campaign for his release, has been admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital for treatment decided on last year, a spokesman for the Prisons Services confirmed today.

Mr Mpetha, 77, who had one leg amputated in 1983 is currently serving a five-year sentence in Pollsmoor Prison in terms of the terrorism act. At the time of his imprisonment, Mr Mpetha was an executive member of the Food and Canning Workers Union, and is regarded in trade union circles as being the "father of Cape trade unionism." A Prisons Service spokesman, Lt Col Aubrey van Vuuren, said today that "the Prisons Service is aware of the fact that Mr Mpetha is a medically certified diabetic with a physical disability.

"On admission to prison, as is the case with all prisoners, he was medically examined and as is normal practice, placed under medical care.

"That is the case now, and he has been hospitalised as prescribed by doctors to receive treatment as visualised as early as August 25, 1985," he said

Government Wants To Ease Restrictions on Economy

MB101219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The government says the main purpose of deregulation is to enable poor people to enter the economy in an orderly way. Speaking at a NAFCOC [National Federated Chambers of Commerce] conference at Pietersburg, the minister of administration and economic advisory services in the office of the state president, Mr Eli Louw, said that when the economy of a country expanded everybody was better off. Because of the urgent need to lift restrictions on economic activity, a bill was before Parliament which would enable the state president to remove certain of these restrictions.

On unemployment, Mr Louw said it was not the function of the government to create jobs. It had the duty to provide the infrastructure and environment conducive to economic growth. Job creation had to come from the community itself. The chairman of NAFCOC's industrial working committee, Mr N.S. Sebotsa, told delegates to the conference that restrictive measures hampering the establishment of small businesses caused frustration among prospective black industrialists and growing unemployment. He said the red tape involved in obtaining trading licenses restricted the opportunities of blacks to share in the prosperity of the country.

Sport Council To Continue Hotel Boycotts

MB101719 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) is unlikely to change its position on not drinking or staying at international hotels despite the promulgation of the Liquor Amendment Bill of 1986 last week. SACOS policy includes the boycotting of international hotels, which until this week functioned on a government permit system.

Today the general-secretary of SACOS, Mr Colin Clarke, said that the matter would be discussed at a general meeting of all affilliates on May 3 and 4, but said the organisation was "opposed to all concessions to apartheid laws." "SACOS opposes all concessions to apartheid laws. As regards international hotels we believe the Group Areas Act should be scrapped and not just hotels opened," he said.

Legislation amending the Liquor Act of 1977 means that any person, regardless of race, can eat, drink, dance, swim and makes use of accomodation in hotels.

NP MP: Moderate Blacks Should Discipline Others

MB101712 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 10, SAPA — Moderate blacks should be put in a position to protect themselves, and should be encouraged to exert discipline over the small proportion of their fellows who were fanning unrest, Mr Jurie Mentz (NP [National Party] Vryheid) said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the appropriation bill, he said he had never seen discipline better than that exerted by the Zulus in Natal, where he came from.

The calm in the province at the moment was largely due to the fact that Inkatha was willing to control its own people in the interest of maintaining peace. The movement was under attack by radicals who wanted to weaken it, he said. When the police force was expanded, it should be chiefly blacks who were brought in, so that "blacks can control blacks." The black states should be given more powers to do what they were already doing more effectively than South Africa in controlling unrest.

Mr Mentz also said that South Africans faced "very, very difficult problems, which could not be solved through heavy-handed methods.

Bophuthatswana Appoints Winterveld Inquiry Chief

MB111103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1041 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 11, SAPA — The Bophuthatswana Government has appointed Mr Justice E.A.T. Smith as chairman of the commission of inquiry into the death of 11 Winterveld residents last month.

The government has also placed advertisements in various daily and weekly newspapers, informing the public that the commission would sit at a venue and on a date which would be made known soon.

The appointment of the commission is a sequel to a confrontation between the residents and the Bophuthatswana police in which 11 people post their lives, scores were injured and hundreds of others arrested during near [as received] Vuka in Winterveld on March 26.

The homeland's government said the commission had been appointed to inquire into and ascertain the circumstances and incidents in which people lost their lives in or near Vuka in Winterveld in the district of Odi on or about March 26. The incident sparked off a local and international outcry with the U.S. criticising the actions of the police.

Statement Lists Restrictions on Knysna Funeral

MB110509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2016 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — The following is the text of a statement issued by the SAP in Pretoria regarding the funeral of Mr Goodman Tatasi Johnson at Knysna.

On grounds of an affidavit the magistrate of Knysna has placed the following conditions and restrictions in accordance with article 46 (1) (b) and (11) of Act 74 of 1982 on the funeral of the above-mentioned which is expected to take place on 86-04-11.

"Conditions of a specific gathering in terms of the provisions of the Internal Security Act (Act no. 74 of 1982): as a consequence of which I, J. Kapp, magistrate of the district of Knysna, have reason to fear that the public peace will be seriously threatened due to a specific gathering, namely the funeral of the late Goodman Tatasi Johnson in the above-mentioned district, I hereby instruct, according to article 46 (1) (B) (11) of the Internal Secuirty Act, 1982 (Act No. 74 of 1982), that this funeral may only be held in accordance with the following conditions.

" — That the church service and the burial may only take place on Friday 11 April 1986 or between Monday 14 April 1986 and Friday 18 April 1986, and or between Monday 21 April 1986 and Friday 25 April 1986;

" — That the church service and burial not be turned into political meetings at which the state policy or any of its officials are attacked, insulted or criticised;

" — That no placards, banners or flags be displayed during the service, cortege, procession or burial;

" — That the body of the deceased be transported only by motorised vehicle from the mortuary directly to the house, and from the house to the cemetery;

" — That the shortest route be followed from the mortuary to the house and from the house to the cemetery;

" — That the funeral procession consists only of motorised vehicles;

" — That no loud-speaking equipment be used inside or outside the church or at the cemetery;

" — That only an ordained minister conducts the church service and burial.

"Signed and dated at Knysna on the tenth day of April 1986.

Buthelezi Warns of Attacks on Inkatha

MB121237 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 12 Apr 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today warned of plans to stage violent confrontations in KwaZulu/Natal before June 16, with Inkatha as the main target for enemies of negotiated peace for South Africa.

He called on all who rejected disinvestment — and the starvation and increased unemployment it would bring — to turn out in tens of thousands at Durban's Kings Park stadium on May 1 for the launching of the United Workers Union of SA [UWUSA].

In his presidential address to Inkatha's Central Committee, Chief Buthelezi blamed President P.W. Botha's intransigence and inability to face real reform for the emergence of COSATU (the pro-disinvestment Congress of SA Trade Unions which UWUSA will oppose).

But he strongly criticised "fashionable white super liberals" and those white-owned newspapers who castigated Inkatha for defending itself against attacks instigated by anti-democratic forces and who helped create a climate of "ANC euphoria."

They were behaving like mobs which egged people on to commit suicide by jumping off tall buildings.

Chief Buthelezi said there was no outcry when the UDF [United Democratic Frong] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] killed each other and when the ANC mission in exile ordered blacks to kill fellow blacks. But whenever ordinary black people resisted the politics of violence and intimidation, Inkatha was bitterly blamed.

"We are not only subjected to political violence and the atrocities committed by those who want to bring about he downfall of the government by violence, but we are also subjected to the atrociites of double standards of churches and liberal organisations...

"We are expected so to behave that we do not contradict white liberal traditions, whereas those same white liberal traditions lead to our castigation by some of the clergy, the Black Sash, NUSAS [National Union of South African Students], the SACC [South African Council of Churches], Diakonia, university groups and the like."

If white society did not "get of its arse" and do something about the government and if white liberal opinion tried to use Inkatha as a smokescreen for its failure, they should not expect Inkatha to bear the brunt of their failures.

The KwaZulu chief minister said Inkatha's opponents were irked because it did not send its children into the firing lines as cannon fodder and did not organise school and consumer boycotts and work stoppages. They were angry over Inkatha's commitment to the politics of non-violence and because it was involved in negotiations at the second-tier level of government.

Certain white-owned newspapers expected Inkatha to bear the brunt of attacks against democracy without retaliating. When supporters of the UDF killed those of AZAPO, and vice versa, it was reported as a political fact. But when Inkatha defended itself against AZAPO and the UDF it was accused of committing hideous crimes against humanity and the forces of democracy. This state of affairs could no longer be tolerated.

He wondered whether the only effective black/white alliance would be "when the chips are down as we join hands together to wage a last-ditch military resistance against the tyranny which will follow the tyranny of apartheid."

And he recalled having told the KwaZulu legislative assembly this week that he was sceptical whether whites had learnt anything. This was because they were doing nothing to halt the state president's blundering into a political abyss. Mr Botha was busy dragging South Africa down by his refusal to address fundamental issues.

"We will perish if we sit and wait for the state president to make meaningful moves which will defuse the violence in South Africa,,, I do not exercise my leadership with the prime objective of perpetuating it (or to) perish in the pursuit of futility," Chef Buthelezi said.

"I lead to win. When the going gets rough, I will get rougher. When courses of action which are imperative for survival have to be adopted they must be adopted even at great risk. I do not lead to weave a way in between risks and thereby expose Inkatha to fatal attacks. I am speaking bluntly because the time to speak bluntly has arrived."

Chief Buthelezi called on the Inkatha Central Committee to "exceed all the bounds of duty to the movement" by ensuring that people were at the launching of UWUSA at Kings Park on May 1 in their tens of thousands.

The mass meeting had to be such a resounding rejection of disinvestment and the destruction of the economy that its message would reverberate around the world.

COSATU President Mr Elijah Barayi had called on him (Chief Buthelezi) to resign as chief minister of KwaZulu and join COSATU and had demanded to know if he supported capitalism.

"Black workers in their tens of thousands must answer Mr Barayi and tell him that workers support a developing economy because it is a developing economy which provides them with their jobs and it is a developing economy which wil provide their children with jobs in the future," he said.

KwaNdebele Leader: Revolutionaries Exploit Moutse

MB101714 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Sikosana, says his government will not allow terrorists organizations to make KwaNdebele a springboard for furthering their aims. Speaking about renewed violence in the Moutse area, Mr Sikosana said his government was aware that some revolutionary organizations had taken advantage of the situation. He was speaking in the legislative assembly, which adjourned for a period of time to assess the situation in Moutse.

Anger Mounting Over Colored Teachers' Prosecution

MB110456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1110 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — Anger is mounting among parents, pupils and teachers over coloured education authorities' determination to prosecute more than 50 teachers for allegedly refusing to administer end-of-year exams.

The 1000-strong Western Cape Teachers Union (WECTU) today called for the charges to be "unconditionally withdrawn" and called on the community to join its protest against the "arbitrary and high-handed action."

The union accused the Department of Education and Culture; House of Representatives, of being determined to "disrupt schooling" in the wake of the National Education Crisis Conference's March 30 call for pupils to return to school. The Harold Cressy Parent, Teacher and Student Association and Past Students Association condemned the action as punitive and urged that the charges be withdrawn.

Pupils at Cathkin Secondary School in Heideveld, where 15 teachers have been charged, have written to the department defending their teachers actions and appealing for the charges to be dropped. Central to their argument was the fact that the teachers' refusal to administer the exams on the grounds that they were educationally unsound was vindicated when pupils were permitted by the depatment to move into the next standard whether they had written or not.

Confusion remains over the exact number of teachers charged. The department says there are 45 — most from schools in the Cape Peninsula and three from Port Elizabeth. WECTU has the names of 51 teachers — including a principal, deputy-principals and department head from nine Cape Peninsula schools who have been charged. The teachers have been charged with misconduct under the Coloured Persons Education Act. Department liaison officer Mr A. Jordaan said not one teacher had admitted guilt.

CAPE TIMES Editor Denies Paper Losing Credibility

MB110923 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Tony Heard, has reacted furiously to the law and order minister's attack on his newspaper. Louis le Grange has called the newspaper a mouthpiece of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the ANC and has warned that it could go the same way as the now defunct *RAND DAILY MAIL* and *SUNDAY EXPRESS*. The minister has accused the paper of losing credibility and consequently readership, but Mr Heard has flatly denied this:

[Begin Heard recording] I think the government has lost much more credibility than we have lost. We are standing firm in the market. We have been in the market for 110 years. We have never made a loss in any year in that period. Obviously, we are going through a difficult time because of the slow down in the economy, largely caused by idiotic government policies and in fact our position at the moment is we are holding our own. [end recording]

Randfontein Students Burn 'Inferior' Books

MB101716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 10, SAPA — Pupils at two Randfontein schools burnt text books they described "inferior" and defied pleas by their school principals, SAPA's correspondent reports.

Eyewitnesses said pupils from Phahama and Abby Phokompe High schools burnt the books after they were issued out by teachers and sang freedom songs. The students demanded a "people's education."

Court Dismisses Petition on Police Torture

MB111758 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1729 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 11, SAPA — An urgent application for an order restraining police from assaulting a detainee from Nyanga Bush, near Cape Town, and detailing allegations of electric shock torture was dismissed in the Supreme Court today.

The application was brought by Mrs Joyce Yamile, whose husband, Mr Mlaford Yamile, and nephew Msindisi Yoyi, a 16 or 17-year-old youth, according to papers before the court, was detained with others following a police raid on her home on Monday, March 31.

She sought an order against the minister of law and order, the commissioner of police and the divisional commander of the security branch of the western Cape, restraining police from assaulting, illegally interrogating and preventing them from assaulting her nephew.

One of the men, Mr Zulukaya Mangcu, who had been detained with Mr Msindisi but subsequently released, said he and the others detained were interrogated and then transported to Table

View police station. Nothing appeared "wrong" with Mr Msindisi then, he said. The next day they were interrogated again, and Mr Mangcu said he saw Mr Msindisi shortly afterwards and "noticed that his face and arms were grossly swollen."

Mr Msindisi complained that polcie had covered his head with an object, choked him with belt and had wired his wrists or fingertips and had given him electric shocks, he said.

In opposing affidavits, police members denied that Mr Msindisi had been assaulted or that he had complained of assaults. In his affidavit, the chief magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C.F. Wapenaar van Zyl, said he had visited Mr Msindisi at Table View police station that day and again on April 7 and on both occasions he had had "no complaints."

A district surgeon, Dr Henry Baigel, said he examined Mr Msindisi on April 3 — the day after Mr Mangcu claimed he had seen his nephews arms and face "grossly swollen." Mr Msindisi had no complaints and "no swelling as alleged," he said.

The applicatition was dismissed, with costs, by Mr Justice Williamson.

Umtata Reports Arson at Durban Library

MB130944 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Arsonists have struck again in Durban, severely damaging the library and resource center at the Ecumenical Center Trust. (Billy Paddock) has the details:

[(Paddock)] The library, which housed the collections of the Institute of Race Relations, the church organization, Diakonia, the End Conscription Campaign, and the Justice and Reconciliation Commission, was gutted in the early hours of this morning. According to the librarians, a minimum of 50,000 rands' damage was caused. An irreplaceable collection of books and manuscripts beloinging to the Institute of Race Relations was destroyed plus valuable books in the peace library section housing writings by Mahatma Gandhi.

Early police reports indicate the arsonists used petrol-soaked paper and cloth, and sprinkled petrol around the library before setting it alight. But the factor which most puzzles the librarians is that the center has a very sophisticated alarm system which failed to go off.

19 Arrested as Botha Opens Natal Theater

MB130454 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2032 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 12, SAPA — Seventeen women and two men were removed from the concourse of the Natal Playhouse after staging a demonstration against the opening of the theatre complex by State President P.W. Botha tonight.

Those removed were part of a group of about 40 who managed to get through the tight police security. Some silently displayed placards.

As they were being guided, arms linked, across the road by the police, Mr Botha's limousine passed by just meters from them.

Among those taken to C.R. Swart Square and released were prominent Black Sash members, including its chairman, Mrs Ann Colvin.

The opening was marked by a strong police presence.

When the president arrived, men were sitting at a number of city hall windows facing the theatre and surveying the area with binoculars.

Members of the police dog squad were also on hand.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

8 PM 11 April

MB111751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1740 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 11, SAPA — The police unrest situation report to 8 pm from the Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria follows:

"West Rand: At Kagiso a private home was set alight by arsonists.

"Soweto (Johannesburg): Two delivery vehicles were robbed and set alight by arsonists.

"Western Transvaal: At Oberholzer a black male was arrested by the police for being in possession of petrol bombs.

"Eastern Province: At Langa near Uitenhage three black males under 18 were arrested by the SAP during a petrol bomb attack on a vehicle on the Post and Telecommunications Department. A private vehicle was also petrol-bombed.

"Border: At Duncan Village eight black males under 18 were arrested when they set a private vehicle alight.

"Western Province: At Crossroads a coloured male was slightly injured by stonethrowers.

"Boland: St Zwelentemba near Worcester a white woman was slightly injured by stonethrowers.

"Northern Free State: At Mohakeng near Kroonstad a construction worker was injured when attacked by stonethrowers.

"Northern Cape: At Galeshewe near Kimberley a black male under 18 was slightly wounded by the SAP when an illegal gathering was dispersed."

Ends report.

'Overnight' 11-12 April

MB120625 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0627 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 12, SPA — The following is the overnight unrest report as issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria today:

"On the East Rand, in Katlehong, near Germiston, two private vehicles were set alight by arsonists.

"In the South-Western districts, near George, Lwaaikamp, a bus was set alight.

"In the eastern Transvaal, in the black township near Ermelo, a delivery vehicle was set alight.

"In the northern Free State, at Thabong, near Welkom, a private home was petrol bombed."

Ends report.

7 PM 12 April

MB130453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1705 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 12, SAPA — The following is the 7 pm unrest report from the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"South Western districts:

"At Middelburg, in the Cape, the body of a black male was found by the SAP (South African Police). He had been burned with a tyre around his neck

"At Lawaaikamp, near George, a bus was set alight.

"Witwatersrand:

"In Alexandra, a black female was set alight. She sustained serious injuries and is being treated in hospital.

"Western Transvaal:

"In the black township near Bloemhof, considerable damage was done when arsonists set alight an administration board offices. Two private vehicles was also set alight.

"A black male was slightly injured and arrested during a stone throwing attack on an SAP vehicle.

"In the Free State:

"At Reitz, at a black township near there, eight black males and two black females, all of them above 18, was arrested for public violence in a stonethrowing attack on an SAP vehicle.

"In Port Natal:

"At Chesterville, shots was fired at an SAP vehicle."

Ends report.

'Overnight' 12-13 April

MB130641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0638 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 13, SAPA — The following is the overnight unrest report as issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria today:

"On the East Rand, at Katlehong, an 18 year-old black male was shot by police during a stone-throwing attack on the SAP.

"On the West Rand, near Sebokeng, a guard at the administration board building was stabbed in the neck and he was robbed of his shotgun.

"In Port Natal, near Durban, a community hall was petrol bombed.

"In South-Western districts, in the coloured township near George, a private home was set alight.

"In the eastern province, in Zwide, a black male, about 18-years-old, was arrested after a petrol bomb attack on a member of the SAP'S private home.

"In New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a private home and business and vehicles of a burial service were set alight by arsonists. Considerable damage was caused.

"At Womler, shots were fired on an SAP vehicle.

"At Alexandria in the eastern Cape, one black male was wounded and arrested and four black males and one black female were also arrested after petrol bomb attacks on an SAP vehicle and administration board buildings. A private vehicle was also set alight."

Ends report

7 AM 14 April

MB140637 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0629 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 13, SAPA — Here is the unrest report up to 7 pm today issued by the South African Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

The border area: At Mooiplaas arsonists set light to several huts in the black township there. Three black males, above the age of 18, were burnt to death. In this incident considerable damage was done. Police are investigating.

Western Transvaal: Two black males and one black female above 18 were arrested at Kanana, near Klerksdorp, for public violence after a stone throwing attack on a Defence Force vehicle.

East Rand: At Tembisa a private vehicle was set alight.

Report ends

8 AM April 14

MB140657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0642 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 14, SAPA — The police unrest report to 8 am from the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria follows:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Tantje near Grahamstown, petrol-bombs were thrown at a police vehicle. Police dispersed their attackers with shotgun fire. A youth was fatally wounded and another arrested. In the same area, a police vehicle was stoned. Police arrested 6 men and 3 women.

"At Fingo, also near Grahamstown, the driver of a municipal vehicle was slightly injured when the vehicle was petrol-bombed and gutted.

"At New Brighton, near PE [Port Elizabeth], an undertakers business, a bus and a private vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn, a primary school was damaged by arsonists.

"At New Brighton, near Somerset East, a youth was arrested when he stoned a councillors home.

"At Kwazakele near PE, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Lingelihle, near Cradock, a number of policemen's homes were stoned by large mobs. The mobs were dispersed with rifle fire. Two men were fatally wounded. Another man was slightly wounded and arrested.

"At Mooiplaas, near El, police discovered seven huts which had been destroyed by fire. Six bodies, charred beyond recognition, were found between the huts. A man who had been severely assaulted was also found at the scene.

"At Daveyton near Benoni, a mob numbering approximately 300 threatened an SAP member. He fired four shots with his service pistol, fatally wounding two men.

"In the white residential area of Walmer, in the eastern province, three petrol-bombs were thrown at a private home. No damage was caused.

"At Vosloorus, near Boksburg, a private home was damaged by a petrol-bomb.

"At Tswelelang a black residential area near Wolmaranstad, the development board offices and a councillor's home were extensively damaged by arsonists."

Ends report

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Leaves for Visits to SFRY, Netherlands

MB101911 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda is on his way to Yugoslavia and the Netherlands for a 7-day official visit, starting today. The president, who is expected back on Wednesday next week was seen off at Lusaka International Airport this morning by party secretary general, Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government officials.

Dr Kaunda inspected a guard of honor and was given a 21-gun salute and watched traditional dances performed by party militants before departure.

ZIMBABWE

Steps Taken To Ensure 'Clean' Botswana Returnees

MB101745 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe says steps are being taken to ensure that all people who are returning to Zimbabwe from Botswana are clean citizens who do not spread destabilization ideas. Replying to question by Comrade George Rutanhire, the ZANU-PF member of Parliament for Mount Darwin, the prime minister said he is impressed by the increasing number of people who are returning home after fleeing to Botswana.

On the question of education and the unemployment problems caused by an influx of refugees in Manicaland, Comrade Mugabe said the social problems affecting Mozambican refugees in the eastern part of Zimbabwe will be attended to soon.

Nkomo Likens Government to Ian Smith Regime

NC121929 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 12 Apr 86

[By Caroline Allen]

[Text] Bulawayo, April 12 (AFP) — Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, in a stinging attack delivered at the graveside of his party's former army commander, Lookout Masuku, on Saturday [12 April] accused the government of exceeding some of the abuses of the country's former white rulers.

Mr. Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), told about 10,000 people gathered here in the capital of Matabeleland province that Lt. Gen. Masuku had been "unjustly discredited" by a government that failed to recognise his contribution to the struggle for independence.

Lt. Gen. Masuku died in a Harare hospital of meningitis a week ago, just days after being released from re-detention imposed following his acquittal in a high court trial in 1983 of plotting a coup.

Without once naming the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) party, or Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo said there were things "radically wrong" with Zimbabwe society that would lead to disaster if not corrected.

"We see racism in reverse, under some false claim of correcting previous imbalances," he said, drawing several parallels between Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime and the present government, which came to power in 1980.

"We accused and condemned the previous white minority government for creating a police state, and yet we excel them when we create a military state," Mr. Nkomo said.

"We accused former colonisers for detention without trial as well as torture, and yet do exactly what they did — if not worse."

"We accused whites of discrimination on the grounds of colour, and yet we have excelled them by discrimination on political and ethnic grounds," he said.

Shaking his staff of chiefdom, a symbol of the "Father Zimbabwe" image he gained through 25 years in nationalist politics, Mr. Nkomo said the nation could not now blame imperialism and colonialism for its ills.

"Why are we using the same methods Smith and his men used? It is the same machinery, but now we say it is holy because we are ruling it ourselves," he said.

He charged that Zimbabweans, even government ministers, walked in fear of saying anything was wrong in the country, and that the fear which "pervaded" the leadership had filtered down to the people.

"If you see a country where, if people want to say something, they first look to see who is standing next to them, something is very wrong," he said.

The crowd clapped agreement when he added that life "has become harsher today than ever before."

As Lt. Gen. Masuku's body was lowered into the grave, squads of former liberation fighters drawn up in what is known in guerrilla slang as "toi-toi" groups, stamped and chanted in front of a dais where Mr. Nkomo and other top ZAPU officials were seated.

No government ministers attended the ceremony, although former federal prime minister Garfield Todd and his daughter Judy Acton were present.

Mugabe Dismisses Ushewokinze, Others From Posts

MB130631 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The first secretary and president of the ruling party ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has announced the dismissal of Comrade Herbert Ushewokinze, from the Politburo and from his post as secretary for the commissariat and culture. A statement issued after a 2-day meeting of the party's Central Committee held in Harare says Comrade Ushewokinze, however, remains a member of the Central Committee and the party.

The statement also announced the removal from Parliament of the ZANU-PF members of Parliament for Gokwe, Comrade Byron Hove, by the central committe of the party. Comrade Hove has also been removed from his post as secretary for the Midlands Province, but remains a member of the party.

The actions have been taken as a result of the heated debate in Parliament recently when Comrade Hove and Comrade Ushewokinze exchanged personal attacks over the report of the Committee of Public Accounts. The statement said the Central Committee says that Comrade Hove had erred by using the Parliamentary platform to provoke personal quarrels among party members, and by launching a bitter personal attack on a senior member of the party. It added that the Central Committee also felt that Cormade Ushewokinze's reply to the attack had gone beyond the personal matters raised by Comrade Hove and the minister had introduced issues which he knew to be divisive and subjective.

The statement added that some of the tribal allegations made by Comrade Ushewokinze are highly subjective and unfounded. It noted, however, that Comrade Ushewokinze had apologized and withdrawn the offending statement. It said that the decision to remove Comrade Ushewokinze had been enacted by Comrade Mugabe and that involving Comrade Hove by the Central Committee.

The Central Committee has removed Comrade Tarisayi Ziyambi from the position of treasuer of the Midlands Province and from the Central Committee for the alleged embezzling of the party's funds. Comrade Ziyambi is a former deputy minister of justice, legal and Parliamentary affairs in the first Parliament of Zimbabwe.